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UTTERPARA

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

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Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th April 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1289 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th April 1897:—

No. 154 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, of 271, Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved fibre extracting machine.

No. 155 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 52 of 1897.

No. 156 of 1897.—John Alston Hart, engineer, of Higher bank, Adelaide terrace, Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for ventilating and for purifying, humidifying and otherwise conditioning air.

No. 157 of 1897.—Frank Edmund Winsland, tea planter, Joyhing, North Lakhimpur, Assam, for improvements in tea dryers.

No 158 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No 55 of 1897.

No. 159 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40, King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in apparatus for making paper or other tubes.

No. 160 of 1897.—Richard Stachow, master-painter, of 42, Grabow-strasse, Eberwalde, in the Kingdom of Prussia, for improvements in and relating to boots and shoes.

No. 161 of 1897.—Alice Louisa Potter, of Neptune street, Saint Kilda, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved composition for branding sheep, fabrics such as wool bales and the like, and applicable as a damp resisting paint.

No. 162 of 1897.—Hermann Briesemeister, tailor, of 24, Goltzstrasse, Berlin, W, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in stoves.

No. 163 of 1897.—Henry Paterson, jute broker, of No. 4, Commercial buildings, Calcutta, for improvements in loom pickers.

No. 1290 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No 351 of 1895.—William Alexander Willock, of the Indian Civil Service, collector of the Vizagapatam district, Madras Presidency, for an improvement in the manufacture of bay salt. (Specification filed 14th April 1897)

No 11 of 1896.—Alexander Hill Moyes, of Ogden, in the county of Weber, and territory of Utah, United States of America, for improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes. (Specification filed 15th April 1897)

No. 29 of 1896.—William Silver, engineer, of Tamworth, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in car couplings. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

No. 127 of 1896.—William Bull, civil engineer, Calcutta, for improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles. (Specification filed 13th April 1897.)

No. 213 of 1896.—Granger Farwell, of No. 215, Dearborn street, Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, in the United States of America, for improvements in type-writing machines. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

No 331 of 1896.—Samuel Holt Sharp, lithographic printer, of Grove works, Claypit lane, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for producing patterns or designs on textile and felted fabrics and the like. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

No 332 of 1896.—Afred George Browning, gas engineer, of Flexton, near Manchester, and William Wild Churchill, shipper, of Manchester, aforesaid, for improvements in spraying apparatus for humidifying air. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

No. 339 of 1896.—Montague Herbert Churchill Shann and Richard Ernest Churchill Shann, both engineers, of 18, Aldgate Avenue, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to the bending or setting of ship frames. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

No. 355 of 1896.—Visvambha Nátha, assistant engineer, Punjab Provincial Works, Lahore, for a country oil lamp. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No. 366 of 1896.—Visvambha Nátha, assistant engineer, Punjab Provincial Works, Lahore, for a cheap water heater. (Specification filed 19th February 1897.)

No. 367 of 1896.—Franz Joachim Alexander Kindermann, engineer, of Queen street Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in and connected with the driving mechanism of bicycles and the like machines. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

No 368 of 1896.—Emile Stern, civil engineer, of 3 *bis* rue d'Athènes, Paris, for apparatus for closing vessels and charging them with liquefied or compressed gases. (Specification filed 20th April 1897.)

No. 10 of 1897.—James Mark Barr and Charles Edmund Stanley Phillips, electrical engineers, both of Castle house, Shooters hill, in the county of Kent, for an improvement in telegraph cables and their connections. (Specification filed 14th April 1897.)

No. 1291 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 13 of 1888.—William Lindsay Henderson, engineer, of Khangaum, West Berar, and Frederick Walter Shallis, engineer, of 9, Marine street, Bombay, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1897 to 27th April 1898.)

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson, engineer, of Trinity street, Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf. (From 17th April 1897 to 17th April 1898.)

No. 37 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

No. 148 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, electrician, of No. 57, Center street, in the city of Lynn, county of Essex and state of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator-brushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors. (From 10th July 1897 to 10th July 1898.)

No. 175 of 1889.—Samuel Telford Dutton, civil engineer, of Marl Bank, in the city of Worcester, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates and other structures and things appertaining to railways. (From 27th January 1898 to 27th January 1899.)

No. 263 of 1889.—Alexander Dunbar, barrister-at-law, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels and the like. (From 17th April 1897 to 17th April 1898.)

No 33 of 1892.—George Perfect, of Bahramghat, Oudh, for improvements in sugarcane crushing mill rollers. (From 17th April 1897 to 17th April 1898.)

No. 119 of 1892.—The Central Cyclone Company, Ld., of 9 and 11, Fenchurch avenue, London, for improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverizing or disintegrating grain and other dry substances. (From 29th April 1897 to 29th April 1898.)

No. 244 of 1892.—Robert Bell, doctor of medicine and a fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of 29, Lynedoch street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other places. (From 25th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

No 320 of 1892.—Silvanus Phillips Thompson, doctor of science, of the Technical College, Finsbury, London, for improvements in means for use in or in connection with the conveyance of varying eletric impulses applicable to electric signalling for telegraphic, telephonic or other purposes. (From 25th April 1897 to 25th April 1898.)

No 43 of 1893.—Alfred Addision Blandy, M.D., of 56, Netherwood Road, West Kensington, London, for improvements in the combination and treatment of certain materials for the production of substances as a substitute for India rubber and leather, and for other substances and purposes for which it may be applicable. (From 19th April 1897 to 19th April 1898.)

No. 50 of 1893.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of the Drosophore Company, Ld., Arcade chambers, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in air moistening and ventilating apparatus. (From 29th April 1897 to 29th April 1898.)

No. 83 of 1893.—Gerard Beekman, gentleman, of No. 5, East 34th street, New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesting devices (From 14th April 1897 to 14th April 1898.)

No. 1292 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No 48 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick's invention for improvements in portable drilling posts or jigs. (Specification filed 18th January 1893.)

No 315 of 1892.—The Strowger Automatic Telephone Exchange Company's invention for improvements in automatic telephone and other electric exchanges (Specification filed 20th January 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The fee of ₹50 for each of the said inventions

No 189 of 1891.—Robert Lindner's invention for improvements in starting-gears for compound locomotives. (Specification filed 18th January 1892.)

No. 331 of 1891.—Philip Henry Holmes' invention for an improved electrical conductor. (Specification filed 21st January 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1896, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April, 1897

LIABILITIES	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 79,32,840 0 1			
Public Deposits at Branches 69,11,183 12 9	1,48,44,023	12	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,69,50,089	3	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,41,802	15	0
Sundries	22,65,439	8	9
RUPEES	10,21,01,355	8	4

ASSETS	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	35,97,033	0	0
Other authorised Investments	64,25,755	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,76,11,871	15	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,25,31,309	6	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,46,93,596	6	10
Balances with other Banks	11,93,265	0	10
Bullion	3,519	10	0
Dead Stock	13,37,054	8	9
Stamps	10,107	14	9
Sundries	8,24,920	12	0
	7,82,29,033	15	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 96,18,997 10 10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,42,53,323 14 3	2,38,72,321	9	1
RUPEES	10,21,01,355	8	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th April, 1897.

E. J BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 32.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1897

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT CP 1896-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT PORTION	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Of 1865	Of 1879	Of 1903-94	Of 1853-54	TOTAL	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854 55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	TOTAL	Of 1870	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL			
Balance of 31st March, 1897	1,18,69,100	2,17,37,900	16,05,55,900	2,97,55,800	1,52,13,500	10,94,700	28,500	22 83,87,500	8,427	17,900	4,800	42,900	90,000	12,700	1,76,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	24,06,66,627
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	.		..									..	.						..			
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1897				.	..						.	.				.		.	.			
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1897		6,000	10,500	15,000		-		31,500						.			...			.		31,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1897	500	3,600	78,500	4,700	18,800			1,05,600											..		..	1,06,100
	1,18,69,900	2, 7,47,500	16,06,45,900	2,97,75,500	1,52,32,300	10,94,700	28,500	22,8 24,400	8,427	17,900	4,800	42 900	90,000	12,700	1,76 727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	24,08,04,227
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	1,49,000	30,01,000	64,700	73,500	28,900		33,17 500				..						..		2 000		33 13,500
Balance on 15th April, 1897	1,18,69,900	2,15,98,500	15 76,44,900	2 97,10,800	1,51,58,400	10 71,800	28,500	22,52,12 900	8,427	17,900	4,800	42 900	90,000	12,700	1,76,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,22 000	31,200	23,74,90,727

NOTE —From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Feb, 1897 enfaced from India, 9,652 lakhs re transferred from London 8,504 lakhs
" 16th Feb, 1897, " 28th " " ditto 6 " ditto 38 "
" 1st Mar, " " 15th Mar, " ditto 5 " ditto 51 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 4 " ditto 28 "
" 1st Apl, " " 15th Apl, " ditto 1 " ditto 33 "

9 658 lakhs
8,647 "

Balance against India 1,011 lakhs.

8,647 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd April, 1897

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21

Date of deposit.	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
				Rs. a. p.
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant	..	Two children	157 14 1
,,	Lee, E, Corporal	.. ..	Two children	111 9 6
,,	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.... .	Elizabeth	828 0 0
,,	Smith, D, Sergeant Major	.. ...	Margaret	78 6 5
,,	Story,——, Sergeant	.. ...	Thomas	117 5 4
,,	MacConnell, Sergeant	...	John	77 15 3
,,	Ratherford, Sergeant	.	Margaret	138 10 8
,,	Hewetson, William, Gunner	...	John	47 5 7
,,	Taylor, John, Private	. ..	John	211 11 11
,,	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	.....	Thomas	474 14 6
,,	McCullum, — —, Conductor	. .	John	354 0 10
,,	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
,,	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
,,	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
,,	Cassidy —— Corporal	...	John	61 3 9
,,	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
,,	Hodgkinson, E, Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
,,	Anderson, William, Corporal	H C 1st En Regt	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
,,	White, W, Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
,,	Minogue, T, Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
,,	Tailor, John, Bombardier	. ..	Elizabeth	43 0 0
,,	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
,,	Sherrock, J, Corporal	. ...	Joseph	160 0 0
,,	Moore, Bombardier	... ..	Dorothy	5 9 5
,,	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant	.	George	11 8 2
,,	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L Infy	Mary Ann	16 12 0
,,	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor	.	John and George	958 3 2
,,	Long, R, Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D	137 3 9
,,	Baker, H, Gunner	4th Co, 3rd Bn Artv	James	32 1 4
,,	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Sophia	30 1 1
,,	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
,,	McKenney, R, Bombardier	1st Co, 4th Bn Artv	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
,,	Smith, J, Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Margaret	6 6 5
,,	Byrne, F, Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn Arty	Charles	123 13 4
,,	Flynn, J, Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde H Arty	Elizabeth	6 1 4
,,	Fagan, J, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
,,	Johnson, C, Gunner	1st Co, 5th B Artv	William	3 0 6
,,	Twoomey, M, Gunner	4th Co, 3rd B Arty	Michael, William, and Margaret	21 2 11
,,	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co, 2nd B. Artv.	John	65 11 9
,,	McCormick, J, Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn Artv	Bernard	116 10 9
,,	Gavin, J, Gunner	2nd Co, 3rd Bn Arty.	Thomas and James	189 3 6
,,	Bryan, D., Sergeant		Mortimer	12 10 11
,,	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
,,	South, John, Sergeant	. ...	Elizabeth and Martha	10 0 0
,,	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
,,	Blyth, John, Conductor	....	Children (names not recorded)	12 12 3
,,	Smith, T, Sergeant	.	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
,,	Pierce, Q Mr Sergt	20th N. I	Thomas	711 15 2
,,	Driver, J., Sergt Major	. ...	Robert, Charles and John	141 7 1
,,	Davis, D, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde, H A	Thomas	23 15 2
,,	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co, 4th B. Arty	John (died 11th May 1832)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	...	Bryan, Margaret and Wm	53 6 3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L, Farrier Sergt	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl. 3, ,,	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4 2 8
,, 3, ,,	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En Lt Infy	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar 9, 1844	Shecham, B, Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sep 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
,, 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn Arty	James	156 12 5
,, 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriett M and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9

Date	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount.
				R a. p
Feb 3, 1842	Wilson		Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth	204 7 8
„ —, 1842	McCarthy—, Qr Mr Sergt		John	61 2 3
„ 14, 184	Hannoo], Drummer	68th Regt, N Infy	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A, Sergt Major		Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John Sergt Major	2nd Bde, H Arty	Henry and James	292 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fite, William, Staff Sergt	4th Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Daly, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Owen	7 1 7
Sept 1, 1845	Ryan,—, Sergt		Julia B and George J	120 13 0
Aug 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor		Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscan John Corporal		Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner		Henry	34 9 3
Oct 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner		Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier		Adam T and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W, Sergt	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan 11, 1848	Byrnes,—, Corporal		Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W, Staff Sergt		C William and William H	148 3 5
Oct 16, 1848	Butcher, H, Sergt Major	Sumoor Bn	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin	99 6 1
May 9 1849	Sheehan, D, Private	2nd Fn Regt	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st Fn B F	Sarah C	9 8 4
„ 2 1849	Crowley, Charles Private	1st En B F	John	7 6 1
Oct 12, 1849	Deare, W, Conductor		Emeline	50 0 0
Nov 21, 1849	Moget,—, Sergt Major		George	69 14 4
Feb 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Umack, Patrick, Sergt	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29 15 0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehon, P, Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En Regt	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov 4, 1852	Hodgins Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	William	9 11 11
Feb 1, 1853	Edwards Michael Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt	Sappers and Miners	E W H.	97 2 6
Sept 13 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty	William	206 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Muntowd George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept	Georgiana	61 10 -
Sept 24, 1855	Franks, G, Bazar Sergt		Mary	566 3 1
Oct 15, 1857	Earle Edward, Sergt	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec 4, 28, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 0
June , 1862	Keddie J, Private	2nd En B F	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton William, Color-Sergt	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde, Royal Arty	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar 10, 1864 May 10, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn 25th Bde, Royal Arty	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J, Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M and Elizabeth Ann	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct 9, 1871	York, R, Sergt	Arty	Henry J	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc Fus	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
Apl 11, 1889	Hyland, M, Drummer	2nd Bn The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt	Patrick	186 3 2

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H E. PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND,
Calcutta, the 1st April, 1897

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

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All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

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Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1897.

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A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

Survey of India Department,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1897.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS.
Mrs. Ellen Amelia Taylor Marshall, of Montogomery.	Multan .	22nd March, 1897 .	The District Judge of Montgomery, on 7th April, 1897	No Will found Mr. Henry Vernon Marshall, a son of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration
Robert Lyon .	Doloopat Tea Estate .	9th March, 1897 .	The Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, Gauhati, on 15th April, 1897.	Deceased was a Tea Planter in the District of Lakhimpur, and left a Will which is in the possession of the Sub-Divisional Officer of North Lakhimpur. No application for probate
Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, of 41, Goorea-mah's Lane, Calcutta	Presidency General Hospital.	13th April, 1897 .	The District Judge of 24 Pergunnahs, Alipur, on 20th April, 1897	No Will found No one has applied for Administration.
Mr F H Butler, of 15-2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta	Same Hospital . .	14th April, 1897 .	Same Judge, on 22nd April, 1897	No Will found. No one has applied for Administration

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 30th April, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, regarding the prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India.

(Published in continuation of the Report of the Departmental Committee which appeared in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 10th April 1897.)

Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India in the Years 1894 and 1895.

1. In Military letter No. 184 of 1896, from the Government of India, with enclosures, we have the latest record of facts relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among British troops in India.

2. In our memorandum on this question for the year 1892, we stated that we considered the prevalence of venereal disease among European soldiers in India to be a cause of inefficiency, "the grave character of which could hardly be exaggerated." During that year the ratio of admissions into hospital stood at 409·9 per 1,000 of strength. The further progress of this scourge during the subsequent years, from a ratio of 456 0 admissions in 1893 to 511·4 in 1894, and to 522·3 in 1895, induced the Army Sanitary Commission in their memorandum on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1894 to observe :—

> "The efforts to teach the soldier habits of self-control having so signally failed, those responsible for the maintenance of the efficiency of the army in India may well be excused if they look about for some effective means of arresting the progress of the disease and preserving their battalions fit for service."

3. The Army Sanitary Commission have to deal with the facts brought before them. The results of experience in India since 1885, when a number of lock-hospitals were closed, and in subsequent years when all restrictive measures were gradually removed, show that a progressive increase of venereal disease has taken place among the British troops serving in India, and there is unfortunately no assurance that this increase has reached its limits.

4. It may at once be granted that during the years when prostitution in cantonments was, to some extent, placed under restriction, the lessening of venereal disease amongst the troops did not come up to what had been expected. In fact we pronounced the efforts to protect the men by the measures introduced for this purpose to have been a "failure." In so far as the operation of such measures did not secure the protection of the soldier to the extent expected, they were unquestionably a failure. But the increase of disease since their complete abolition compels us to admit that, although they failed to bring about any marked reduction in the number of men infected, they nevertheless exercised a very sensible influence in checking increase Besides this, it seems to be equally certain that they had the effect of preventing, by timely treatment, venereal disease from assuming that virulent and destructive character which the reports received from the Netley Hospital shew it to have now attained. From the Director-General of the Army Medical Department we have before us a communication addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, describing the condition of a number of our soldiers, the great majority of them invalided from India on account of venereal disease. In many of the cases recovery is hopeless, and what to do with them has become a question of serious difficulty. It is impossible to send them to their homes; their friends refuse to receive them. Death alone can solve the difficulty, and release them from their sufferings.

5. Admitting that the measures adopted with the object of protecting our soldiers only partly attained their purpose, and that the re-introduction of those measures, as they were previously applied, would prove an inadequate remedy, what can be suggested to take their place? Control of prostitution in some form seems to be a reasonable method of dealing with the effects produced by prostitution We have abundance of evidence to show that in France, Germany, and Russia, where prostitution is placed under restrictions, that in marked contrast with the foregoing figures relative to the British Army in India, the prevalence of veneral disease in the armies of those countries has been reduced to admission ratios as low as from 26·7 to 43-8 per 1,000 of strength. As to the mode in which restriction could be applied in India, the local military, medical, and civil authorities should best be able to offer suggestions and give advice.

6. The question appears to us to be beset with difficulties. We now have proof, however, that the measures heretofore adopted in India, imperfectly administered as they often were, nevertheless effected a sensible influence in checking increase in the number of British soldiers admitted into hospital from venereal disease, and in mitigating the severity of the disease itself.

7. To sensibly check the spread of venereal disease amongst our troops in India by opening voluntary hospitals to which diseased prostitutes may have recourse for treatment as has been proposed is, we fear, in face of recent experience in that country, hopeless. Moreover, experience on the continent of Europe, as in India, shows that such women will not voluntarily resort to these hospitals, however seriously diseased they may be, so long as they are capable of plying their trade. Such an attempt to deal with this problem has hitherto proved, and we fear will continue to prove, futile.

8. It occurs to us that an inquiry into the causes which led to the large increase shown by the returns for the year 1895 to have taken place in the number of admissions into hospital from venereal disease at some stations, and to their decrease at others, might be useful. When, for example, we find that the ratio of admissions into hospital from venereal disease in a garrison of 2,623 men at Lucknow decreased from 536·7 in 1894 to 489·0 in 1895 and that in the same years in the neighbouring station of Cawnpore, with a garrison of 902 men living under apparently the same conditions, this ratio increased from 689·6 to 967 6, it seems to suggest either that some influence adequate to account for so great a contrast was brought to bear upon the troops themselves, or that the contrast was due to differences affecting the native population in and around the two cantonments. In any case, such an inquiry as that suggested could not be useless.

9. Whether or not the absence of any appreciable increase of this disease amongst our Native troops affords sufficient grounds for inferring the absence of an increase of disease amongst the loose women of the country generally, it seems to be evident, judging from the facts before us, either that the women of the class with which the British soldier consorts have, as is probable, increased in number, or that, owing to the unrestricted practice of prostitution of late years, and the absence of effectual measure to ensure their medical treatment or expulsion from cantonments, they have become more generally diseased. Probably both of these inferences may be correct, and both, it appears to us, point to the need for the adoption of some measures calculated to restrict the practice of prostitution by women in this condition.

10. We desire in addition to re-state herein the opinion expressed in the 11th paragraph of our memorandum, dated the 25th of January 1894.—"(11) But we "entirely concur in the suggestion contained in the Military Despatch from the "Government of India that the authorities should have power, as in the case of other "infectious diseases, to expel from cantonments women 'when they are known to be "'diseased, and refuse to submit to treatment in hospital.' We would also strongly "advocate that the power of commanding officers should be as much enlarged as "practicable in the direction of diminishing the temptations to young soldiers, by "preventing women, for example from coming about the lines after dusk, and also "in putting places out of bounds where soldiers are believed to have contracted "disease."

11. We consider that the same but stronger reasons exist for applying similar methods of treatment in the case of this contagious disease to those that are adopted in other contagious diseases with the view of preventing or limiting their spread. The measures that are necessary to prevent women in a diseased condition from spreading contagion apply also to soldiers under the same circumstances. Officers commanding stations, regiments, or corps, on the recommendation of medical officers, should, in the opinion of the Army Sanitary Commission, be vested with decretionary powers to order the medical inspetion of soldiers for the detection of venereal disease whenever deemed advisble, or where the disease is believed to be concealed or is unusually prevalent.

12 The Commission recommend that a soldier who has suffered from venereal disease should be subjected to inspection for a year after the date of his having contracted it.

13. As regards the examination and treatment of women for venereal disease, it is suggested whether female medical assistants could not be employed for the purpose under the supervision of the medical officer, or, if the number of these in India be insufficient, whether some native women might not be trained to do this. This would mitigate the objections which might be urged against the examination of women for these diseases by the opposite sex.

March 9th, 1897.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th April, 1897.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General of India in Council, re-appointed Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence of Mr J. G Apcar, on the extension of leave, which was granted to him up to the 14th of April, 1897, or until further order.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1897.

No 3.—Mr. A. B. Larkins, Chief Superintendent, class IV, is allowed furlough for two days in extension, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th April, 1897.

C. H REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION

Abu, the 21st April, 1897.

No 1546-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 626-G., dated the 13th April, 1897, Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), assumed medical charge of the Meywar Residency from Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, on the forenoon of the 11th March, 1897.

The 26th April, 1897.

No. 1588-*G*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 652-G., dated the 15th April, 1897, Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Mr. G. R. Irwin, Indian Civil Service, on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General; Rajputana.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th April, 1897.

No. 1813—Under the provisions of section 9 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore appoints Captain J R. C. Colvin, First Assistant Resident in Mysore, to be the Judge of the Court of Session for the Civil and Military Station, from the 26th April, 1897 and during the absence of Captain K. D. Erskine, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th April, 1897.

No. 2077.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 564-G, dated the 1st April, 1897, Lieutenant S G. Knox, I.S C, assumed charge of the duties of Political Agent, Kalat, and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, in the forenoon of the 6th April, 1897.

No. 2079.—On the expiry of the six weeks' privilege leave granted to him by the Las Bela State, Dewan Ganpat Rai, C I E, will revert to his substantive appointment as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.

By Order,

F MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 15th April, 1897.

No. 331-*III*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Lala Bhagwati Lal, Naib-Tahsildar, Ajmere, to be a Munsiff in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

The 19th April, 1897.

No. 415—7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to apply the said Act to the districts of

Ajmere and Merwara, provided that the provisions of section 10 of the Act shall not be deemed to be in force except in the local area included within the municipal limits of the towns of Ajmere and Beawar and in the Cantonment of Nasirabad.

No. 416—7.—Under section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XX of 1879), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Inspectors under the said Act, and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified against their respective designations, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors —

1.	The Principal, Rajputana Veterinary School, Ajmere.	Throughout the districts of Ajmere and Merwara
2	The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.	The Ajmere district.
3	The Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana Veterinary School, Ajmere.	The municipal limits of Ajmere.
4	The Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.	The limits of the Nasirabad Cantonment.
5	The Deputy Magistrate, Kekri	The Kekri Circle.
6	The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.	The district of Merwara.

No. 417—7.—Under section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Principal of the Rajputana Veterinary School to perform the duties of a Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes of the Act throughout the districts of Ajmere and Merwara.

No 420—7.—With reference to this office Notification No. 415—7, dated 19th April, 1897, the following rules, framed under section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, for the local area included within the limits of the districts of Ajmere and Merwara, and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, are published for general information —

1. The Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, shall, whenever he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or place, and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

The Inspector may, in such entry and search, be accompanied by a Veterinary Surgeon or such Police officers as he considers necessary, or by both.

The owner of the premises or person in charge at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector, and shall in every possible way, facilitate the search, and he shall, be entitled subsequently to receive from the Inspector a statement in writing of the grounds of entry and, in the event of his premises being infected, shall receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector

2. The Inspector shall seize and hand over to the Police for detention at the place where the horse is, or at some suitable place, any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such animal shall, as soon as possible, and with the exercise of due precautions against contagion to other horses and men, be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and dealt with under the Act. Such precautions shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag and, in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads, and such removal shall, unless there be sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night These precautions shall be enforced in all cases where horses have to be moved for examination or disposal under the Act.

3. The owner or person in charge of a horse, which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased, shall report the case within 24 hours to the Inspector or to a Police officer (who shall at once inform the Inspector), and may remove the animal to any insolated building within fifty yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place, where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as possible, within these limits away from other horses He shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in contact with or near the diseased animal. Except as provided in these Rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, let or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street, or place.

4 Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse will be granted by an Inspector under section 11 of the Act, on the following conditions, *viz* :—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct, under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can be conveniently isolated.

(2) That whilst so isolated, the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by the Inspector, provided he holds a certificate of veterinary proficiency from any Government Veterinary Officer or Institution entitled to grant such certificate, or if he does not hold such certificate, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Inspector, provided he holds a certificate of veterinary proficiency from any Government Veterinary Officer or Institution entitled to grant such certificate, or if he does not hold such certificate, then the Veterinary Surgeon, deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

5. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises, which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises

and destruction of dung litter, and waste food, gear, and other articles in or near to the premises, as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he holds a certificate of veterinary proficiency from any Government Veterinary Officer or Institution entitled to grant such certificate, or if he does not hold such certificate, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

In all cases, dung, surplus food, and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be consumed or disinfected by fire, temporary building materials, such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting, shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety, and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and ceiling shall be scraped and lime-washed with freshly-mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime-wash, and the flooring shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth. The whole of the interior shall then be fumigated with burning sulphur, chlorine, carbolic vapour, or some other gaseous disinfectant.

6. On a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon that a horse is diseased, it shall be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector, and the carcass disposed of by burning under the supervision of the Police. Except with the sanction of the Police and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

7. In the event of the disinfection of premises and the destruction of gear, fittings, dung, and other articles condemned by the Inspector, not being carried out by the owner within the period of seven days, they shall be carried out by the Inspector under Police supervision, and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises in the manner prescribed by section 9

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st April, 1897.

No. 1392-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, as Chairman of the Beawar Municipal Committee, from the 2nd January, 1897.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secy to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Government of India is stated to have been burnt, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number, any other person having this note in his possession, or claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
N 37 of 1896-97.	D-35—79429	100	Chaudhri Gudri Pershad and Sitaram, Gorakhpur.

U L MAJUMDAR,
Asst Accountant-General,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
The 28th April, 1897

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 20th April, 1897

No 26—Second Lieutenant F. G. Turner, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey to the Mari Attock Railway.

The 23rd April, 1897

No. 25—Mr C H C Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey.

No 27—Captain R. E. Tomlin, R.E, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey to the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

No 28—Mr G. Winmill, Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of that granted in Director General's Notification No 79, dated 29th September, 1896.

No. 29.—Mr A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of that granted in Director General's Notification No. 10, dated 16th February, 1897.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 53rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 19th day of April, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 11564, Driver Ernest Henry Gray
Age,—21 years 6 months
Height,—5 feet 5 inches
Colour of—
Complexion, fair, hair, dark brown; eyes, blue
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—14th October, 1895
Place of Enlistment,—London
Parish and County in which Born,—Belville, Hastings, Ontario.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th April, 1897
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Karachi.
Marks,—Heart, flags, clasped hands, E. H. G right arm; bust of woman, E. H Gray, "Rca" left forearm.
Under two years' service

R. E. WEMYSS, *Lieut., R.A.*,
Comdg. 53rd Field Battery, R A

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 30th April, 1897.

No. 1276—In this office Notification No. 911, dated 22nd April, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th April, 1897, Part II, page 502, *for* "Mr C E. O'Seha" on line 1, *read* "Mr C E. O'Shea"

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 27th April, 1897

Adams, Mrs. C
Agent, the Royal Steam Packet Co.
Annan, W C.
Armfield, F.
Bennet & Co (Billiard Manufacturers)
Chisholm, J
Cumming, R. H
Douglas Brothers (Iron Merchants).
Flotthipira Tea Co., Ld.
Francesco & Co.
Gordon, P. H. (Shorthand Instructor).
Gowee, A. S.
Grey Walter (care of Stanley, Moran & Co.).
Grey, Dr.
Himalayan Photographic Studio
Ireland, Dr. J. S
Iwi, J. (Dealer in Diamond and Precious Stones).
Kenny, Dr. W.
Kirk, Miss J
Kruger, T. S. F.
Manager, "Fun and Frolic."
Martin, Robert R.
McIntosh & Co., Peter.
Meedia & Co
Myers, Mrs H, "Court Bellcone"
Nicholls, F V, & Co, Saddlers, etc.
Publisher, "Commercial India."
Reed, Monsieur.
Smith, C
Stewart, Mrs Margaret.
Street & Co.
Sucha Watch Co.
Tallford, P. B.
Wood, Mr (care of Dobson and Barlow).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E. R.
Anderson, A G
Argo, Mr.
Arthur, Miss R
Back, Fanney, Miss.
Banson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barrett, C. J.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W.
Binley, Henry
Bramner, D
Brown, J
Brown, Mrs W W.
Bukson, D D (of Ceylon)
Bull, F T.
Cattell, Miss
Chanter, Miss
Coghlan, H.
Colley, H
Comedian, T. A. K
Corbitt, W L.
Coulter, R. T
Crockwell, J. H.
Cross, J C
D'Aiguebelle, P.
Daly, H
Davies, D P
Davis, Miss L.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeLamangarry, A.
Delfini, Reisi, Miss
Descos, Monsieur
DeVine, Dr C L.
Dollie, Mr.
Drakeford, F
Eady, G B
Eales, C M., Capt
Eaton, Sam
Eaves, S C
Edwards, J T
Evans, H.
Exertier, Henri
Farquhar, A
Fenn, R
Fleming, Albert.
Forbes, J D
Fraser, John Foster
Freeman, Miss Bessie
Friedman, S.
Galbraithe, John M R
Gomas, F.
Goodwin, G A.
Gordon, Mrs B
Gordon Jones, Mrs
Gosak, J F.
Goulden, Miss.
Grant, Lewis
Green, G
Greenway, A C.
Grevel, C
Groser, Mrs L.
Grutzmacher, Fugen
Harvey, Mrs. D P
Hawkes, W. G.
Hay, A R
Hefti, Henri
Hendry, G V.
Herrison, Mina
Hill, Bertram.
Hill, Mrs N
Hinckes, R Tichbourne
Hosking, R
Houston, John
Hoyle, Mr.
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs. G
Knoll, H
Knudsen, A F.
Lacey, E A
Leal, W
Lemon, E A.
Leonard, J D.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lockhart, Mrs
Lopezco, Mrs F
Maclean, Mrs
Maclean, Miss A
Maitland, T
Mardon, H.
Mason, H Backerville.
Maxwell, H
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos. G
McMamee, R.
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G B
Mitri, Ibrahim
Moscrip, S W
Nadel, Miss A. E.
Noble, J R.
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs L
Palomino-de Castro
Pantin, H.
Patrick, J
Payne, J
Pirkins, H
Price, Mr
Ramage, W
Randall, A
Rees, Mrs Stanley.
Richter, F A
Robson, B
Rosenberg, L
Roussac, J
Rowley, J D
Russell, Miss E
Ryan, J
Sandeman, Capt.
Sander, Lieut
Sanderman W A. S
Sawni & Co.
Schubli, Robert
Schwartz, Bertha.
Schwartzmama, J.
Shapeer, C
Silnena, Miss E. (care of F. G Ashwood, Esq.)
Sinclair, M D
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H. Dunkerley)
Smith, H. J
Smith, Mrs J
Smith, W L
Stevens, H W
Stevens, Mrs. M
Stewart, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Target, C A. B
Tasker, W.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of I Ryan, Esq.
Thorley, E J
Townsend, Prof D. J.
Vallacanee, J.
Vallance, Mrs F
Walker, E W
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P
Wightman, F W
William, S. H
Williams, B
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, Mrs. E. C
Winterroth, F
Woloszczuk, Rosalie, Mrs (at B. Weissmann)
Workman, E
Young, Miss
Young, Mrs S R
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H
Eales, C M, Capt
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr
Mullagerino, Max.
Reilly, E.
Ryan, E
Ryan, L, Mrs
Solomon, Rachel, Miss
Wilson, R. J Turner

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H F.
Alexander, C N.
Blewett, C I, Major, R A.
Chasel, Gusta.
Cox, H E
Curtis, W. S.
Cooper, Mr
Cuttler, Dr
Dickson, D D
Eden, Mrs (care of Col. Eden, late R H A)
Ferrar, Michael H (Beng C S).
Francis, Jas
Grant, J, Col
Golta, Fram (M. R. C. S)
Greary, J. W
Greenhalgh, Walter
Green, G. De Billing.
Gilbrein, M.
Hilson, R.
Hall, W.
Hellee, Max
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr
Haydeen, Miss
Holzslein, Bernhard.
Izzard, A. H.
John, M. A
Jacomb, Nurse
Johnson, Mary B., Miss
Johnson, J S
Keilly, H P, Mrs.
Kannitz, Louis.
Knoll, Hans
Lawson, H
Lawrence, G. H.
Littledale, E M., Miss
Muller, Egon.
Mitchell, W. J, Lt.
Moffat, Douglas
Morse, P. E.
Michin, C P., Capt
Martin, Robert R.
Masters, J.
Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Pinder, P.
Richards, J.
Rex, Mrs
Sandilands, P
Sanderson, F C
Spence, Reginall, Mrs
Styne, George A. Le
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs
Sinclair, C. W
Stefans, J
Smith, Mitchell, Col
Savill, R C
Tucker, A H
Taylor, John.
Virji Narayenji
Wills, M G., Mrs
Weeks, F
Wallace, E. A
Zuckermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th April, 1897.

Brown, Rev. J
Buhver, C
Donoline, W E.
Hall, Mrs. R. M
Hudson, E P.
Treigellus, Rev R M.
Walsh, J. G.
Watson, Capt C. J.

The 1st May, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	5th May	Per P & O Str. from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	4th ,,	Ditto
*Australasian Colonies .	1st ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto .	8th ,,	Ditto
Colombo . . .	11th ,,	Per P & O Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th ,,	Per B I S N Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	3rd ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto	8th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental)	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	5th ,,	Ditto
Port Blair . .	3rd ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P M

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P M, and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M, and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Revised List

It is hereby notified under Rule XX, Appendix K, of the Code of the Department of Public Works, Volume I, that if no friends or surviving relatives of the deceased will undertake to restore the following tombs, the monuments in disrepair shall be levelled with the ground, and any slab they contain shall be placed over the graves in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery.—

1	Maria Jane, wife of Sergeant Major Ireland
2	Elizabeth, wife of Robert Clive, 1849
3	J. Dunsmore, 1837.
4	Mrs Dorothy, wife of Sergeant P Wade.
5	Tomb next to No 4 (nameless)
6	Captain James Burnett, 1837.
7	Lieutenant Alexander Cooke, 1838.
8	Mr J. K Ross, 1847
9	Tomb next to No 8 (nameless)
10	G W. Bean, 1852.
11	E A. Cocker, 1836
12	Private John Parrott, 1832.
13	Tomb next to No 12 (nameless).
14	Sergeant, 10th September, 1836, aged 29
15	Sergeant Robert Couch.
16	Matilda Page.
17 } 18 }	2 next No 16 (nameless).
,	+ 2 or 3 other nameless ones. about 20 or 21 in all.

These 20 or 21 might be levelled with the ground instead of the 130 or so in the District Engineer's list published in the *India Gazette* of 11th July, 1896.

This notification cancels the notification published in *Gazette of India*, dated 11th July, 1896.

D. B ALLEN,
Magistrate

HOOGHLY MAGISTRACY;
The 15th April, 1897.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR 4th GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th June, 1897, at 10-30 A M. :—

SUBJECTS	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole) .	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) the whole .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) mercantile .	100	50
TOTAL .	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners
(*b*) "Booking keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination may make his own arrangements in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination with the candidates

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth not required if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application through his immediate official superior to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts to whom the candidate submits his application, to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principals for registration the names of the accepted candidates The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the College or at the office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principals not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself A candidate who has failed in an examination and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed

6. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

7. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department

N B—The attention of candidates is drawn to the alteration in rule 2 (3) In future no candidate is to apply direct to the Principal for permission to attend the examination, but must send his application through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will decide whether the candidate is to be admitted.

The Principal will attend to no application received direct

J. S SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 25th March, 1897.

FOR SALE.

Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95 By JAMES GRUNDY, Inspector of Mines in India (1894 and 1896). Price R1 and R2, respectively

To be had on application to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *R5*, per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates per four-ounce tin, *R3*, per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

سکونا فبري فیوج بعنے تپ بھگانے والے سکونا *

سکونا فبری فیوج کلکتہ کے ٹوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک مقام سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل حساب خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھ آنہ : آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا ٹوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت بعد حساب ذیل مل سکتی ہی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ : آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھ روپیہ ' ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی ملتی ہی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ : آٹھ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post free, ₹15-12.
½ " ₹7-8, " ₹8
¼ " ₹3-12, " ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টীন .৫, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৷৹
½ আধ " " ৭৷৹ " ৮,
¼ সিকি " " ৩৷৹ " ৪৷৹

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

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GEORGE WATT,
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CALCUTTA,
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Act X of 1887 (Native Passenger Ships), as modified up to date

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Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1894 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict, Cap. 3, from 1894 up to date.

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The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a*)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6*a*)

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The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889, containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap 3, in force in Bengal R5 (10*a*)

The Bengal Code; Vol. II, Ed. 1890, containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (R1)

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Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith 4*a* 9*p* (1*a*)

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Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2*a*.)

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Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a* (1*a*)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888 R3 (6*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a* 6*p* (1*a*. 6*p*)

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Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd*

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Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1893

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Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891, with an Appendix containing Notification No 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index In Urdu 8*a* (2*a* 6*p*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith In Urdu 1*a* 3*p* (1*a*)

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Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu 6*a* (2*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri 6*a* (2*a*.)

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Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1895 96 R1 (2a 0p)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1895-96 R0 (8a)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jhenidah in Jessore R2 (6a)
Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84, Vols I and II R8 (6a)
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Ditto ditto for 1894 2a (1a)
Ditto ditto for 1895 2a (1a)
Ditto ditto for 1896 2a. (1a)
Ditto ditto for 1897 2a (1a)
Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895 R2 (4a)
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Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8 (8*a*.)
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The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali 2*a* (½*a*.)
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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal Corrected up to 31st December, 1896 2*a* (½*a*)
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Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST., C.E., with notes by W. B. BERRIE, Esq., A.M. I.C.E., and by G. C. MACONOCHY, Esq. 4*a* (2*a*)
Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST., C.E. R1-2 (2*a*)
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Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1893–95 R2-10 (5*t*)

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Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2*a* (1*a*)

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Appendices to the Jail Code Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a*)

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Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of C. A. Soppitt, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of C A Soppitt, deceased, late a Deputy Commissioner in the Burma Commission, who died at Mandalay in Upper Burma on the 19th day of March, 1896, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned (supported by vouchers or other proofs, without which the claims will not be allowed) on or before the 20th day of May, 1897, after which date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased's estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

C E. DANIELL,
Care of Messrs. Summers and Okeden, Solicitors,
3, Shafraz Road, Rangoon.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1897.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 046613, of the 3½ per cent of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Shadoo Churn Roy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SHADOO CHURN ROY,
Kalighat, Tolignnge Road, No 154.

Lost or Stolen

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos B 008605, of the 4 per cent Loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, and $\frac{B\ 503}{B\ 015080}$, of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865, for ₹500, both originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Robert Christian Smidt, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal and the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

P McGUIRE,
Administrator,
Estate Robert Christian Smidt, deceased,
8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

The 30th April, 1897

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the twelve months, April to March, of									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,24	2,61	2,39	2,81	3,17	3,12	3,45	3,23	3,40	3,85
Liquors										
Spirit	46,38	48,36	49,29	53,40	51,96	54,39	52,99	55,07	59,15	59,48
Other liquors	6,50	6,62	6,78	6,83	7,16	6,81	6,70	6,29	7,28	6,03
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,84	7,21	6,84
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,58	2,75	2,19
Cotton manufactures.										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,18	10,98	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,30	59,82	50,34
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,41	21,60	20,06
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,81	23,22	19,71
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	2,74	2 02
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,53	3,51	3,43
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,12	3,98	3,53
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,18	3,71	3,53
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,20	7,16	7,64
Metals										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,74	9,69	4,68
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,88	4,09	3,92
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,89	35,59	32,65
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,66	1,83	1,32
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,17	2,56	2,15
Oils: Petroleum	1,37	11,75	16,24	16,50	17,47	20,23	26,36	31,80	40,01	41,27
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	1,88	1,73
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,88	2,52	2,29
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,83	10,36	8,99
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,98	14,64	11,36
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,94	3,67	3,42
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,43	1,46	1,46
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,07	15,25	16,22
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,07	2,51	2,70
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,70	1,71	1,53
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,51	1,19
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,73	7,40	8,50
Imports by post	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	1,43	1,53	1,48
All other articles	3	3	3	3	4	3	9,46	24,27	24,32	22,87
TOTAL	56,59	69,39	74,74	79,58	79,81	84,59	99,06	2,90,71	3,99,04	3,58,98
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	76,24	61,96	73,13	92,59	88,27	75,01	66,90	91,57	93,75	76,73
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,32,83	1,31,35	1,47,87	1,72,17	1,68,08	1,59,60	1,65,96	3,84,28	4,92,79	4,35,71
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,29,64	1,28,27	1,44,43	1,68,11	1,63,40	1,55,71	1,61,85	3,74,30	4,82,09	4,24,11
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	14,42	21,06	23,69	25,71	26,76	29,97	34,81	86,12	1,47,53	1,31,75
Bengal — Export	20,55	16,24	15,77	20,19	21,41	18,25	16,97	19,82	20,33	12,62
Bombay — Import	15,81	19,42	20,44	22,35	21,88	22,73	32,33	1,33,76	1,57,07	1,39,63
Bombay — Export	2,37	1,93	2,44	2,06	1,91	2,79	2,29	3,99	3,17	2,98
Sind — Import	5,26	6,06	6,20	7,51	7,25	6,79	7,52	15,37	21,82	22,73
Sind — Export	84	56	78	85	84	82	62	88	68	61
Madras — Import	10,30	11,29	11,15	12,13	11,97	11,40	11,33	29,39	34,03	28,46
Madras — Export	4,94	5,39	6,15	4,56	3,72	4,24	5,20	6,87	5,09	9,29
Burma — Import	9,56	9,95	11,07	9,86	9,44	11,33	10,43	19,71	29,50	26,58
Burma — Export	45,89	36,37	46,74	62,89	58,22	47,33	40,35	58,45	62,87	49,46

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
April 26, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	1st November 1896 to 24th April 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
Calcutta	Imports	350,110	5,366,042
	Exports	101 686	3,531,284
		+248,424	+1,834,758
Rangoon	Imports	4,155	227,354
	Exports	616,280	18,819,164
		—612,125	—18,591,810
Madras	Imports	47,400	539,000
	Exports	4,500	138,600
		+42,900	+400,400
Bombay	Imports	497,900	5,405,700
	Exports	141,800	2,835,800
		+356,100	+2,569,900
Karachi	Imports	37,000	997,700
	Exports	50,400	5,699,100
		—13,400	—4,701,400
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
			30th January to 24th April 1897.
Patna Division—			
Patna	Imports	35,300	416,000
	Exports	33,800	329 800
		+1,500	+86,200
Gaya	Imports	6,800	67,000
	Exports	100	87,800
		+6,700	−20,800
Shahabad	Imports	8,200	130,700
	Exports	23,200	131,300
		—15,000	—600
Sáran	Imports	48 600	505,700
	Exports	5,300	72,600
		+43,300	+433,100
Champáran	Imports	16,900	222,400
	Exports	400	25,600
		+16,500	+196,800
Muzaffarpur	Imports	31,591	280,494
	Exports	2,400	11,226
		+29,391	+269,268
Darbhanga (*incomplete*)	Imports	47,500	309,400
	Exports	1,000	60,000
		+46,500	+249,400
Bhagalpur Division—			
Monghyr (*incomplete*)	Imports	15,600	91,400
	Exports	32,000	632,500
		—16,400	—541,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	30th January to 24th April 1897.
BENGAL—*contd*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd*			
BHÁGALPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	16,997	124,013
	Exports	23,996	539,344
		−6,999	−415,331
PURNEA	Imports	4,000	31,685
	Exports	6,700	56,089
		−2,700	−24,404
MALDA	Imports	...	..
	Exports		700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	52,700
	Exports	3,900	305,500
		−2,100	−252,800
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	20,600	234,000
	Exports	2,400	34,600
		+18,200	+199,400
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	25,900
	Exports	21,400	253,300
		−21,400	−227,400
JALPAIGURI	Imports	10,300	109,403
	Exports	76	2,229
		+10,224	+107,174
DARJEELING	Imports	5,400	65,800
	Exports	.	1,500
		+5,400	+64,300
RANGPUR	Imports	3,200	13,300
	Exports	600	21,300
		+2,600	−8,000
BOGRA	Imports	100	1,200
	Exports	14,400	204,400
		−14,300	−203,200
PABNA	Imports	16,900	161,500
	Exports	700	13,700
		+16,200	+147,800
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	400	4,500
	Exports	700	9,800
		−300	−5,300
NARAINGANJ	Imports		20,000
	Exports	400	150,400
		−400	−130,400
MAIMENSINGH	Imports	687	69,710
	Exports	123	2,909
		+564	+66,801
FARIDPUR	Imports	7,400	57,900
	Exports	1,900	62,500
		+5,500	−4,600
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	200
	Exports	...	13,200
		...	−13,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	30th January to 24th April 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,000	6,200
	Exports	2,000	20,800
		−1,000	−14,600
NOAKHALI	Imports	·	100
	Exports	300	3,000
		−300	−2,900
CHITTAGONG	Imports	58,300	222,431
	Exports	2,000	40,620
		+56,300	+181,811
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	7,900	70,600
	Exports	54,200	856,900
		−46,300	−786,300
BIRBHUM	Imports	1,200	15,400
	Exports	26,800	1,119,500
		−25,600	−1,104,100
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,600	37,600
	Exports	800	10,900
		+1,800	+26,700
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	400	16,600
	Exports	1,600	16,400
		−1,200	+200
NADIA	Imports	43,000	312,600
	Exports	31,400	506,600
		+11,600	−194,000
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	700	8,400
	Exports	7,300	174,900
		−6,600	−166,500
JESSORE	Imports	6,600	133,900
	Exports	2,100	49,500
		+4,500	+84,400
KHULNA	Imports	...	2,200
	Exports	900	28,100
		−900	−25,900
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	12,000	103,100
	Exports	100	1,400
		+11,900	+101,700
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM	Imports	5,100	65,600
	Exports	300	3,400
		+4,800	+62,200
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	2,500
	Exports	3,400	32,900
		−3,200	−30,400
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	435	1,245
	Exports	5	4,444
		+430	−3,199

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 24th April 1897	30th January to 24th April 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	100
	Exports	63,300	208,300
		−63,300	−208,200
BALASORE	Imports	300	7,400
	Exports	32,300	508,400
		−32,000	−501,000
PURI	Imports	..	647
	Exports	130	5,733
		−130	−5,086
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	3,043	142,278
	Exports	5,859	42,050
		−2,816	+100,228
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	600	158,500
	Exports	37,800	75,600
		−37,200	+82,900
MEERUT	Imports	2,800	186,600
	Exports	25,300	72,900
		−22,500	+113,700
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	100	32,200
	Exports	25,500	74,100
		−25,400	−41,900
ALIGARH	Imports	2,200	87,300
	Exports	30,400	81,500
		−28,200	+5,800
Agra Division—			
MUTRA	Imports	1,870	61,420
	Exports	5,025	8,921
		−3,155	+52,499
AGRA	Imports	15,800	222,100
	Exports	12,100	110,700
		+3,700	+111,400
FARUKHABAD	Imports	3,600	73,700
	Exports	200	1,000
		+3,400	+72,700
MAINPURI	Imports	400	16,500
	Exports	100	1,700
		+300	+14,800
ETÁWAH	Imports	1,600	32,900
	Exports	...	4,400
		+1,600	+28,500
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,600	11,900
	Exports	14,400	32,900
		−12,800	−21,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 24th April 1897	30th January to 24th April 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
BIJNOR (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	109,200
	Exports	100	6,500
		+400	+102,700
MORADABAD	Imports	1,200	145,500
	Exports	35,200	154,100
		—34,000	—8,600
SHAHJAHÁNPUR	Imports	279	51,864
	Exports	19,843	64,049
		—19,564	—12,185
BUDAUN	Imports	.	2,300
	Exports	2,000	4,600
		—2,000	—2,300
PILIBÍT	Imports	400	45,100
	Exports	4,500	18,500
		—4,100	+26,600
BARELI	Imports	3,300	68,800
	Exports	11,000	51,300
		—7,700	+17,500
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	43,300	730,700
	Exports	15,800	144,200
		+27,500	+586,500
FATEHPUR	Imports	1,600	62,500
	Exports	39	1,177
		+1,561	+61,323
BÁNDA	Imports	13,400	185,100
	Exports	500	2,100
		+12,900	+183,000
HAMÍRPUR	Imports	2,300	34,900
	Exports	...	1,200
		+2,300	+33,700
ALLAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	22,300	649,000
	Exports	200	9,100
		+22,100	+639,900
JHÁNSI	Imports	12,900	116,000
	Exports	800	7,400
		+12,100	+108,600
JALAUN	Imports	5,300	47,800
	Exports	.	9,400
		+5,300	+38,400
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	796,600	961,800
	Exports	1,600	29,800
		+795,000	+932,000
MIRZAPUR	Imports	5,600	68,315
	Exports	1,500	5,605
		+4,100	+62,710
JAUNPUR	Imports	700	101,100
	Exports	4,200	22,700
		—3,500	+78,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	30th January to 24th April 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Benares Division—*concld*			
GHAZIPUR	Imports	3,500	70,800
	Exports	3,900	41,600
		—400	+29,200
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	300	20,500
	Exports	15,800	78,700
		—15,500	—58,200
BALLIA	Imports	4,016	24,957
	Exports	1,772	8,193
		+2,244	+16,764
GORAKHPUR	Imports	4,000	31,200
	Exports	24,000	87,700
		—20,000	—56,500
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL	Imports	100	2,500
	Exports	...	...
		+100	+2,500
NAINI TAL	Imports	400	13,600
	Exports	6,300	56,800
		—5,900	—43,200
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	9,800	177,000
	Exports	3,600	53,700
		+6,200	+123,300
UNAO *(preceding week)*	Imports	200	52,300
	Exports	...	200
		+200	+52,100
RAE-BARELI	Imports	900	149,800
	Exports	300	6,900
		+600	+142,900
SITAPUR	Imports	600	16,400
	Exports	18,500	103,700
		—17,900	—87,300
KHERI	Imports	600	8,800
	Exports	2,200	49,000
		—1,600	—40,200
HARDOI	Imports	100	108,100
	Exports	3,300	24,100
		—3,200	+84,000
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	5,600	131,200
	Exports	21,800	121,500
		—16,200	+9,700
GONDA	Imports	500	88,000
	Exports	2,900	26,500
		—2,400	+61,500
BAHRAICH	Imports	400	6,100
	Exports	9,100	28,600
		—8,700	—22,500
BARABANKI	Imports	400	37,800
	Exports	4,300	114,000
		—3,900	—76,200
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	4,300	58,800
	Exports	2,900	37,300
		+1,400	+21,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	30th January to 24th April 1897.
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	23,300	359,300
	Exports	1,500	10,000
		+21,800	+349,300
Rohtak	Imports	100	3,500
	Exports	...	3,400
		+100	+100
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,300	71,300
	Exports	2,600	31,400
		+4,700	+39,900
Delhi	Imports	19,400	429,600
	Exports	9,500	82,100
		+9,900	+347,500
Karnál	Imports	200	37,700
	Exports	700	6,100
		−500	+31,600
Ambala	Imports	7,400	174,300
	Exports	1,600	34,100
		+5,800	+140,200
Simla	Imports	1,100	18,900
	Exports	...	200
		+1,100	+18,700
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	4,200	25,400
	Exports	5,700	121,400
		−1,500	−96,000
Ludhiána	Imports	6,600	51,500
	Exports	1,700	302,000
		+4,900	−250,500
Ferozpur	Imports	4,500	91,500
	Exports	7,200	335,900
		−2,700	−244,400
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	5,400	115,500
	Exports	1,500	40,600
		+3,900	+74,900
Jhang	Imports	200	21,600
	Exports	1,100	2,600
		−900	+19,000
Montgomery	Imports	500	81,300
	Exports	300	7,400
		+200	+73,900
Lahore	Imports	6,856	267,955
	Exports	3,197	37,106
		+3,659	+230,849
Amritsar	Imports	9,900	126,600
	Exports	14,200	96,800
		−4,300	+29,800
Gurdáspur	Imports	1,300	33,700
	Exports	6,700	75,018
		−5,400	−41,318

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	30th January to 24th April 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	7,700	44,800
	Exports	900	33,400
		+6,800	+11,400
Gujrát	Imports	1,400	95,900
	Exports		5,500
		+1,400	+90,400
Gujránwála	Imports	1,100	82,400
	Exports	8,100	40,600
		−7,000	+41,800
Shahpur	Imports	1,100	48,100
	Exports	3,200	19,800
		−2,100	+28,300
Jhelam	Imports	2,490	135,193
	Exports	937	7,868
		+1,553	+127,325
Ráwalpindi	Imports	23,500	282,551
	Exports	2,800	30,600
		+20,700	+251,951
Pesháwar Division—			
Pesháwar	Imports	14,500	120,400
	Exports	900	113,800
		+13,600	+6,600
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	...	970
	Exports	2,200	48,157
		−2,200	−47,187
Dera Ismail Khan	Imports	300	6,800
	Exports	600	57,000
		−300	−50,200
Muzaffargarh	Imports	10	4,431
	Exports	300	31,300
		−290	−26,869
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	22,200	139,100
	Exports	15,600	134,600
		+6,600	+4,500
Kaira	Imports	14,600	86,900
	Exports	18,200	136,000
		−3,600	−49,100
Panch Maháls	Imports	3	5,017
	Exports	35,865	353,342
		−35,862	−348,325

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 24th April 1897	30th January to 24th April 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	5,300	236,500
	Exports	3,600	157,200
		+1,700	+79,300
SURAT	Imports	26,600	256,800
	Exports	3,900	85,900
		+22,700	+170,900
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports		761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	10,589	53,936
	Exports	153	881
		+10,436	+53,055
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	20,600	293,500
	Exports	..	1,200
		+20,600	+292,300
NÁSIK	Imports	17,300	181,400
	Exports	6,200	45,200
		+11,100	+136,200
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	4,400	87,000
	Exports	3,400	39,000
		+1,000	+48,000
POONA	Imports	39,300	312,221
	Exports	500	13,000
		+38,800	+299,221
SHOLAPUR	Imports	900	67,300
	Exports	6,900	51,200
		—6,000	+16,100
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	19,173	159,907
	Exports	484	5,046
		+18,689	+154,861
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	12,600	164,200
	Exports	2,400	139,100
		+10,200	+25,100
BIJÁPUR	Imports	12,100	167,000
	Exports	400	6,500
		+11,700	+160,500
DHARWAR	Imports	5,500	47,833
	Exports	17,600	194,521
		—12,100	—146,688
THANA	Imports	3,500	41,000
	Exports	1,800	148,100
		+1,700	—107,100
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,500	63,219
	Exports	4,100	81,497
		+1,400	—18,278
KOLHAPUR	Imports	27,507	256,311
	Exports	1,977	37,907
		+25,530	+218,404
KANARA	Imports	...	12,400
	Exports	...	97,000
		...	—84,600
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	94,400	326,100
	Exports	2,800	8 800
		+91,600	+317,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 24th April 1897	30th January to 24th April 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	4,644	81,042
	Exports	21,988	648,552
		−17,344	−567,510
Thar-Párkar	Imports	19,900	118,700
	Exports	15,600	128,900
		+4,300	−10,200
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	200	6,900
	Exports	1,700	136,500
		−1,500	−129,600
Hyderabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,900	65,900
	Exports	10,200	84,200
		− 5,300	−18,300
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	8,600	31,800
	Exports	200	16,700
		+8,400	+15,100
Jubbulpore	Imports	10,100	145,700
	Exports	11,500	178,000
		−1,400	−32,300
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	2,700	24,900
	Exports	3,800	67,600
		−1,100	−42,700
Hoshangabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,200	75,100
	Exports	1,700	27,300
		+4,500	+47,800
Nimar	Imports	5,500	96,700
	Exports	1,400	19,600
		+4,100	+77,100
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	1,900	39,100
	Exports	200	7,400
		+1,700	+31,700
Nágpur	Imports	15,200	195,800
	Exports	3,300	62,700
		+11,900	+133,100
Chánda	Imports	300	9,300
	Exports	2,900	28,800
		−2,600	−19,500
Bhandára	Imports	9,500	88,500
	Exports	1,800	35,100
		+7,700	+53,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	1,700	7,300
	Exports	17,000	338,100
		−15,300	−330,800
Bilaspur	Imports	7,800	53,359
	Exports	2,900	43,998
		+4,900	+9,361
Sambalpur	Imports	800	8,400
	Exports	14,800	311,300
		−14,000	−302,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 24th April 1897	30th January to 24th April 1897
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	7,000	127,900
	Exports	400	5,800
		+6,600	+122,100
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	2,600	63,700
	Exports	4,500	20,500
		−1,900	+43,200
BULDÁNA	Imports	700	21,500
	Exports	.	1,500
		+700	+20,000
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	600	18,400
	Exports	6,400	64,900
		−5,800	−46,500
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	13,900	137,600
	Exports	1,500	14,300
		+12,400	+123,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,700	35,600
	Exports	58,100	395,600
		−54,400	−360,000
KISTNA	Imports	2,500	22,474
	Exports	24,800	505,207
		−22,300	−482,733
NELLORE	Imports	602	18,391
	Exports	1,500	30,904
		−898	−12,513
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	43,900
	Exports	1,600	12,700
		+1,100	+31,200
BELLARY	Imports	17,100	120,400
	Exports	2,900	27,000
		+14,200	+93,400
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,200	31,600
	Exports	11,100	46,600
		−8,900	−15,000
CUDDAPAH	Imports	3,200	75,600
	Exports	2,200	35,700
		+1,000	+39,900
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	6,200	113,500
	Exports	7,400	158,000
		−1,200	−44,500
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	1,200	12,400
	Exports	6,900	73,600
		−5,700	−61,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	3,800	69,100
	Exports	22,200	291,500
		−18,400	−222,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 24th April 1897.	30th January to 24th April 1897.
MADRAS—*contd*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	700	14,200
	Exports	4,900	107,900
		−4,200	−93,700
COIMBATORE	Imports	7,700	129,500
	Exports	41,000	422,400
		−33,300	−292,900
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	3,535	24,257
	Exports	7,021	86,019
		−3,486	−61,762
TANJORE	Imports	7,200	54,200
	Exports	173,900	1,296,300
		−166,700	−1,242,100
MADURA	Imports	4,400	42,300
	Exports	15,900	174,700
		−11,500	−132,400
TINNEVELLY	Imports	13,500	276,400
	Exports	15,000	256,600
		−1,500	+19,800
MALABAR	Imports	77,000	755,600
	Exports	19,900	193,800
		+57,100	+502,800
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,200	97,020
	Exports	37,800	541,990
		−36,600	−444,970

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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Nothing for publication

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Nothing for publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 18

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th April, 1897.

No. 11527-*M* —HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P M. on Monday, the 24th May 1897.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 15th May 1897; and, when attending the

Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them also written on their cards.

Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC

Simla, the 30th April, 1897

No. 672—In supersession of previous orders His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the following Consular officers, whether permanently or temporarily in office shall, as such, have the privilege of private entrée to the Government House at Calcutta

1. The Consul for Austro-Hungary.
2. The Consul for Belgium
3. The Consul-General for Denmark.
4. The Consul-General for France
5. The Consul-General for Germany.
6. The Consul for Germany
7. The Consul-General for Greece
8. The Consul-General for Italy
9. The Consul for the Netherlands
10. The Consul for Persia
11. The Vice-Consul for Portugal
12. The Consul for Siam
13. The Vice-Consul for Spain.
14. The Consul-General for Sweden and Norway.
15. The Consul-General for the United States of America
16. The Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America.
17. The Consul for Uruguay

MEDICAL

The 29th April, 1897

No 382—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. S Thomson, M.B., M CH., I M S (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 17th February 1897.

The 30th April, 1897

No 398—The services of Surgeon-Captain W E Hardy, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for plague duty, with effect from the 11th March 1897

SANITARY

The 30th April, 1897.

No. 1398.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries, in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, are published for general information

Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Berlin respecting quarantine in Germany, dated the 23rd March 1897

In continuation of his Note* of the 11th instant, the undersigned has the honour to inform His Excellency Sir Frank C Lascelles, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, that according to information received from Governments of the Maritime States of the Empire, goods of the nature

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1355, dated the 23rd April 1897.

mentioned in the Imperial decree of the 8th of February last (Reichsgesetzblatt, page 15), which left India before the outbreak of the plague, and have since been warehoused in Great Britain, are admitted for importation in the non-Prussian Ports of the Empire, on condition that a certificate from the Imperial German Consul from whose district in Great Britain the goods are exported, or a certificate from the Police Authorities of the district concerned legalized by the Imperial Consul, is produced to show that the above suppositions apply to consignment of goods in question.

In Bremen certificates of the Customs Authorities of the place of origin (? in Great Britain) are accepted, provided that they are legalized by the German Consul, and in Hamburg all other credible proof, such for instance as a declaration of the owner of the warehouse in Great Britain, certified by the German Consul, is considered sufficient to allow of permission to import the goods being granted

With regard to the certificates required in Prussian ports, the undersigned will have the honour to address a further communication to Sir F Lascelles

---

Dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1897

From—The Consul for the Netherlands,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department

With reference to my letters of the 30th October 1896, No 338 and the 10th February last, *No 168, I have the honour to inform you that the Netherland Indian Government have declared the whole west coast of British India infested with plague.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 449, dated the 12th February 1897.

JUDICIAL

The 27th April, 1897

No 494—Major A Wapshare, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is granted furlough out of India for one year on medical certificate, under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1897

POLICE.

The 30th April, 1897.

No. 239—The services of Lieutenant W B Greig, 22nd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th April, 1897.

No. 137.—The Reverend C. Price, a Chaplain on probation in the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th April 1897

Mr. Price's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th idem.

J P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATIONS

Shillong, the 1st April, 1897

No. 1242-J—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, clause (*a*), of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to declare that the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are in force in the territories mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, to the extent mentioned in the fourth column of the said schedule, respectively.

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
No. and year	Short title or subject	Territories in which declared to be in force	Extent to which declared to be in force
(a) Bengal Regulations			
Regulation I of 1793	Permanent Settlement	The district of Goalpara (excluding the Eastern Duars)	So much of each of these enactments as (*a*) was in force on the 1st January 1875 in those parts of Bengal not included in any scheduled district, and (*b*) has not been repealed by any enactment extending to the territories in which it is hereby declared in force
„ VIII of 1793	Decennial „		
„ XI of 1793	Inheritance .		
„ X of 1800	Succession to Lands, Jungle Mahals		
„ XXXVIII of 1793	Loans by Covenanted Officers	The Chief Commissionership of Assam, except Sylhet, in which district these Regulations have already been declared in force, and the North Lushai Hills	
„ X of 1804	State Offences		
„ XI of 1806	Assistance to Marching Troops and to Travellers		
„ XI of 1812	Removal of Foreign Immigrants		
„ VII of 1823	Loans to Covenanted Officers		
„ VI of 1825	Assistance to Marching Troops and to Travellers		
„ XI of 1825	Alluvion and Diluvion		
„ XVII of 1829	*Sati* .		
„ V of 1827	Management of estates under attachment	The districts of Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills), Goalpara (excluding the Eastern Duars), Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur	
(b) Acts of the Governor General in Council			
Act XXV of 1838	Wills made between 1st February 1839 and 1st January 1866	The Chief Commissionership of Assam, except Sylhet, in which district these Acts have already been declared in force, and the North Lushai Hills	
„ XXIX of 1839	Dower .		
„ XXX of 1839	Inheritance . .		
„ XX of 1847	Copyright .		
„ XIX of 1850	Binding Apprentices		
„ XXI of 1850	Non forfeiture of Rights by loss of Caste		
„ XXXVII of 1850	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants		
„ XXX of 1852	Naturalization of Aliens		
„ II of 1853	Public charges on Landholders		
„ XIX of 1853	Recusant Witnesses .		
„ XXXI of 1854	Conveyances of Land .		
„ XI of 1855	Mesne Profits and Improvements		
„ XII of 1855	Suits for wrongs, Executors and Administrators		
„ XIII of 1855	Compensation for Loss occasioned by Death		
„ XXIII of 1855	Administration of Mortgaged Estates		
„ XXIV of 1855	Penal Servitude .		

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
No and year	Short title or subject	Territories in which declared to be in force	Extent to which declared to be in force
	(b) Acts of the Governor General in Council—contd		
Act IX of 1856	Bills of Lading	The Chief Commissionership of Assam, except Sylhet, in which district these Acts have already been declared in force, and the North Lushai Hills	So much of each of these enactments as (*a*) was in force on the 1st January 1875 in those parts of Bengal not included in any scheduled district, and (*b*) has not been repealed by any enactment extending to the territories in which it is hereby declared in force
„ XI of 1856	European Deserters . .		
„ XI of 1857	State Offences . .		
„ XXV of 1857	Forfeiture of Property		
„ IX of 1859	Claims to Property seized as forfeited		
„ XXI of 1860	Registration of Societies .		
„ III of 1862	Government Seal .		
„ XVI of 1863	Excise on Spirits used exclusively in Manufactures		
„ XXXI of 1863	Official Gazette .		
„ III of 1864	Foreigners		
„ III of 1865	Carriers . .		
„ XV of 1865	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865		
„ XXI of 1865	Intestate Succession, Parsis .		
„ V of 1866	Policies of Insurance . . .		
„ XXI of 1866	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866		
„ XXVIII of 1866	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866		
„ XX of 1863	Religious Endowments	The Chief Commissionership of Assam, except the North Lushai Hills	
„ XXXII of 1839	Interest	The Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Naga Hills, the North Cachar Hills in the Cachar district, and the Eastern Duars in the Goalpara district	
„ V of 1843	Slavery .		
„ XVIII of 1850	Protection of Judicial Officers		
„ XV of 1856	Re-marriage of Hindu Widows		
„ XXXVI of 1858	Lunatic Asylums		
„ XXV of 1867	Printing Presses and Books		
„ XV of 1869	The Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869		
„ VI of 1864	Whipping .	The North Cachar Hills in the Cachar district, and the Eastern Duars in the Goalpara district	

No 1243-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased—

(1) to extend sections 5 and 6 of Act III of 1895 (amending Act VI of 1864) to the districts of Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills), and Goalpara (excluding the Eastern Duars),

(2) to extend Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*) to the districts of the Garo Hills, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Naga Hills,

(3) to extend Act IX (B C) of 1879 (the Court of Wards Act, 1879) to the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur,

(4) to extend Act III (B C) of 1881 (*an Act to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1897*) to the districts of Cachar and Goalpara, and

(5) to extend Act IV of 1892 (*an Act to amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1897*) to the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and Goalpara

No 1245 *J*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, clause (*b*), of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Act X of 1859 is not in force in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

E A GAIT,

Offg Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Assam

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS

Simla, the 28th April, 1897

No 924—77-2.—In continuation of Notification No 731—37-4, dated 12th April 1897, Major F B Longe, R E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the duties of the office from Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General

FAMINE

The 28th April, 1897.

No 1144—32-24-*F*.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for famine duty

Captain J. Fisher, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),

Captain M Stevens, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,

Lieutenant G Thomas, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,

Lieutenant R E. Cheyne, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,

Lieutenant C G Campbell, The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,

Lieutenant W C Anderson, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Captain A I Walling, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry

No 1145—32-24-*F*.—With reference to Notification No 793—32 9-F., dated the 12th March 1897, it is notified that Captain E. J. Drummond, 2nd Battalion (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles) has reverted to Military duty

FORESTS.

The 30th April, 1897

No 397—102-5-*F*.—Furlough for eighteen months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr F B Dickinson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, with effect from the 18th April 1897, on which date he made over charge of the Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, to Mr G. F Prevost, officiating Conservator of Forests.

Mr G F Prevost, officiating Conservator of Forests, received charge of the Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, in addition to the charge of the Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, with effect from the 18th April 1897.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 27th April, 1897

No 711-*G*.—Lieutenant H T Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is granted furlough for one year, under article 340 (*b*) (*iii*) (*i*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th May, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No 715-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain W. H B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 34th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bikaner, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M B, and until further orders.

No 717-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur F Masotti, Belgian Consul at Bombay, as acting Consul-General for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Leon Dossogne.

No 733½-*E. A* —In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent

Provided that, for the purposes of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Courts

Provided also, that the expressions "Local Government," "local official Gazette," and "Official Gazette" shall be construed as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General, and the *Gazette of India*, respectively

No 1595 *I-A* —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as substituted by section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend W Bonnar, minister and missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency

The 29th April, 1897.

No 723-*G* —The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C Stubmann as acting Consul for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr F Mueller

No. 730-*G* —Mr A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin

No 731-*G* —Mr A F Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge

W. J CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 29th April, 1897.

No 1925-*Gl* —Mr H Farrer, Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 16th April 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The following appointments are made during the absence on leave of Mr H Farrer or until further orders

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson to officiate as Deputy Director General, and

Mr R H Kelly, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster General, Bengal, to hold charge of the Office of the Postmaster General, Bengal, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1959-*Gl.*—Mr. C Stewart-Wilson is appointed to be Postmaster General, Madras, with effect from the 19th February 1897, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

The following substantive appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897, *vice* Mr. K J. Badshah, appointed Comptroller, Post Office

Mr W J Ham, Officiating Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment and in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General,

Mr J Cornwall, Officiating Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, is confirmed in that appointment,

Mr. F. Whymper, Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, is appointed Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade,

Mr C Goodburn, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that appointment.

The 30th April, 1897.

No 1981-*Gl* —The privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days granted to Mr F C. Harrison, Officiating Accountant General, Madras, in the Notification in this Department No. 871-*Gl.*, dated the 22nd February 1897, is extended by six days

No 1987-*Gl*—The services of Colonel A W Baird, R E, Mint Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th April 1897, and the following appointments are made with effect from that date

Major B Scott, C I E, R E, Mint Master, Bombay (on furlough), is appointed to be Mint Master, Calcutta,

Major G Davidson, R.E, Officiating Mint Master, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment, and

Major G M Porter, R E, is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, until further orders

No 1997-*Gl*—Mr W H E Mellor, Probationer, is promoted substantively to class VI of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No 1890-*P*

The 27th April, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2958-P, dated 22nd June 1895

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 316, dated 4th November 1896

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 11-Financial, dated 21st January 1897

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the addition of the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay, to the list of officers eligible for an additional pension of Rs 1,000 a year published with the Resolution of 22nd June 1895, read in the preamble.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department, to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non Judicial.

Exemptions, &c

The 30th April, 1897

No. 1969-*S. R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable on instruments of the following classes, namely

(1) Contract deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies, and

(2) Security-bond (or mortgage-deed) for the fulfilment of any such contract as aforesaid.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th April, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No 465—Colonel W F deH. Curtis, Royal Artillery, half pay, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General T. B Tyler, Royal Artillery, appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India Dated 1st April 1897

PERSONAL STAFF.

No 466—The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff

To be extra Aide-de-Camp

Brevet-Major C P Campbell, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. Dated 15th April 1897

No 467—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet-Major R G Egerton (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Dated 10th March 1897

No 468—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the personal staff of His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras

Major A H B Cavaye, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, Madras Command, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Major R G Kekewich, who has vacated. Dated 17th March 1897

STAFF CORPS.

No 469—Lieutenant Alfred Edward Sealy, Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st December 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

No 470—Lieutenant Charles Howard Hawes, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 7th July 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No 471—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenants—

Charles Lubé Peart attached to the 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—30th March 1897.

Cecil Popham Barlow, officiating wing officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd April 1897.

Algernon John Parker Coke, officiating wing officer, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—3rd April 1897.

No 472—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant Guy Hastings Taylor, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—1st April 1897.

Lieutenant Hugh Stewart, Royal West Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—4th April 1897.

Second-Lieutenant William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—1st April 1897

NATIVE ARMY

No 473—In G G O No 421 of 1897, *for* "12th Regiment of Bengal Infantry" *read* "12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry".

No. 474—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining

10th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

Mian Khushal Chand to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 475—The following extract is published for general information

"London Gazette," dated the 6th April 1897, page 1947.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 6th April, 1897

* * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R H. F. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, *vice* Colonel H G Waterfield, C B, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th December 1896

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A Gaselee, C B, Indian Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, *vice* Major-General G I. Halliday, Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 12th December 1896.

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ORGANISATION.

MOBILISATION.

No 476—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed Second-Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve

William Falkiner Harnett.

Chambers Sawbridge Gibb.

PROMOTIONS

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No 477—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army

Major Frederic Bernard Deane,—14th December 1896.

No 478—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th April 1897.

Arthur Knox Armstrong
Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower
Benjamin Proctor Simpson Rooke
Philip Charles Palin.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 16th April 1897.

George de la Poer Beresford Pakenham
Arthur Francis Henderson.
Henry Edward ap. Rhys Pryce.
William Hugh Simpson.
Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart.
George Kendall Channer.
Charles Alexander Campbell Godwin
Esme Cosmo William Conwy-Gordon
Oliver St John Skeen
Malcolm Henry Burdett Geddes

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No 479—Sub-Conductor John Lees, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 22nd December 1896

NATIVE ARMY

No 480—*6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Gugan to be Subadar and Havildar Ram-Sarup to be Jemadar, *vice* Jitha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897

No 481—*30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion)*—

Jemadar Ahmad Khan to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Din Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Juma Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th February 1897

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

No 482—*No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Kharak Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Shaker Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Sobha Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1896

RETIREMENTS.

No. 483—Major William Eden Evans-Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, Rajputana, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th May 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

No 484—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Henry Williams, M B, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th July 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No 485—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bengal Unattached List, is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 31st March 1897

Sergeant William Symonds, Commissariat-Transport Department

No 486—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Punjab Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, with arrears of annuities from the dates specified, and long service and good conduct medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1898, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 343, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity

No 87, Kot-Dafadar Khazán Singh, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Nihál Singh, pensioned, from 1st December 1896

No 24, Dafadar Dín Muhammad, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Sadulla Khan, pensioned, from 13th July 1896

No 978, Dafadar Sher Khan 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Haidar Khan, deceased, from 26th December 1895

No 31, Dafadar Sardár Khan, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Pánda Khan, pensioned, from 4th July 1896.

No 1610, Havildar Máhárij Kishan, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Múl Singh, deceased, from 18th October 1896

No 232, Havildar Síha, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Dhalla, deceased, from 18th January 1896

No 100, Havildar Teja Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Atar Singh, promoted, from 1st February 1895

No 2582, Havildar Chanda Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, *vice* Havildar Chanda Singh, deceased, from 16th December 1895

No 1620, Havildar Jítman Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Havildar Daha Thápa, deceased, from 14th May 1896

No 2903, Havildar Kesar Singh, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry, *vice* Havildar Debi Singh, deceased, from 30th November 1896

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity

No 1177, Lance-Dafadar Khair Dín, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 1121, Sowar Pír-dád Khan, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 802, Sowar Muhammad Nur, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 1035, Sowar Mihan Singh, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 1514, Sowar Ishar Singh, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No 1353 Sowar Bahaud-dín Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No. 1166, Sowar Gunda Singh, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry

No 1604, Camel-Sowar Jassa Mal, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry

No 227, Sowar Bura Singh, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 214, Sowar Hayatullah Khan, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancer

No 387, Sowar Hukam Chand, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 482, Sowar Kakkeh Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 169, Sowar Rám-Saran, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry

No 377, Sowar Bhola Singh, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry

No 71, Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Mír Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry

No 922, Sowar Sultán Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 954, Sowar Háibat Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No 1046, Sowar-Farrier Núr Muhammad, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 1196, Sowar Amar Singh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers

No 1686, Lance-Dafadar Rahím Ali Khan, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No 1653, Sowar Nidhán Singh, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No 1920, Sowar Ghulám Hasan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No. 1903, Sowar Bhullán Khan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No 126, Camel-Sowar Mahmud Beg, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No 124, Lance-Dafadar Najaf, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No 1741, Sowar Wazír Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No 1709, Sowar Jahángir Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No 769, Sowar Sobha Rám, (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Cavalry

No 472, Lance-Naick Mehr-Bakhsh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 391, Sepoy Dewa Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 2133, Lance-Havildar Ismáil, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 2158, Naick Rulla Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 2451, Sepoy-Armourer Umar Din, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1713, Naick Sirwar Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1780, Naick Muhammad Alam, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No. 2197, Naick Lachhman Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 2157, Drummer Ganesha, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1254, Naick Mohan Lal, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)

No 1803, Lance-Naick Bichittar Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)

No 1952, Lance-Naick Sharkh Abdullah, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 1912, Naick Mír Yaqúb Ali, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 319, Naick Alla-ditta, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 393, Sepoy Ghulám Ali, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1854, Naick Kurum Din, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1834, Naick Nihál Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1591, Naick Pachkauri Rám, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1540, Sepoy Nihál Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1984, Naick Lachman, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1593, Sepoy Mangal Singh, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1804, Sepoy Tudar, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1726, Sepoy Kishun Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1834, Naick Nawáb Khan, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 1807, Naick Bahádur Khan, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 1547, Naick Jhanda Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)

No 2378, Sepoy Búr Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No 96, Naick Saidullah Khan, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 94, Sepoy Jehángíri, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 119, Lance-Naick Búta Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)

No 104, Sepoy Súndar Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)

No 253, Naick Dído Singh, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

No 44, Sepoy Jodha, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 2421, Naick Dharm Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 1521, Sepoy Sacheta, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No 2793, Sepoy Parbhû Thápa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

No 2782, Sepoy Rania Thápa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

No. 2054, Naick Kum Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

No 2008, Rifleman Dhanbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

No 2990, Sepoy Nihál Singh, (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Infantry.

No 1084¾, Sepoy Gaj Bahádur, (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Infantry

No 3288, Sepoy Karma, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No 3059½, Assistant Bugle-Major Bahádur, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No 2980, Lance-Naick Fakír, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry

No 661, Sepoy-Musician Ghulám Muhammad, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry

No 645, Naick Mohan Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No 3528, Naick Súndar Singh, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 203, Sepoy Nabi-bakhsh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No 203½, Naick Akhtar Khan, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry

No 86, Sepoy-Bugler Phína Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No 1215, Sepoy Kharku, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry

No 1223, Sepoy Nagína, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry

No 1809, Rifleman Chattar Sing Rána, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity

No 147, Lance-Dafadar Thán Singh, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry

No. 2109, Sepoy Khem Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 692, Naick Natha Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 487.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities and long service and good conduct medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending the 31st March 1898, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No 11, Havildar Shaikh Abdullah, 17th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Mír Tájammual Husain, pensioned, from 1st April 1896.

No. 1233, Havildar Kum Singh Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* 1st Bugle-Major Gobardhan Damái, pensioned, from 6th June 1896

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No 258, Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Husain, 1st Bengal Lancers

No 261, Lance-Dafadar Ghulám Nabi Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers

No 330, Sowar Mirza Shamsher Beg, 2nd Bengal Lancers

No 328, Sowar Partáb Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No 490, Sowar Karímullah Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry

No 491, Sowar Umaid Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry

No. 296, Sowar Muhammad Yusuf Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry

No. 430, Sowar Jamál Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry

No 137, Sowar Rústam Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 138, Sowar Nazir Beg, 5th Bengal Cavalry

No. 497, Lance-Dafadar Najaf Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 539, Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Fazl, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1582, Trumpeter Nihál Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1598, Sowar Ujágar Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry

No. 332, Sowar Jauhar Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 713, Sowar Fateh Dín, 8th Bengal Cavalry

No 1131, Farrier Abdul Rahmán Khan, 14th Bengal Lancers

No. 1134, Lance-Dafadar Manday Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 2374, Lance-Naick Ari Rám, Bengal Sappers and Miners

No. 2269, Sapper Bihári, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 119, Sepoy Dewa Singh, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 73, Naick Bihari Misr, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 122, Naick Tilak Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 116, Sepoy Tulsi Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No 3054, Sepoy Shri Rám Tiwári, 3rd Bengal Infantry

No 2756, Sepoy Bindesar Sukul, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No 42, Naick Shaikh Nabi Bakhsh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No 117, Sepoy Shaikh Lál Muhammad, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No 45, Naick Harparshád, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No 105, Sepoy Mían Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry

No 119, Sepoy Jang Báz, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Sepoy Shaikh Abdul Ghafur, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No 106, Sepoy Thákur Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry

No 48, Lance-Havildar Neta Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry

No 41, Lance-Havildar Natha Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry

No. 93, Sepoy Lachman Dube, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No 98, Sepoy Rámadhín Rán, 11th Bengal Infantry

No 103, Naick Gulab Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry

No 102 Sepoy Kirpál Singh, 12th Bengal Infantry

No 32, Naick Khumánu, 13th Bengal Infantry

No 25, Sepoy Shamír Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry

No 29, Sepoy Baiju Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No 32, Sepoy Guptár Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No 164, Sepoy Alopi, 17th Bengal Infantry

No 165, Sepoy Shaikh Karim Bakhsh, 17th Bengal Infantry

No 37, Sepoy Gulab Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No 39, Sepoy Pahalwán, 18th Bengal Infantry

No. 1261, Naick Ragubír Rána, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No 1054, Naick Bhikku Damái, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles

No 1039, Rifleman Dhan Singh Lohár, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No 970, Rifleman Mohan Lohár, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No 249, Lance Dafadar Ismáil Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers

No 368, Sowar Shaikh Aulád Ali, 2nd Bengal Lancers

No 104, Sepoy Pahlwán Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry

No 31, Naick Udai Rám, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No 1278, Rifleman Bhagatbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles

No 488.—In G G O No. 440 of 1897, under the heading "Medals inscribed 'For Long Service and Good Conduct,' with gratuity," *for*—

"No 1035, Private Deoji Pundhari, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),

No 1830, Naick Esob Shih, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry,

No 1840, Private Lakhnák Bálnak, 21st Bombay Infantry,"

read—

"No 1035, Private Deoji Pandhari, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),

No 1830, Naick Esuli Shah, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry,

No 1840, Private Lakhnák Bábnak, 21st Bombay Infantry"

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 489.—*Dehra-Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Frank Gleadow, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st April 1897, *vice* Hodges, promoted

PROMOTIONS.

No 490.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Charles James Shillingford to be Captain, *vice* Thomas, promoted

No 491.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant William Alexander Wickede Strickland (Captain, Supernumerary List) to be Major, *vice* Hill, transferred to the Unattached List

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 25.—Commander G E Holland, D S O, Royal Indian Marine, to officiate as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Commander W Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 26—The undermentioned officers of the Royal Indian Marine are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Lieutenant B H Jones, for one year.

Assistant Engineer G E Wood, for one year

Assistant Engineer A Ellis, for one year.

No. 27—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India

Mr R Malcolm, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for one year

P. J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 30th April, 1897

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 10th April and the 30th April 1897

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
1st Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	Second Lieutenant H H Champernowne	16th April 1897	Lucknow		
Indian Staff Corps (20th Madras Infantry)	Lieutenant I J G Davie	13th April 1897	Vizianagram	..	
Indian Sub-Medical Department (Bengal)	Assistant Surgeon J W Lawrence	19th April 1897	Belgaum	..	

P J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th April, 1897

No 170—Mr A Bewley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, three weeks' extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the leave sanctioned in Madras Government, Public Works Department, Notification No 11 of 1895

No 171—Mr H H. Buckland, District Locomotive Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent of the North Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of that establishment, until further orders.

The 27th April, 1897

No 172.—Mr. A Brereton, Manager, East Coast Railway, in Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class I, Grade 1 of that establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1897

The 28th April, 1897.

No 174.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch

Names	From	To	With effect from
Wollaston, A H	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent	21st November 1896
Muirhead, C.	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification)	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), *temporary rank*	21st November 1896
Trotter, H M C	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification)	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), *temporary rank*	21st November 1896
Mole, P C	Deputy Examiner, Class II (new classification)	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), *temporary rank*	21st November 1896
Muirhead, C	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), *temporary rank*	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent	18th February 1897

Note—The foregoing promotions are in the cases of the officers named in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notification No 84, dated 26th February 1897

Stuart, H	Examiner, 2nd Class	Examiner, 1st Class, *temporary rank*	10th March 1897
O'Donoghue, W F.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*	10th March 1897
McPherson, D W.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	10th March 1897
Slane, W	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification)	Examiner, Class IV (new classification), *temporary rank*	18th March 1897
Connolly, J J	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*	20th March 1897.
Hensley, F F	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	20th March 1897
Wolfe, G C	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	20th March 1897
Ryan, J A	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	20th March 1897
Trotter, H M. C.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), *temporary rank*	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub *pro tem*	20th March 1897
Hensley, F F	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent	21st March 1897
Wolfe, G C	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent	21st March 1897
Trotter, H M C.	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub *pro tem*	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent	21st March 1897
Conduitt, H W	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	21st March 1897
Swetenham, C. C.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	21st March 1897
Mole, P C	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), *temporary rank*	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub *pro tem.*	21st March 1897
Hutchinson, F T	Examiner, 2nd Class	Examiner, 1st Class, permanent	4th April 1897.
Braddon, J B.	Examiner, 3rd Class, and 2nd Class, *temporary rank*	Examiner, 2nd Class, permanent	4th April 1897.
Goodfellow, A T.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, *supernumerary.*	Examiner, 3rd Class, permanent, *supernumerary*	4th April 1897.

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Rai Pundit Prem Nath, *Bahadur.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, permanent, and 3rd Class, *temporary*	Examiner, 3rd Class, permanent	4th April 1897.
Connolly, J J	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, permanent	4th April 1897
Conduitt, H W	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent	4th April 1897
Swetenham, C. C	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent	4th April 1897.
Mole, P C	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), sub *pro tem*	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), permanent	4th April 1897.
Ogden, W	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*	4th April 1897
Curry, W E . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem*	4th April 1897
Durant, W F	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*	Examiner 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem*	4th April 1897
Balarama Iyer, K	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem*	4th April 1897.
Godfrey, F F, .	Examiner, 2nd Class	Examiner, 1st Class, *temporary rank*	25th March 1897.
Goodfellow, A T	Examiner, 3rd Class, *supernumerary*	Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank, supernumerary*	25th March 1897.
Rai Pundit Prem Nath, *Bahadur*	Examiner, 3rd Class .	Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*	25th March 1897.
Waller, Major E. A, *R E*	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*	25th March 1897

The 29th April, 1897

No 176—Mr P Rainer, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in Class I of that establishment, during the absence of Mr S C E Hartwell, on furlough, or until further orders

The 30th April, 1897

No 177—Mr A Morse, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence of Mr W Drew, on privilege leave, or until further orders

No 178—Mr. P. I S Large, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem*, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to the 20th April 1897 in extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No 431 of the 16th October 1896

TELEGRAPH

The 27th April, 1897

No. 173—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr O. Burne, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 23rd March 1897, and until further orders.

The 28th April, 1897.

No. 175.—The following is published for general information

No 120 I, dated Simla, the 22nd April, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1895 96, forwarded with letter No 370-S dated the 6th February 1897, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS —The average rainfall of the Ajmere-Merwara District was 16·03 inches in 1895-96 as against 26 92 inches in 1894-95, and was below the normal annual rainfall of the ten years ending 1892-93, which is shown as 19 49 inches.

The tanks were not sufficiently filled as the rainfall was insufficient and the individual falls were light.

The average rainfall of eight stations in Ajmere was 17 06 inches, and the average of five stations in Merwara was 15 00 inches for the year under review

2. The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs 24,625 (including indirect charges), and was incurred on tanks in the Ajmere and Todgarh Sub-Collectorates There was no change in the classification of tanks during the year. There was no irrigation during the year under review from the Kair and Khanpura tanks, which were made over to the Revenue Department in 1894-95 for irrigation purposes. Some land was irrigated from the Barol and Tabiji tanks and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs 636. The total capital expenditure to the end of the year in the three sub-collectorates of Ajmere, Beawar and Todgarh amounted to Rs 24,43,805.

The total area irrigated from, and protected by the tanks in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts during the year under review amounted to 31,129 acres, and the return of net revenue on the capital outlay to the end of the year was 3 83 per cent

3. The actual financial results of the year under review, taken from the Revenue Accounts, are shown below

Tanks in	Total capital outlay to the end of the year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected			Working Expenses			Net Revenue	Percentage of net revenue on capital to end of year
		Direct Revenue receipts	Share of Land Revenue	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total		
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	15,88,612	5,155	49,127	54,282	26 020	1,083	27,103	27,179	1 71
Beawar Sub-Collectorate.	6,40,663	8,676	43,260	51,936	6,951	235	7,186	44,750	6 98
Todgarh Sub-Collectorate	2,14,530	2,755	23,648	26,403	4,514	154	4,668	21,735	10 13
Total, 1895-96 ...	24,43,805	16,586	1,16,035	1,32,621	37,485	1,472	38,957	93,664	3 83
Total for 1894-95	24,19,180	14,753	1,20,016	1,34,769	38,564	1,491	40,055	94,714	3'91

The year's working resulted in a net profit of Rs 93,664, or 3·83 per cent., on the total direct and indirect capital outlay, against 3 91 per cent in the previous year The decrease in the gross revenue, amounting to Rs. 2,148, is attributed to the short supply of water in the tanks

The gross revenue collected was made up as follows·

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	14,025	11,571
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	1,16,035	1,20,016
Miscellaneous receipts	2,561	3,182
	1,32,621	1,34,769

4. The areas irrigated and the irrigation assessments are shown in the following table

Sub Collectorate.	Irrigation revenue assessed	Area			Assessment per acre
		Irrigated.	Protected	Total	
	Rs.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Rs.
Ajmere	55,619	11,908	3 744	15,652	3 55
Beawar	41,058	3,128	1,839	4,967	8·27
Todgarh	25,397	5,088	5,422	10,510	2·42
Total, 1895-96 ...	1,22,074	20,124	11,005	31,129	3 92
Total for 1894-95 . .	1,25,326	22,297	11,623	33,920	3 69

The irrigation revenue assessed includes assessments due on protected as well as on irrigated areas.

Of the irrigated areas, 11,337 acres were cultivated under Kharif and 8,787 acres under Rabi crop, against 11,801 and 10,469 acres, respectively, in the preceding year The remission of water revenue during the year under review amounted to Rs. 108, and was due on account of the Rabi harvest of 1891-92

5. The following table shows the distribution of the working expenses

	1894 95	1895-96	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	3,005	2,906	—99
Maintenance and Repairs	18,626	17,119	—1,507
Establishment	17,320	17,125	—195
Tools and Plant	—387	335	+722
Leave and Pension allowances	1,491	1,472	—19
Total ...	40,055	38,957	—1,098

The cost of working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 1·25 as compared with Rs. 1·18 in the preceding year.

The establishment charges were made up of the following items:

	Rs.
Direction	2,003
Executive	7,387
Civil officers	7,735
	17,125

6. As in the preceding year, experiments were made during the year under review to ascertain the outturn of the several crops irrigated, and the results have been tabulated.

The value of the crops raised during the year is estimated at Rs. 8,17,321 against Rs. 6,07,766 in the preceding year.

7. Measurements taken during the year to test the influence of the tanks on the spring level of wells, show that, out of a total of 483 wells measured, 265 were benefited by the tanks, while the remainder were unaffected by them. Of the 265 wells which derived advantage, the spring levels of 31, registered in September 1895, had increased by the following April, while those of 215 had decreased. Of the remainder the level was unchanged or showed no substantial difference.

8. From statement I-E. attached to the report, in which information is given regarding the areas irrigated and the duty of water, it appears that there was no irrigation during the year from the Makrera new and old tanks in the Ajmere District, nor from the Jalia and Chitar tanks in the Merwara District.

9 The report was received on the 10th February 1897, and is accompanied by a map of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts showing the positions of the tanks

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information

Also that a copy of the review and of the report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the review and of the report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered, further, that copies of this review and of the report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 24th, 1897.

The past week has been one of unsettled weather, accompanying large changes of pressure and of temperature The weather was fairly fine on the morning of the 18th, with a high temperature, and the only rainfall was a few scattered showers, but, on the morning of the 19th, pressure was giving way slightly at Quetta and rapidly in Kashmir, and southerly winds and rain were reported from Baluchistan From this day onward conditions became unsettled over North-West India, and showers of rain fell daily on and near the North-West Himalayas, while snow was reported from parts of Kashmir on the 20th and 21st. This rainfall and snowfall was followed by a rapid reduction of temperature which subsequently extended over a very large part of the country. On the 20th, 21st and 22nd thunderstorms occurred over Bengal and Assam, giving moderate rainfall to several stations in that area, and occasioning in this region also a rapid fall of temperature. In the centre and south of India the weather was much quieter and more settled, and though scattered showers occasionally occurred in these regions, and though temperature participated in the large changes which occurred in regions further to the northward, the weather generally in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces was less disturbed than was the case in Northern India The mean temperature for the whole country for the whole week was very nearly normal

Daily Summary —*Sunday, April 18th.*—The barometer was falling briskly in the north-west and rising briskly in parts of the north-east, but elsewhere the changes were small Low pressures were reported from the Punjab and Rajputana and high pressures from the Bombay Coast The winds were variable in the north-west, but were nearly normal elsewhere. The force was, however, rising considerably in the north-west. The mean temperature was excessive in nearly all parts of the country—most so over the Gangetic Plain. A few local duststorms and thunderstorms had given some rain, but the amounts were small and the showers widely scattered

Monday, April 19th —The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Burma and briskly over the North Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the changes were generally slight, though at the higher stations in Kashmir a rapid fall had taken place Readings were lowest over the Central Punjab and highest in Tenasserim Easterly winds blew along the foot of the hills from Assam, westward to Roorkee. The temperature had fallen, except over the Central Provinces, but the heat was still generally excessive, though by smaller amounts than on the preceding day. Baluchistan had received moderate rain, and thunderstorms had given moderate local rainfall to parts of Burma and of East Bengal, while South-West India had received fairly general showers.

Tuesday, April 20th —Pressure had decreased, except over part of North-West India, where there had been a slight to brisk rise. A shallow but well-marked depression lay over the West Punjab, and a largish shallow depression lay over West Bengal and the adjoining parts of the Central Provinces and of the North-West Provinces. The winds varied considerably in direction, but were irregularly cyclonic in the neighbourhoods of the two depressions. There had been a large fall of temperature The heat still exceeded the normal average all over the more central parts of the country, but was less than usual over the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, over the Deccan, over Lower Bengal and over part of Burma. Light showers had fallen at most stations in the Punjab, while light to moderate rain had been received over Bengal and Assam, and a few local showers in the Peninsula.

Wednesday, April 21st —Pressure had changed irregularly, but by considerable amounts. The distribution was complicated. Shallow low pressure areas were shown over the Western desert, over the North Gangetic Plain, over Lower

Bengal and over the Madras Deccan, while readings were high in Tenasserim. The winds were very variable. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the greater part of the country. At Peshawar the abnormal deficiency was over 16°, at Jeypore over 15° and at Berhampore over 5°. Thunder and dust storms had occasioned showers of rain at many stations in North-East and North-West India, while a few local showers were reported from the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Thursday, April 22nd—Pressure had generally increased, the change in many places having been brisk The principal feature in the distribution was the shallow low pressure area over the Western desert. To the north of this depression steep gradients existed The winds were irregularly cyclonic in the north-west and the force was rising. Elsewhere the winds varied very considerably. The mean temperature was higher than usual in parts of the west and south of the Peninsula and in Assam and Burma, but was low everywhere else The abnormal deficiency exceeding 12° at Ludhiana, 10° at Agra and 13° at Burdwan. Scattered rain showers had occurred over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North Punjab and the Peninsula

Friday, April 23rd—Pressure had decreased again, but there had been no important change in the distribution The shallow depression in the north-west had spread into the Punjab, but this was practically the only change of importance. The winds were northerly to westerly over the western half of India and southerly to easterly over the eastern half The force was rising quickly on the North-West Himalayas The temperature was rising, and though there was still an abnormal deficiency of heat over Northern India, the amount of this deficiency was less than on preceding days Showers had occurred over the North-West Himalayas and the North Punjab as well as at one or two places in the Peninsula.

Saturday, April 24th—Pressure had recovered very generally, and the depression in the north-west had almost disappeared The winds were unchanged The mean temperature remained low over North-West India, and in the north of the Punjab was between 10° and 12° lower than usual Showers of rain, generally of small amount, had been received over Baluchistan, the North-West Himalayas, Rajputana and parts of the Peninsula.

Temperature—A very large change in the temperature conditions has occurred during the week under review. The abnormally high temperatures which prevailed throughout the whole country at the close of last week continued during the first two days of the present week. Then, under the influence of the disturbed weather noticed above, a rapid reduction of temperature occurred and affected the greater part of the country The coolest day relatively to the normal was the 22nd, after which a recovery commenced, and at the close of the week the area of deficient heat was confined to North-West India, a moderate to slight excess existing in other parts of the country.

The following table gives temperature data for the week

Province	April 1897							Mean variation of week
	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·5	—0 5	—0 2	+0 8	+1 0	+2 6	+3·2	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	+5 3	+3 9	+1·3	—0 3	—5·3	—1 0	+1·7	+0 8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+8 3	+7·3	+5 3	—5 6	—7·4	—4·0	+1·3	+0·7
Punjab	+6 8	+6 0	—2 2	—11 5	—9 2	—8 7	—6·8	—3·7
Bombay	+1 8	+0 5	+0 2	—0 3	—0 3	+0·4	+1 3	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+4 3	+4 9	+4 9	0	—2 5	—0·1	+3 1	+2·1
Central India and Gujarat	+5 9	+5·7	+6 4	—2·5	—2·9	—1·2	+1 7	+1·9
Sind and Rajputana	+6 7	+5 9	+1 3	—10 4	—5 1	—3·1	—4 9	—1·4
Madras	+2 1	+1 8	+1·0	+1 2	—0·8	+0 3	+1 0	+0 9
Mean for whole of India	+4 9	+3 9	+2 0	—3 2	—3·6	—1·6	+0 2	+0·3

The above figures show exceptionally large temperature changes during the week. For example, in the North-West Provinces, there was an abnormal excess of 8° on the 18th and an abnormal deficiency of 7° on the 22nd, in the Punjab an excess of 6°·8 on the 18th and a deficiency of 12° on the 21st, in Sind and Rajputana an excess of 6°·7 on the 18th and a deficiency of 10° on the 21st.

The following are the highest temperatures recorded on each day

April	18th	114° 5	at Deesa
,,	19th	113° 5	,, Akola
,,	20th	114° 0	,, ,,
,,	21st	110° 7	,, Nagpur
,,	22nd	105° 7	,, Bellary
,,	23rd	108° 6	,, Akola
,,	24th	108° 2	,, Nagpur.

Rain.—The quiet hot weather, which prevailed over India during the week ending on April the 17th, disappeared on the second day of the period under review when disturbed weather entered the north-west, apparently from the westward, and subsequently spread to a large part of Northern India. The central and southern parts of the country were less affected than the more northern districts, but even here the weather in several places was more showery than usual The wettest periods of the week in the different provinces were as follows Burma, the first two days, Bengal and Assam, the 20th and 21st, the North-West Provinces and the greater part of the Punjab, the 20th and 21st, the north of the Punjab, the whole week, the Peninsula, scattered showers throughout the week, and the central parts of the country, the 21st The distribution of the rainfall relatively to the normal was such as ordinarily obtains at this season of the year, that is to say, the burst of rain in the north-west was accompanied with unusually heavy rain in the north-east also, while the intervening region, *viz*, the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces had generally less rain than usual.

The rainfall table at the close shows that rain was received during the week under review in no less than fifty of the rainfall divisions But of these, there were fifteen which had less than one-tenth of an inch as the average fall of the division for the week, so that it was only in thirty-five that effective rainfall was received. This number was, however, three times as large as the number which received effective rain last week. The area, over which the rainfall was actually or practically *nil*, included the following divisions Upper Burma, Orissa, all the North-West Provinces divisions (except the west submontane and the hills), the south-east and centre of the Punjab, the Konkan, Khandesh, all the central divisions, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the south of the East Coast. In all other places effective rain fell, the amounts ranging from about 0·10 inch to 0 15 inch in Chota Nagpur, the west submontane division of the North-West Provinces, the east of the Central Provinces and Sind, to about 2 00 inches in the North Punjab and to about 1 50 inches in Assam (Surma and Hills), Central and North Bengal and the Punjab Hills The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average in thirty-two of the rainfall divisions The excess was reported principally from North-West and North-East India, though over a considerable part of the Peninsula the rainfall was slightly heavier than usual The abnormal excess was about one inch in amount in Central Bengal, North Bihar, the Punjab (Hills, Submontane and North Divisions) and the Baluchistan Hills, and was greatest in the North Punjab, where the average normal rainfall for the period is 0 31 inch, and the actual average rainfall was as much as 2 12 inches. Assam did not share in the excessive rainfall which prevailed over the greater part of North-East India, as there was an average deficiency of about half an inch over that province.

The rainfall for the whole period, from February 28th to April 24th, has been somewhat irregularly distributed with respect to the normal Thus there has been considerable deficiency over Tenasserim, Assam, the Gangetic Plain, the centre and east of the Punjab, the Konkan, North Bombay and generally over the central parts of the country, while, on the other hand, parts of Bengal, the east of the North-West Provinces and of the Central Provinces, the north of the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula have had more rain than usual

The following are the principal totals recorded during the week

Lower Burma	Pegu . .	1 81	inches
Arakan	Minbya (Akyab) .	1 90	,,
East Bengal	Durgapur (Mymensingh)	3·95	,,
Assam	. Sunamgunj (Sylhet)	4 78	,,
Bengal	Panchbibi (Bogra) . .	3 44	,,
Bihar	Madhubani (Bhagalpur) . .	2 50	,,
Punjab	Abbottabad . .	4·36	,,
Malabar	Trichur . . .	2·55	,,
Mysore	. Haliyar . .	4·49	,,
Deccan	Norgund . . .	4 32	,,
East Coast	Gamavaram (Kistna) . .	2·35	,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 24th, 1897			Rainfall data from February 28th to April 24th, 1897		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to April 24th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage
		Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Per cent*
Burma	1 Tenasserim	0 25	1 08	— 0 83	0 51	2 53	— 80
	2 Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0 73	0 36	+ 0 37	1 00	1 33	— 25
	3 Central Burma	0 73	0 21	+ 0 52	1 04	0 59	+ 76
	4. Upper Burma	0 02	P	P	0 45	P	P
	5. Arakan	0 47	0 54	— 0 07	1 91	1 13	+ 70
Bengal and Assam	6 Eastern Bengal	1 03	0 92	+ 0 11	4 29	5 06	— 15
	7 Assam (Surma)	1 87	2 51	— 0 64	12 48	19·62	— 36
	8. Do (Hills)	1·43	1 77	— 0 34	6 65	10·21	— 35
	9 Do (Brahmaputra)	1 01	1 51	— 0 50	6 89	8 35	— 17
	10 Deltaic Bengal	1·29	0 54	+ 0 75	3 84	3 28	+ 17
	11 Central Bengal	1 56	0 29	+ 1 27	3 49	1 89	+ 85
	12 North Bengal	1·48	0 62	+ 0 86	4 74	2 91	+ 63
	13 Bengal (Hills)	1 08	0 89	+ 0 19	3 99	4 51	— 12
	14 Orissa	0 03	0 43	— 0 40	6 13	2 12	+ 189
	15 Chota Nagpur	0 14	0 13	+ 0 01	2 33	1 39	+ 68
	16 Bihar (South)	0 66	0·08	+ 0 58	1 46	0 53	+ 175
	17. Do (North)	1·10	0·13	+ 0 97	3 03	0 83	+ 265
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18 N.-W P (East)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0·70	0 37	+ 89
	19 Oudh (South)	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 24	0 41	— 41
	20. Do (North)	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 87	0 56	+ 55
	21 N.-W P (Central)	0	0 03	— 0 03	0 04	0·39	— 90
	22 N W P (West)	0 02	0 01	+ 0 01	0 15	0 58	— 74
	23 N.-W P (Submontane East)	0 01	0 05	— 0 04	0 62	0 52	+ 19
	24 N.-W P (Submontane West)	0 10	0 02	+ 0 08	0 68	1 23	— 45
	25 N.-W P (Hills)	0 48	0 17	+ 0 31	3 25	3 59	— 9
Punjab	26 Punjab (South-East)	0 02	0 04	— 0 02	0 22	0·74	— 71
	27. Do (South)	0 39	0 07	+ 0 32	0 56	0 86	— 38
	28 Do (Central)	0 08	0 24	— 0 16	1 33	1·87	— 29
	29 Do (Submontane)	1 04	0 12	+ 0 92	1 73	1 70	+ 2
	30 Do (Hills)	1 56	0 29	+ 1 27	4 98	4 14	+ 20
	31 Do (North)	2 12	0 31	+ 1 81	5 49	4 17	+ 32
	32 Do (West)	0 17	0 06	+ 0 11	0 84	0 96	— 13
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33 Malabar	0 98	0 77	+ 0 21	4 09	2·72	+ 50
	34 Madras (South-Central)	0 56	0 51	+ 0 05	2 73	2 03	+ 34
	35 Coorg	1 07	0 53	+ 0 54	2 26	2 56	— 12
	36 My ore	0 93	0 36	+ 0 57	1 43	1 01	+ 42
	37 Konkan	0	0 05	— 0 05	0	0 14	— 100
	38 Bombay Deccan	0 76	0 13	+ 0·63	1 16	0 57	+ 104
	39 Hyderabad (North)	..					
	40 Khandesh	0 03	0 03	0	0·17	0·12	+ 42
Central Provinces and Berar.	41 Berar	0 03	0 08	— 0 05	0·09	0 39	— 77
	42 Central Provinces (West)	0 01	0 05	— 0 04	0 18	0 49	— 63
	43 Ditto (Central)	0 02	0 04	— 0 02	0 39	0 76	— 49
	44 Ditto (East)	0 12	0 07	+ 0 05	3 82	1 08	+ 253
Bombay (North)	45 Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0 01	— 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0 04	— 0·04	0	0 26	— 100
	47 Sind	0 11	0 02	+ 0 09	0 14	0 32	— 56
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	1 44	0 23	+ 1 21	2 87	3 29	— 13
Rajputana and Central India.	49 Central India (East)	0 01	0 02	— 0 01	0 09	0·23	— 61
	50 Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0 02	0 01	+ 0 01	0 04	0 22	— 82
	51 Rajputana (West)	0 07	0·02	+ 0 05	0 23	0 27	— 15
Madras	52 East Coast (North)	0 09	0 22	— 0 13	2·39	0·92	+ 160
	52-A Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	1 10	0 46	+ 0·64	3 25	1·75	+ 86
	53 Hyderabad (South)	0 28	0 13	+ 0 15	0 94	1 09	— 14
	54 Madras (Central)	0·30	0 16	+ 0 14	0 53	0·40	+ 33
	55 East Coast (Central)	0 18	0 09	+ 0·09	0 59	0 46	+ 29
	56. Ditto (South)	0 02	0·13	— 0 11	0·75	0·68	+ 10
	57. Madras (South)	0 25	0 42	— 0 17	2 59	2 12	+ 22

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *29th April, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th April.*—Rainfall one inch on West Coast and in the Nilgiris, elsewhere light local showers, especially in Bellary. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient in affected areas, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts Standing crops in the Deccan under channels and wells are good, but are failing in parts; elsewhere they are generally fair to good, but are withering in parts. Harvests yield middling in the Southern Deccan; elsewhere middling to fair. Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, sufficient in the south; elsewhere generally growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere it is generally available, but is growing scarce in parts. Cattle is deteriorating in the Deccan and in parts of Vizagapatam, elsewhere generally good. Prices tend to rise very slightly, but have fallen in Bellary. The numbers on relief are —relief workers—41,530 men, 81,257 women, 34,723 children, total 157,410 in the Deccan, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam. Test-workers—901 men, 2,742 women, 1,263 children, total 4,906 in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Weavers—7,159 men, 5,641 women, 261 children, total 13,067 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers—175,483 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and the Circars (dependants)—181 men, 336 women, 8,696 children, (others)—532 men, 1,058 women, 2,236 children Otherwise gratuitously relieved—in Ganjam 814 men, 1,740 women, 1,986 children, total on gratuitous relief 17,579 Grand total on Government relief 193,056 Fed at private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam 737 Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 11½, Kurnool 12⅔, Bellary 12, Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 14, and Vizagapatam 16 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed since commencement of distress Rs 1,34,172

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th April*—Rain in one taluka of Thar and Parkar, two of Ahmednagar, five of Sholapur, Satara, and Hyderabad, in parts of Shikarpur and Kaira and throughout the Upper Sind Frontier, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara. Harvesting of late crops nearly completed, except in Sind, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, and Baroda. Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of fifteen districts Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Kolaba, and Poona, falling in Belgaum and in parts of Hyderabad, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur, stationary in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 11, Bijapur 10¼, Sholapur 10⅓, Ahmednagar 9⅝, Poona 9⅛, Nasik 9, Satara 9 1/10, Khandesh 8¼, Dharwar 12 seers per rupee The average daily numbers on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 70,517, Sholapur 123,774, Ahmednagar 86,903, Poona 20,668, Nasik 31,434, Satara 25,104, Khandesh 36,672, Belgaum 10,583. On test works—Belgaum 646, Dharwar 277, Ratnagiri 484; total 407,02, of whom 309601 are relief workers and 97,461 dependants On gratuitous relief:—Bijapur 9,035, including 123 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,340, including 42 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 4,981, including 236 in poor-houses, Poona 4,838, Nasik 186, Satara 46, Belgaum 526, Dharwar 978; total 28,930. Total number in receipt of relief 435,992. Details of men, women and children not available.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th April*—There was general rain during the week, except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where only a few local showers are reported to have fallen. The rain has done good to the sugarcane and other young crops, and has facilitated ploughing and early sowings which are in

progress. The harvesting of spring rice is going on. The water-supply is still deficient in parts, though to some extent it has been improved by the recent rain. The price of rice is reported to have risen in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia, common rice 8 seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8¼ seers; Khulna, common rice 10 seers, Rajshahi, common rice 8 seers, Pabna, common rice 8½ seers; Patna, common rice 9½ seers; Shahabad, common rice at Bhabua 8½ seers, Saran, barley 12 to 14 seers; Champaran, indian-corn 9 seers 11 chittacks and common rice 8 seers 9 chittacks, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 10 seers, and *rahar* 13 seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7½ seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 and 8½ seers and *marua (Eleusine coracana)* 13 and 15 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 8 to 8½ seers, Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 7 to 9 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 9 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 24th April, were —Nadia 52,433, Murshidabad 2,393, Khulna 9,125, Rajshahi 1,000, Pabna 448, Patna 126, Shahabad 31,801, Saran 68,248, Champaran 146,804, Muzaffarpur 110,516, Darbhanga 211,160, Bhagalpur 22,500, Sonthal Parganas 2,306, Puri 3,067, Hazaribagh 3,396, Palamau 4,833, Manbhum 8,320, total 678,476 against 654,612 in the previous week This total is distributed as follows —Relief workers—men 163,264, women 133,373, children 60,109, total 356,746 Dependants—men 1,195, women 1,190, children 32,838, total 35,223. Relieved in poor-houses—men 860, women 578, children 360, total 1,738. Otherwise relieved—men 50,071, women 143,963, children 81,960, total 275,994 Test-workers—men 5,899, women 1,888, children 988, total 8,775. Private relief: relief workers, Darbhanga Raj—men 11,858, women 5,753, children 1,395; total 19,006 Hatwa—men 1,529, women 2,036, children 1,351, total 4,916. Sonthal Parganas—men 753, women 708, children *nil*, total 1,466 Giridih—men 311, women 185, children 121; total 617. Gratuitous relief —Darbhanga Raj—men 1,937, women 5,264, children 3,995, total 11,196 Hatwa—men 120, women 162, children 125, total 407. Manjha—men 26, women 7, children 12; total 45. Koildwa—men 35, women 7, children 27, total 69 Total 37,722.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th April.*—Light showers fell in a few districts during the week, in Garhwal nearly one inch was recorded. The harvest has been reaped, and threshing and winnowing are in progress in almost all districts. In the remaining districts harvesting is near completion Opium weighments continue Irrigation of cane and extra crops is in progress The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 24th April, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows —Agra 21,177, Etawah 4,247, Cawnpore 10,683, Fatehpur 12,960, Banda 195,474, Hamirpur 106,302, Allahabad 243,032, Jhansi 66,290, Jalaun 133,120, Mirzapur 49,622, Jaunpur 29,168, Gorakhpur 22,766, Azamgarh 9,883, Lucknow 45,135, Unao 17,310, Rae Bareli 24,540, Sitapur 4,227, Hardoi 134,342, total 1,130,278 This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation —employed on relief works 703,350, relieved as dependants 132,400, relieved in poor-houses 22,045, relieved under other provisions of the Code, including 30,258 from Charitable Relief Fund, 272,483 The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works 5,509, relieved in poor-houses 4,475, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 5,819 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 32,663; total 42,647. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,172,925 Supplies are generally sufficient except in parts of Allahabad. Fodder continues scarce and dear in a few places Prices show a tendency to fall in many districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 13 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th April*—Rain has fallen more or less all over the Province. Falls are reported averaging from two inches in Peshawar to $\frac{1}{10}$ in parts of Gujranwala apparently. Good rain has fallen in Jullundur and Shahpur, and there has been a slight drizzle in Delhi and in parts of Karnal. Harvesting of spring crops and sowing of autumn cotton, sugarcane, indigo and tea are in progress. Extra spring and autumn crops already sown are being irrigated. The standing crops are generally reported to be in fair condition; the

outturn is said to be good to average on irrigated land and poor to bad on land dependent on rain. Extra spring crops have been somewhat improved by the recent rain in Dera Ismail Khan, more rain is wanted for this crop in Umballa. Imports are still being made from Sindh into Hissar. Hail fell in Ferozepore City and sadr and caused some damage. Gram has also been damaged by the recent rains in parts of Amritsar, it has also damaged the matured spring crops in Peshawar. Locusts have appeared in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but did no damage. Cattle are still in poor condition from insufficiency of fodder in most districts Fodder is generally scarce, new straw is now procurable in some districts The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows :—relief workers—22,800 men, 22,487 women, 10,520 children Dependants—574 men, 665 women, 12,144 children Relieved in poor-houses—351 men, 401 women, 368 children. Otherwise relieved—3,087 men, 5,030 women, 4,283 children. Test-workers—23 men, 10 women, 5 children. Detail not given for 726 persons, otherwise relieved in Delhi. The total number of workers, etc, was 83,514 against 92,358 last week. No labourers seem to have attended the Rawalpindi test works. Prices generally high and are still rising in Karnal; the figures are unchanged in Delhi and Ferozepore; prices are falling in other districts as the new grain is being brought into the market. Wheat is selling from 8½ to 12, gram 10¼ to 12½, great millet 9¾ to 11, barley 14, bulrush-millet 9 to 12, and maize 8 to 13½ seers per rupee Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are —Rohtak, gram 10 and barley 13½, Delhi, gram 10, Umballa, maize 10, Ludhiana, wheat 11½, Ferozepore, great millet and barley 11 and gram 11½, Lahore, wheat and indian-corn 12, and Gujrat, maize flour 10 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Weather hot and sultry with frequent clouds There were slight sprinklings of rain in four districts and 44 cents in Chanda Land is being ploughed and prepared for summer sowings Fodder and water are getting scarce The sugarcane crop is suffering somewhat from insects in Betul. *Mahua (Bassia latifolia)* gathering has been completed. The crop was damaged by cloudy and stormy weather in Saugor, Seoni, and other districts; outturns now reported are—Chhindwara 10 to 14, Bhandara 4 to 8, Balaghat 6, Raipur 4 to 8, and Sambalpur 8 to 10 annas. Price still continue to show an upward tendency especially gram. The rise reported last week in Mandla was merely temporary The numbers on relief works have increased by 30,000, owing to completion of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) harvest and to the disappearance of cholera from certain works; increase is confined to women and children. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 27,523, Damoh 24,928, Jubbulpore 64,589, Mandla 22,637, Seoni 10,056, Narsinghpur 22,770, Hoshangabad 38,524, Nimar 139, Betul 8,019, Chhindwara 9,603, Nagpur 8,461, Chanda 304, Bhandara 11,173, Balaghat 32,573, Raipur 54,270, Bilaspur 26,539; total 362,108 Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 14,926, Damoh 12,023, Jubbulpore 31,639, Mandla 5,704, Seoni 3,202, Narsinghpur 5,277, Hoshangabad 9,419, Nimar 367, Betul 2,997, Chhindwara 3,295, Nagpur 3,076, Bhandara 3,533, Balaghat 15,522, Raipur 18,959, Bilaspur 13,341; total 143,280. Total number in receipt of relief 505,388. There were also 137,792 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers are—men 112,368, women 156,768, children 91,872 with 1,100 unclassed. Dependants—men 1,759, women 3,115, children 49,637 with 14,335 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 5,679, women 5,805, children 8,552. Otherwise relieved—men 6,961, women 11,341, children 11,909 with 24,187 unclassed. Wage prices —Saugor and Mandla 8¾, Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Bilaspur 10, Jubbulpore 10½, Seoni 9¾, Hoshangabad 9½, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Raipur 9, Nagpur 10⅜, and Balaghat 7½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th April.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in Tavoy. In Upper Burma dry weather paddy on high lands in Bhamo has withered, owing to drought, and dry weather paddy in Minbu will fail if no rain falls during the month; elsewhere prospects are unchanged. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Minbu and slightly in Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, and Pakokku, while it has fallen slightly in Rangoon; elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 4,264, Myingyan

10,296. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 625, Myingyan 257, Yamethin 363. Total number in receipt of relief 15,805. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks, Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee

Assam.—*For week ending 27th April*—More rain is wanted for tea and rice in the Surma Valley. Condition of tea in the Assam Valley is good. Sowing of early rice is progressing Some damage has been done by hail in Nowgong and in parts of Sibsagar. Rain is wanted in the hills districts. Prices common rice—Silchar 9½, Sylhet 10, Gauhati 9, Tezpur 9½, and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th April*—MYSORE.—Nineteen cents in Civil and Military stations and slight rain in parts. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar and Chitaldroog, and fallen in Bangalore, Hassan, and Kadur.

COORG—Rainfall 11 cents The coffee crop is in blossom. Prices of food-grains normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th April*—BERAR—Weather hot and cloudy. Land is being prepared for next monsoon crop. Fodder and water-supply are insufficient in most districts. High prices for food-grains continue The number of persons employed on relief works was—Akola 10,433, Amraoti not reported, Basim 2,165, Buldana 2,353, Ellichpur 1,914, Wun 1,337 The numbers of persons afforded gratuitous relief were—Akola 937, Basim 775. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 293. Total number in receipt of relief 20,207 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10½, Basim 10, Buldana 9½, Ellichpur 9, Wun 12 seers per rupee

HYDERABAD.—Rain during week 13 cents Harvesting of hot weather rice crop continues in certain districts. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief work in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 18,744. Prices in affected districts—8 in Bir, 10¼ in Gulburga, 9½ in Raichur, 9¼ in Lingsagar, and 10¼ seers per rupee in Naldrug. 190 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur and 1,863 children in Bir. Total number in receipt of relief 20,797. Prices—wheat 6¼, coarse rice 7½, and *jowari* 11¾ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India—*For week ending 27th April*—Slight rain fell in Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are completed in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, and are in progress in other Agencies Crops are in fair condition in Malwa and in five districts of Gwalior, good on irrigated and below average on unirrigated land in Bundelkhand, bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and one district of Gwalior; good elsewhere Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Malwa, and in one district of Gwalior, indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior; good in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, and bad in the remaining districts of Gwalior Prices are steady in Bhopal and in many districts of Gwalior, falling in two districts of Gwalior, above normal elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—26,985 in Gwalior, 39,669 in two States and three Jagirs in Bundelkhand, and 59,288 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—10,003 in Gwalior, 8,747 as above in Bundelkhand, and 3,422 in Baghelkhand Total number in receipt of relief 148,114 Prices—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 10 to 11½ in Bundelkhand, and 9¾ seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th April*—Few cents rain fell in Pertabgarh, Meywar, Deoli, Ajmere, Shahpura, and Jeypore. Over ¼ inch in Ulwar and showers in Marwar. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Standing crops are generally good The harvest is very good in Kherwara; good in Serohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, Jeypore, and Jaisulmere; average in Ajmere and below average in Haraoti. Agricultural stock is fair in Kherwara, Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir, and Jaisulmere, lean in Bhurtpore and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is fair in Kherwara and Haraoti, scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Haraoti, rising in Jhallawar, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Kishengarh; falling in Meywar, Bhurtpore, and Bikanir, steady elsewhere The number of persons on relief works was.—Marwar 3,983, Dholepore 1,665, Bikanir 10,542,

Jaisulmere 801. On gratuitous relief —Marwar 1,147, Tonk 1,906, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 380, Bikanir 3,880, Jaisulmere 155. Total number in receipt of relief 24,467. Prices—Marwar 9½, Tonk 11, Deoli 13, Dholepore 11 13/16, Bhurtpore 13, Bikanir 9⅞ and 8⅜, Jaisulmere 9 9/16 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 27th April.*—Rain has fallen. Prices still continue below normal. Price—24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 27th April* —Slight rain. Prices falling. Fodder scanty. Price—10 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th April.*—Weather has been stormy with rain and hail. Early rice and indian-corn are being sown. Barley is being cut. Price—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	146,191	15,950	162,141	171,629	21,427	193,056	+30,915
Bombay .	416,217	30,221	446,438	407,062	28,930	435,992	—10,446
Bengal .	394,761	259,851	654,612	400,744	277,732	678,476	+23,864
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	731,002	327,063	1,058,065	841,259	331,666*	1,172,925	+114,860
Punjab .	78,987	13,371	92,358	69,228	14,286	83,514	— 8,844
Central Provinces	331,054	127,948	459,002	362,108	143,280	505,388	+46,386
Burma .	14,595	3,952	18,547	14,560	1,245	15,805	— 2,742
Berar .	32,100	1,324	33,424	18,202	2,005	20,207†	—13,217
Hyderabad .	12,499	1,311	13,810	18,744	2,053	20,797	+ 6,987
Central India .	133,058	23,268	156,326	125,942	22,172	148,114	— 8,212
Rajputana . .	18,626	7,546	26,172	16,991	7,476	24,467	— 1,705
TOTAL	2,309,090	811,805	3,120,895	2,446,469	852,272	3,298,741	+177,846

* Includes 36,077 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Exclusive of one district

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD APRIL 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH APRIL 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH APRIL 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH APRIL 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Madras												
1	Cuddapah	10,038	6,942	16,980	10,188	6,907	17,095	16,914	6,762	23,676	23,353	8,297	31,650
2	Kurnool	22 401	1,218	23,619	23,088	1,484	24,572	30 297	1,738	32,035	40,307	2,060	42,367
3	Bellary	48,106	830	48,936	49,179	919	50,098	54,872	1,305	56,177	61,037	1,723	62,760
4	Anantapur	6,935	154	7,089	7,746	243	7,989	9,787	295	10,082	11,897	402	12,299
5	Ganjam		638	638	185	720	905	773	1,355	2,128	989	3,154	4,143
6	Vizagapatam	1,830	384	2,214	3,868	428	4,296	7,189	775	7,964	8,094	828	8,922
	TOTAL MADRAS	89,310	(1)10,166	99 176	94,254	(2)10,701	104,955	110,832	(3)12,230	132,062	145,677	(4)16,464	162,141
	Bombay												
1	Bijapur	71,409	8,535	79,944	67,731	9,368	77,099	65,631	9,069	74,700	68,058	10,083	78,141
2	Sholapur	116,081	6,666	122,747	126,679	6,331	133,010	124,769	7,699	132,468	125,600	7,241	132,841
3	Ahmednagar	90,351	2,548	92,899	95,840	4,061	99,901	93,458	4,388	97,846	91,583	4,796	96,379
4	Poona	13,300	6,428	19,728	16,974	5,155	22,129	17,123	6,428	23,551	20,014	6,489	26,503
5	Nasik	34,229	138	34,367	34,840	148	34,988	36,474	155	36,629	24,404	135	24,539
6	Satara	33,111	23	33,134	36,176	25	36,201	36,219	42	36,261	35,915	42	35,957
7	Khandesh	37,651		37 651	41,938		41,938	42,115		42,115	40,057		40,057
8	Belgaum	546	604	1,150	7,303	589	7,892	8,634	546	9,180	9,877	615	10,492
9	Dharwar	611	1,098	1,709	453	832	1,285	255	808	1,056	451	880	1,331
10	Ratnagiri		...	.				33		33	259		259
	TOTAL BOMBAY	397,289	26,040	423 329	427,934	26,509	454,443	424,711	29,128	453,839	416,218	30,281	446,499
	Bengal												
1	Champaran	106 836	57,590	164,426	95,972	51,523	147,495	94,513	52,901	147,414	92,713	53,063	145,776
2	Shahabad	7,523	17,209	24,732	12,411	18,312	30,623	12,208	20,430	32,638	12,991	20,980	33,374
3	Nadia	12,307	6,798	19,105	16 590	11,119	28,015	19,524	16,568	36,092	25,793	23,341	49,134
4	Patna		140	140		86	86		135	135		120	120
5	Khulna	2,669	4,090	6,759	2,308	4,450	6,758	2,452	4,161	6,613	3,255	5,221	8,476
6	Saran	12,449	27,232	39,681	14,202	29,944	44 146	16,104	35,871	51,975	16,103	39,999	56,102
7	Darbhanga	122,203	52,980	175,183	120,233	53,807	174,040	131,653	57,760	189,413	158,143	57,596	215,739
8	Muzaffarpur	29,915	28,353	58,268	36,474	26,279	62,753	44,555	44,137	88,692	51,812	48,029	99,841
9	Rajshahi	698	.	698	591		591	872		872	1,463		1,463
10	Bhagulpur	10,610	2,864	13,474	9 139	2,675	11,814	10,247	2,826	13,073	14 691	2,932	17,626
11	Palamau	3,262	1,631	4,893	4,020	1,705	5,725	3,373	1,666	5,039	1,919	1,768	3,687
12	Manbhum	3,485	4,079	7,564	3,901	5,334	9,235	3,953	5,037	8,990	3,927	4,874	8,801
13	Pabna	211		211	323	.	323	513		513	664	...	664
14	Murshidabad	3,360	.	3,360	3,983	.	3,983	1,829		1,829	1,584		1,584
15	Hazaribagh	2,104	570	2,674	2,062	1,135	3,197	2,417	2,435	4,852	3,518	2,280	5,798
16	Puri	4,589	217	4 806	4,066	52	4,118	6,093	38	6,131	4,378	152	4,530
17	Sonthal Parganas	2,518	45	2,563	2,350	81	2,431	1,855	61	1,916	2,401	150	2,551
	TOTAL BENGAL	324,739	203,798	528,537	328,531	206,802	535,333	352,161	244,026	596,187	394,761	260,505*	655,266
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh												
1	Agra	7,922	8,342	16,334	7,789	9,328	17,117	8,704	9,202	17,906	10,889	7,747	18,636
2	Etawah	1,396	2,970	4,366	750	2,489	3,239	929	2,587	3,516	1,255	2,599	3,854
3	Banda	168,674	27,692	196,366	155,538	30,589	186,127	144,526	29,707	174,233	143,743	28,670	172,413
4	Cawnpur	12,052	10,974	23,026	5,871	10,275	16,146	2,408	10,553	12,961	1,099	10,042	11,141
5	Hamirpur	74,976	14,945	89,921	75,438	18,817	94,255	76,825	18,923	95,748	79,737	22,840	102,577
6	Allahabad	116,389	29,511	145,900	137,202	38,385	175,587	152,692	38,986	191,678	168,005	40,266	208,271
7	Jhansi	65,476	14,317	79,793	58,546	14,814	73,360	50,897	15,379	66,276	48,769	16,634	65,403
8	Jalaun	66,302	11,825	78,127	69,301	7,267	76 568	84,867	17,619	102,486	97,091	24,826	121,917
9	Jaunpur	21,598	9,531	31,129	9,999	11,980	21,979	11,773	12,925	24,698	13,129	13,965	27,094
10	Gorakhpur	28,191	9,816	38,007	30,428	17,644	48,072	10,482	10,386	20,868	7,623	10,850	18,473
11	Lucknow	36,597	25,074	59,671	22,335	22,958	45,293	15,494	24,176	39,670	17,414	24,181	41,595
12	Unao	12,109	11,551	23,660	5,670	10,082	15,752	4,707	10 667	15,374	3,401	11,524	14,925
13	Rai Bareli	25,824	13,277	39,101	14,843	12,702	27,545	13,719	12,564	26,283	9,739	11,665	21,404
14	Sitapur	1,224	6,214	7,438	..	4,667	4,667		4,327	4,327	76	4,232	4,308
15	Hardoi	52,435	27,155	79,590	53,615	27,933	81,548	72,380	28,989	101,369	89,047	30,615	119,662
16	Bara Banki	863	1,130	1,993	505	1,032	1,537	481	1,083	1,564	541	894	1,435
17	Mirzapur	44,910	17,140	62,050	38,935	16,322	55,257	29,596	17,469	47,065	27,957	18,617	46,574

(1) Includes 8,806 weavers relieved in their own trade.
(2) " 9,035 " " " " " "
(3) " 9,761 " " " " " "
(4) " 11,347 " " " " " "
*Includes 664 cotton workers.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 3rd April 1897.			For the week ending the 10th April 1897.			For the week ending the 17th April 1897			For the week ending the 24th April 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Dehra Dun	230		230	475		475	320		320	..	..	...
19	Bijnor	445	1,872	2,317	...	4 266	1,266		4,340	1,340	.	1,327	1,32
20	Moradabad	1,632	2,866	4,498	62	2,705	2,767		2,710	2,710	..	2,725	2,72
21	Bareilly	343	2,197	2,540	..	2,206	2,206	.	2,134	2,134	..	2,110	2,11
22	Muttra	389	7,411	7,800	240	7,406	7,646	339	5,864	6,203	714	5,966	4,68
23	Etah	127	2,907	3,034	.	2,280	2,280	.	904	904	...	117	11
24	Mainpuri		417	417	...	36	36	..	49	49	..	35	3
25	Farukhabad	6	2,464	2 470		1,570	1,570	14	1,550	1,564	16	1,569	1,61
26	Budaun		122	122		1,029	1,029	.	1,264	1,264	.	1,527	1,52
27	Shahjahanpur		2,180	2,180	62	3,044	3,106	174	1,396	1,570	211	3,341	3,55
28	Pilibhit	518	2 338	2,856	296	2,102	2,598	140	2,313	2,453	257	2,350	2,60
29	Kheri	394	205	599	120	60	180				..	..	...
30	Sultanpur	230	612	842	312	530	872	587	254	841	584	766	1,35
31	Pertabgarh	87	2,159	2,246	177	1,897	2,074	265	1,869	2,134	212	1 955	2,16
32	Fyzabad	224	1,908	2,132	280	2,284	2,564	223	2,181	2,404	202	2,311	2,51
33	Fatehpur	11 019	7 756	18,775	5,605	8,572	14,177	3,974	8,005	11,979	3,472	8,924	12,39
34	Azamgarh	6,176	3,287	9,463	2,688	3,223	5,911	2,859	2 489	5,348	4,433	2,854	7,28
35	Benares		7 303	7 303		8,352	8,352		8,696	8,696	.	9,454	9,45
36	Gonda	781	615	1 396	389	1,027	1,416	281	805	1,086	338	592	93
37	Basti	1,022	1,731	2,753	1,487	1,555	3,042	373	1,206	1,579	1,018	1,223	2,24
	TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	760,504	289,701	1,050,208	698,988	311,628	1 010,616	690,029	285,337*	1,003,600	731,002	327,313†	1,058,31
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	51 818	5,921	60,739	51 295	6,526	57,821	53,217	6 913	60,160	52,687	7,190	59,87
2	Rohtak	7 090	2,546	9,636	5,839	2 508	8,347	6,503	2,463	8,966	5,580	2,134	8,01
3	Gurgaon	1 194	160	1 954	1 103	541	1,644	960	149	1,109	544	160	70
4	Delhi	1 084	840	1,924	1 149	724	1,864	636	775	1 411	635	705	1,34
5	Karnal	10 666	1 712	12 348	9,161	1,613	10,774	644	1,746	2,390	9,317	1,984	11,30
6	Umballa	3,191	162	3,652	2 031	166	2,197	608	363	971	670	172	84
7	Ferozpur	1,802		1 802	1,496		1,196	1,410		1,410	290	...	29
8	Multan	99		99	102		102	76	.	76	80		3
9	Lahore	2 265		2 265	2,001		2,001	1,511		1 511	398		39
10	Gujrat	14 48	5 617	20,002	12,893	3 236	16,129	10,480	2,022	12,502	7,991	1,356	9,34
11	Rawalpindi	101	24	125	.		.	.	.	...	191	..	19
12	Ludhiana				79	20	99	27	7	34	...	.	..
	TOTAL PUNJAB	97,234	17,312	144,546	87,110	15,331	102,474	76,072	14,468	90,540	78,333	14,001	92,33
	Central Provinces												
1	Saugor	39,158	10,503	49 961	35,729	12,227	47,956	25,574	10,794	36 368	28,957	11,104	40,061
2	Damoh	26 312	7 333	33,645	24,362	7,264	31,626	29 356	7 467	36,823	22,144	7,773	29,917
3	Jabalpur	42 089	22,052	64,141	74 272	22 480	96 752	72,074	20 900	93,974	68,335	21,571	89,90
4	Mandla	17 488	1 342	18,830	22 762	1 614	24,376	23,071	1 349	24 420	21,593	1,421	26,014
5	Seoni	7 269	1 399	8,668	9,852	669	10 521	11,226	623	11,849	10,623	1,838	12,461
6	Narsinghpur	27 235	2,110	29,645	12,883	2,467	45,350	37 387	2 313	39 700	23,869	2,486	26,355
7	Hoshangabad	50,273	770	56 993	46,085	861	46,946	41,694	881	42 575	10,018	914	40,932
8	Nimar	92	239	331	249	231	480	375	535	910	180	497	677
9	Betul	9,185	614	10,099	8 010	820	8,860	6,219	809	7,028	6,485	1,672	8,157
10	Chindwara	8,310	1 859	10 169	8 625	1 927	10 552	9,248	1 977	11,225	8,364	1,839	10,203
11	Nagpur	5,096	989	5,995	6,091	1,019	7,113	10,680	989	11,669	9,701	903	10,604
12	Chanda	857	349	1,206				194		194	94	.	94
13	Bhandara	13 317	1 211	14,561	12,906	1 858	14,764	11,689	1,752	13,441	10,716	1,546	12,262
14	Balaghat	21,019	1 722	25,741	31,466	3 976	35,142	33 956	4,462	37,418	36,312	4,992	41,304
15	Raipur	55 576	3,507	59,083	60 897	2,979	63,876	63 296	3,519	66,815	71,650	4,948	76,598
16	Bilaspur	15,466	6,185	21,651	22,462	8,568	31 030	22,641	5,072	27,713	26,481	6,044	32,525
17	Sambalpur	86		86				436	60	496	1,030	.	1,030
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	318 318	62,537	410,855	406 684	68 960	475 644	399,216	63,402‡	462,618§	389,552	69,548	459,100‖
	Burma												
1	Meiktila	10,528	1,654	12,182	6,830	931	7,761	717¶	61	778	4,259	631	4,890
2	Myingyan		1,824	1 824	12,829	2,657	15,486	10,789	2,774	13,563	10,336	2,953	13,289
3	Yamethin	8,051	358	8,409	..	358	358	Not	reported.	...	...	368	368
	TOTAL BURMA	18,579	3,836	22,415	19,659	3,946	23,605	11,506	2,835	14,341	14,595	3,952	18,547

* Including 17,696 from charitable relief fund
† Includes 33,335 relieved from charitable relief funds.
‡ Includes 291 relieved from charitable funds.
§ There were also 125,397 employed on railway and other private works
‖ There were also 145,436 persons employed on railway and other private works.
¶ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 3rd April 1897.			For the week ending the 10th April 1897.			For the week ending the 17th April 1897			For the week ending the 24th April 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total
	Berar.												
1	Akola	19,549	...	19,549	9,313	...	9,313	8,541	..	8,541	919	1,324	2,243
2	Basim				2,105	..	2,105	3,681	.	3,681	2,451	...	2,451
3	Ellichpur				2,507	.	2,507	2,035	.	2,035	1,877	..	1,877
4	Amraoti				Not	reported	...	Not	reported		23,345	...	23,345
5	Buldana				1,702		1,702	1,709	...	1,709	1,773	...	1,773
6	Wun	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	.	1,735	...	1,735
	TOTAL BERAR	19,549	..	19,549	15,627	...	15,627	15,966	..	15,966	32,100	1,324	33,424
	Hyderabad												
1	Raichur	...				...	...	.	...	.	.		...
2	Naldrug	...	...	.	...	...	..	8,341	...	8,341*	12,499	...	12,499‡
3	Gulburga	4,543*		4,543	4,414†	...	4,414	...	...	.	...	..	...
4	Lungsagar	..		...	...	...	...	..	170	170	...	180	180
5	Bir		...	...	..	..	...	..	339	339	...	1,131	1,131
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	4,543	...	4,543	4,414	...	4,414	8,341	509	8,850	12,499	1,311	13,810
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	Not reported.			Not	reported	...	50,304	8,549	58,853	52,095	9,259	61,354
2	Baghelkhand	64,279	4,343	68,622	65,352	4,170	69,522	58,695	3,699	62,394	55,257	3,542	58,799
3	Gwalior	22,578	10,944	33,522	23,756	6,968	30,724	24,316	1,963	26,279	25,706	10,467	36,173
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	86,857	15,287	102,144	89,108	11,138	100,246	133,315	14,211	147,526	133,058	23,268	156,326
	Rajputana.												
1	Marwar	4,657	1,215	5,872	4,657	1,111	5,768	4,759	1,195	5,954	4,794	1,145	5,939
2	Dholpur	4,274		4,274	4,893	...	4,893	2,466	..	2,466	1,919	...	1,919
3	Bikanir	12,001	3,856	15,857	11,197	4,625	15,462	11,263	4,535	15,798	11,189	3,883	15,072
4	Jaisalmir	743	81	824	835	112	947	811	118	929	724	138	862
5	Kotah	...		..	404	.	404	346	...	346	...	...	...
6	Bhurtpur	..	304	304	...	312	312	...	316	316	..	396	396
7	Tonk	65	1,923	1,988	91	1,923	2,014	268	1,976	2,244	...	1,976	1,976
8	Deoli	...	19	19	..	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	21,740	7,398	29,138	22,077	7,731	29,808	19,913	8,148	28,061	18,626	7,546	26,172
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,167,762	636,078	2,803,840	2,194,276	662,889	2,857,165	2,251,062	702,528	2,953,590	2,366,421	755,513	3,121,934

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug.
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lungsagar.
‡ Includes Gulburga, Raichur Naldurg, Lungsagar and Bir

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 29th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following paper is published for general information

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 46-Revenue, dated 18th March 1897, and enclosures.

No. 46-Revenue, dated India Office, London, the 18th March 1897.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I forward, for your Excellency's information, copy of the papers noted in the margin, concerning steps taken to raise subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund in Roumania.

Foreign Office letter, dated 3rd March 1897, with enclosure
Letter to Foreign Office, dated 8th March 1897.

Dated Foreign Office, London, the 3rd March 1897.

From—SIR T. H. SANDERSON, K.C.M.G., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, copy of a despatch as marked in the margin, relating to Indian Famine Relief.

Sir H Wyndham's No. 15, dated 23rd February 1897.

No. 15, dated Bucharest, the 23rd February 1897.

From—SIR HUGH WYNDHAM, K C.M G., British Minister,

To—The MARQUESS of SALISBURY, K G., etc., etc, etc.

I have the honour to report that His Majesty the King told me some days ago at a Court Ball that the Lord Mayor of London had telegraphed to the Mayor of Bucharest begging his assistance towards the Indian Famine Relief Fund. His Majesty at the same time expressed much sympathy with the sufferers in India.

Later on the same evening I had some conversation on the subject with the Mayor, who told me he was going to take steps at once to meet the wishes of the Lord Mayor. Monsieur Robesco, the Mayor of Bucharest, dined with me last night and informed me that His Majesty the King had subscribed 3,000 francs, and that the Municipal Council had voted 5,000 francs towards the Indian Famine Fund, that he had telegraphed to all town and Communal Councils in the Kingdom asking for their sympathy, and that as soon as he had received their replies he proposed handing the money collected to me for transmission to England.

I thanked Monsieur Robesco most cordially for what had been done in Roumania towards alleviating the great distress in India, and told him that I would gladly take charge of the money he intended to confide to me for transmission to London.

I propose forwarding it on its receipt to Your Lordship.

No. 805-R. & S, dated India Office, London, the 8th March 1897.

From—SIR A. GODLEY, K.C.B., Under Secretary of State for India,

To—The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

With reference to Sir Thomas Sanderson's letter, dated the 3rd March 1897, I am directed to request that an expression of the thanks of Her Majesty's Government may be conveyed to His Majesty the King of Roumania, to the Mayor of Bucharest, and, through the Mayor, to the rest of the Roumanian subscribers, for the liberality and sympathy which they have shown towards Her Majesty's Indian subjects now suffering from famine.

A copy of Sir Hugh Wyndham's letter, reporting what is being done, will be forwarded to the Government of India for the information of the people in that country.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity in (hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1897 to 28th February 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN FEBRUARY											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897.	1895.	1896	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5,777	9,039	10,879	.					...	5,777	9,039	10,879
N-W P & Oudh	27,300	40,549	48,075	24,796	53,217	30,130		1		52,096	93,767	78,205
Panjab	5,726	4,253	4,823	7,444	20,364	6,539	20,622	57,353	62,078	33,792	81,970	73,440
Cent Provs	809	1,061	4,166	20,048	57,068	55,861				20,857	58,129	60,027
Bombay				177,973	396,291	299,309	.			177,973	396,291	299,309
Sind							23,209	32,943	16,554	23,209	32,943	16,554
Madras				..	41						41	
Berar	3,907	2,674	12,238	135,147	256,285	205,125				139,054	258,959	217,363
Assam	558	2,830	2,210	..						558	2,830	2,210
Raj & C I	1,802	1,451	6,389	77,663	101,646	95,128				79,465	103,097	101,517
Nizam's Terr		.		80	354		..		.	80	354	
Mysore				..		90	.					90
TOTAL	45,879	61,857	88,780	443,151	885,266	692,182	43,831	90,297	78,632	532,861	1,037,420	859,594
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	1,413	*	*		*	*		*	*	1,413
Bombay	*	*	8,256	*	*	7	*	*		*	*	8,263
Sind	*	*		*	*	2,866	*	*		*	*	2,868
Madras	*	*		*	*	1	*	*		*	*	1
Burma	*	*	290	*	*		*	*		*	*	290
Non-Br Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	66,028	*	*		*	*	66,028
Foreign countries	*	*	23	*	*	4,954	*	*		*	*	4,977
TOTAL	*	*	9,982	*	*	73,858	*	*		*	*	83,840
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	45,879	61,857	98,762	443,151	885,266	766,040	43,831	90,297	78,632	532,861	1,037,420	943,434
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,669	11,420	5,199	..			.			2,669	11,420	5,199
N-W P. & Oudh	120,646	111,690	4,025	2			.	...	.	120,648	111,690	4,025
Panjab	28,013	9,270		6,227	218	.	2 99,269	94,593	14,077	333,509	104,081	14,077
Cent Provs	4,792	5,149	3,177	17,414	47,942	11,361	..			22,206	53,091	14,538
Bombay				77,822	203,991	21,569				77,822	203,991	21,569
Sind						.	61,060	103,115	28,912	61,060	103,115	28,912
Madras							..					..
Berar	47	3,811		32	1,1[illegible]	150			..	79	3,915	150
Assam	.	.	.		.				..	.	.	..
Raj & C I.				8,721	9,509	11,866			...	8,721	9,509	11,866
Nizam's Terr.				12	470	.		.		12	470	
Mysore	..							..	...			.
TOTAL	156,167	140,340	12,401	110,230	263,234	44,946	360,329	197,708	42,989	626,726	601,282	100,336
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*		*	*	7	*	*		*	*	7
Bombay	*	*		*	*		*	*	..	*	*	
Sind	*	*		*	*	57,585	*	*	..	*	*	57,585
Madras	*	*		*	*	...	*	*	.	*	*	.
Burma	*	*		*	*		*	*	.	*	*	...
Non-Br Ports in India	*	*	.	*	*	28	*	*		*	*	28
Foreign countries	*	*	82,152	*	*	2,091	*	*	1,067	*	*	85,310
TOTAL	*	*	82,152	*	*	59,711	*	*	1,067	*	*	142,930
TOTAL OF IMPORTS.	156,167	140,340	94,553	110,230	263,234	104,657	360,329	197,708	44,056	626,726	601,282	243,266

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 and 1896 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of February 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Imports from January to February, inclusive												Articles and whence exported
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
9,856	11,546	16,126							9,856	11,546	16,126	Bengal
43,216	99,935	93,156	63,227	143,793	75,812	.	1		106,443	243,719	168,968	N.-W. P. & Oudh
7,935	12,066	7,966	17,127	42,657	14,254	45,139	124,081	121,615	70,201	178,804	143,835	Panjab
820	3,929	8,382	37,025	118,219	114,828	..	..	..	37,845	122,178	123,210	Cent. Provs.
...			365,830	626,168	517,422	..	..	..	365,830	626,168	517,422	Bombay
			.		..	48,594	64,730	37,885	48,594	64,730	37,885	Sind
			648	48					648	48		Madras
3,907	8,474	16,904	282,813	466,594	415,866			.	286,720	475,068	432,770	Berar
650	4,358	2,812		...		..			650	4,358	2,812	Assam
2,014	3,369	8,327	143,268	184,064	165,560		...	.	145,282	187,423	175,887	Raj & C. I.
...			1,183	354				...	1,183	354		Nizam's Terr.
.				.	90			.			90	Mysore
68,398	143,667	153,673	911,121	1,581,917	1,303,832	93,733	188,812	159,500	1,073,252	1,914,396	1,617,005	Total
												By Sea—
*	*	2,060	*	*		*	*		*	*	2,060	Bengal
*	*	19,377	*	*	816	*	*		*	*	20,193	Bombay
*	*	.	*	*	5,546	*	*		*	*	5,546	Sind
*	*		*	*	1	*	*	..	*	*	1	Madras
*	*	540	*	*	.	*	*		*	*	540	Burma
*	*	..	*	*	80,183	*	*		*	*	80,183	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	123	*	*	10,740	*	*	..	*	*	10,863	Foreign countries
*	*	22,100	*	*	97,286	*	*		*	*	119,386	Total
68,398	143,667	175,773	911,121	1,581,917	1,401,118	93,733	188,812	159,500	1,073,252	1,914,396	1,736,391	Total of Imports
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
6,583	24,367	21,298	..	.	.			..	6,583	24,367	21,298	Bengal
219,886	195,173	29,698	2						219,888	195,173	29,698	N.-W. P. & Oudh
52,092	15,976	1,194	9,466	218	.	685,735	183,515	23,581	747,293	199,709	24,775	Panjab
11,930	6,746	19,302	36,710	51,964	11,377	..	..		48,640	58,710	30,679	Cent. Provs.
..			133,570	276,181	34,799			.	133,570	276,181	34,799	Bombay
..					..	181,325	291,902	36,892	181,325	291,902	36,892	Sind
..	...		...	.	..				.			Madras
47	2,811		655	1,176	150		...	..	702	3,987	150	Berar
..	...	..					..	..			.	Assam
...		277	18,196	14,483	12,368		...	..	18,196	14,483	12,645	Raj & C. I.
..	.		12	477	.	.	...	..	12	477		Nizam's Terr.
	.			4,598	...					4,598	.	Mysore
290,538	245,073	71,769	198,611	340,097	58,694	867,060	475,417	60,473	1,356,209	1,069,587	190,936	Total
												By Sea—
*	*	...	*	*	7	*	*		*	*	7	Bengal
*	*	..	*	*		*	*	.	*	*	.	Bombay
*	*	.	*	*	69,202	*	*	..	*	*	69,202	Sind
*	*		*	*		*	*	..	*	*		Madras
*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	.	*	*		Burma
*	*	...	*	*	28	*	*		*	*	28	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	82,152	*	*	6,546	*	*	1,067	*	*	89,765	Foreign countries
*	*	82,152	*	*	75,783	*	*	1,067	*	*	159,002	Total
290,538	245,073	153,921	198,611	349,097	134,477	867,060	475,417	61,540	1,356,209	1,069,587	349,938	Total of Imports

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1897 to 28th February 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN FEBRUARY											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896.	1897	1895	1896.	1897
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	52,593	60,120	23,260			..				52,593	60,120	23,260
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,093	13,772	10,949	367	.	25	..	60	183	6,460	13,772	10,974
Panjab			...	..			60			60	183	.
Cent. Provs.	274	4,772		27,948	24,686	2,132		...		28,222	29,458	2,132
Bombay			..	233,364	284,470	4,837			..	233,364	284,470	4,837
Sind				..	.	.	...		..			...
Madras				14,061	10,003	...	..	..		14,061	10,003	
Berar				139,113	280,402	1,520		..	...	139,113	280,402	1,520
Assam	1,799	20		...	.	.			.	1,799	20	. .
Raj. & C. I.	908		...	5,503	2,899	486	..			6,411	2,899	486
Nizam's Terr.			.	120,124	169,178	5,283	.			120,124	169,178	5,283
Mysore					.				.			.
TOTAL	61,667	78,684	34,209	540,480	771,638	14,283	60	183		602,207	850,505	48,492
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*		*	*		*	*	...	*	*	
Bombay	*	*		*	*	.	*	*		*	*	.
Sind	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	...
Madras	*	*		*	*		*	*	...	*	*	
Burma	*	*	..	*	*	..	*	*		*	*	..
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*		*	*		*	*	.	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*		*	*	55	*	*		*	*	55
TOTAL	*	*	.	*	*	55	*	*		*	*	55
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	61,667	78,684	34,209	540,480	771,638	14,338	60	183		602,207	850,505	48,547
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,186	1,952	5,287						...	2,186	1,952	5,287
N.-W. P. & Oudh	756	25	459				..	..		756	25	459
Panjab	1,422	...	308	..	4		574	605	68	1,996	609	376
Cent. Provs.	..			...							.	.
Bombay	...			58	667	57		..	.	58	667	57
Sind	..		..				826	881	99	826	881	99
Madras		..		78	23	.		..		78	23	...
Berar							..		..	...	...	...
Assam	..		.	..	.		..	.		...	..	
Raj. & C. I.				71	126	15	.			71	126	15
Nizam's Terr.	..	.				.		..			.	
Mysore		.		.		..		..	.	...	.	.
TOTAL	4,364	1,977	6,054	207	820	72	1,400	1,486	167	5,971	4,283	6,293
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	.	*	*	.	*	*	109	*	*	109
Sind	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	
Madras	*	*	.	*	*		*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*		*	*		*	*	..	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*		*	*		*	*	.	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*		*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*		*	*	.	*	*	109	*	*	109
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	4,364	1,977	6,054	207	820	72	1,400	1,486	276	5,971	4,283	6,402

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 and 1896 are defective

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of February 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd

Imports from January to February, inclusive												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total			
1895.	1896	1897.	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
70,386	121,928	86,664		..			...		70,386	121,928	86,664	Bengal
13,317	26,226	17,385	3,235	555	25	..	...		16,552	26,781	17,410	N.-W. P. & Oudh
	.	.				60	183		60	183	.	Panjab
799	6,114	433	41,712	30,467	4,542		...	...	42,511	36,581	4,975	Cent. Provs.
...	.		253,546	303,648	14,022	.		..	253,546	303,648	14,022	Bombay
...		.		..	...			.		.	.	Sind
..		..	16,146	10,003			.		16,146	10,003		Madras
...	...	.	146,900	292,167	3,392				146,900	292,167	3,392	Berar
2,644	20	438						.	2,644	20	438	Assam
1,818		..	20,722	5,090	893	.			22,540	5,090	893	Raj. & C. I.
..			137,980	177,991	9,323				137,980	177,991	9,323	Nizam's Terr.
	.		4	1	..				4	1	.	Mysore
88,964	154,288	104,920	620,245	819,922	32,197	60	183		709,269	974,393	137,117	Total
												By Sea—
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	.	Bengal
*	*	..	*	*		*	*		*	*		Bombay
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		Sind
*	*	...	*	*		*	*		*	*		Madras
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		Burma
*	*		*	*		*	*	.	*	*		Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	..	*	*	135	*	*	.	*	*	135	Foreign countries
*	*	*	*	*	135	*	*		*	*	135	Total
88,964	154,288	104,920	620,245	819,922	32,332	60	183	..	709,269	974,393	137,252	Total of Imports
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
15,867	12,535	15,810	3				..		15,870	12,535	15,810	Bengal
4,246	2,009	2,756	2	.			.		4,248	2,009	2,756	N.-W. P. & Oudh
1,422		308	1	4	.	872	1,084	68	2,295	1,088	376	Panjab
...	..	...			...			...	.	.	...	Cent. Provs.
	..		219	1,075	104				219	1,075	104	Bombay
..		...		.		1,366	1,328	560	1,366	1,328	560	Sind
	...	.	230	94		..		.	230	94	-	Madras
...					.	.					.	Berar
...			...		.	..	...					Assam
17		..	209	127	25		.	.	226	127	25	Raj. & C. I.
...	2		..		.	.	...	...	..	2		Nizam's Terr.
...	...					.		.		.	...	Mysore
21,552	14,546	18,874	664	1,300	129	2,238	2,412	628	24,454	18,258	19,631	Total
												By Sea—
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*	..	Bengal
*	*		*	*		*	*	166	*	*	166	Bombay
*	*	.	*	*	10	*	*		*	*	10	Sind
*	*		*	*		*	*	..	*	*		Madras
*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*		*	*	...	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	.	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*		Foreign countries
*	*	...	*	*	10	*	*	166	*	*	176	Total
21,552	14,546	18,874	664	1,300	139	2,238	2,412	794	24,454	18,258	19,807	Total of Imports

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 30th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 18TH APRIL 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 17TH APRIL 1897.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 18th April 1896			Week ending 17th April 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 18th April 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 17th April 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	Rs.	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,733	10,75,806	621	1,736	12,36,000	712	1,77,51,666	1,86,53,000	9,01,334	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	14,165	113	125	16,200	130	2,48,406	2,64,000	15,594	...
Bengal-Nágpur	160	862	1,38,270	160	862	1,26,000	146	25,48,363	21,97,000		3,51,363
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,27,686	170	768	1,09,000	142	17,16,798	17,35,000	18,202	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	3,532	168	21	2,800	133	60,686	54,800		5,886
Mad-Kannur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,008	119	9	1,100	122	(*c*) 11,191	20,800	9,609	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	5,04,796	282	1,815	3,61,000	199	74,99,107	60,35,000		14,64,107
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	874	51	17	1,100	65	12,420	14,200	1,780	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,68,174	161	1,042	1,74,000	167	25,93,950	25,91,000		2,950
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	4,666	86	54	4,500	83	05,778	73,100	7,322	...
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,71,560	147	1,165	1,58,000	136	22,67,842	20,76,000	.	1,91,842
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,31,072	173	819	1,47,000	179	19,59,186	18,00,000	.	1,59,186
Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	231	21,935	95	231	21,100	91	3,12,740	2,73,000		39,740
Assam-Bengal	86	159	11,220	71	360	17,900	50	2,30,293	3,19,000	88,707	...
Burma (*g*)	191	886	1,24,756	141	886	1,43,000	161	28,04,788	32,49,000	4,44,212	
TOTAL	256	9,601	24,99,580	260	9,910	25,18,700	254	4,00,83,214	3,93,54,900		7,28,314
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,656	6,27,581	236	2,796	5,62,000	201	99,12,004	90,06,000		9,06,004
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	2,25,774	283	830	2,27,000	274	31,14,455	25,36,000	...	5,78,455
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	2,08,922	257	814	1,96,000	241	37,87,976	35,96,000		1,91,976
East Coast	108	488	54,076	111	535	49,200	92	7,22,547	7,33,000	10,453	
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	44	28	776	28	28	1,400	50	13,798	28,800	15,002	
Cherra-Companygan)	66	8	590	74	8	400	50	8,662	7,500		1,162
TOTAL	231	4,790	11,17,719	233	5,011	10,36,000	207	1,75,59,442	1,59,07,300		16,52,142
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,400	9,33,011	626	1,491	5,41,000	363	1,35,21,156	95,91,000		39,32,156
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,43,068	961	461	3,07,000	666	58,13,800	42,52,000	.	15,61,800
Madras	251	840	2,11,245	251	840	2,33,000	277	31,71,127	33,61,000	1,87,871	..
TOTAL	408	2,791	15,87,326	569	2,792	10,81,000	387	2,25,10,083	1,72,04,000		53,06,083
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,182	52,04,625	303	17,713	46,35,700	262	8,01,52,739	7,24,66,200		76,86,539
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	159	161	29,780	185	160	27,300	171	4,18,118	3,95,000		23,118
Tarkessur	300	22	9,186	418	22	14,400	655	1,11,888	1,14,000	2,112	.
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	19,051	289	66	9,400	142	1,14,029	1,19,000	4,971	...
Bengal Dooars	112	36	3,626	101	36	2,500	69	57,975	58,600	625	...
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	12,269	157	78	16,600	213	1,93,764	2,29,000	35,236	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	21,302	419	51	14,000	275	2,17,742	1,78,000		39,742
TOTAL	175	414	95,304	230	413	84,200	204	11,13,516	10,93,600		19,916
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	2,690	37	74	1,700	23	21,922	45,400	23,478	
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	6,007	53	114	6,700	59	23,488	1,43,000	1,19,512	...
Nágdá-Ujjain				.	35	1,600	46		30,600	30,600	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	65,174	196	334	68,500	205	10,04,418	10,94,000		418
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	2,959	158	13	1,100	85	25,550	15,100		10,450
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	108	16,623	154	108	8,600	80	3,24,567	2,09,000	.	1,15,567
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,140	214	10	3,600	360	41,153	60,800	19,647	.
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*j*)	98	362	35,690	99	362	45,400	125	5,13,576	5,72,000	28,424	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	111	93	8,831	95	93	7,800	84	1,11,068	94,900	...	16,168
Kolhápur	87	29	2,556	88	29	2,200	76	39,310	33,000		6,310
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,833	95	72	3,600	50	1,06,624	68,700	.	37,924
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,447	66	22	900	41	23,968	22,900	.	1,068
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,50,050	122	1,266	1,51,700	120	23,55,644	21,89,400	33,756	
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	145	334	56,050	168	334	41,700	125	8,00,414	6,44,000		1,56,414
Jetalsar-Rájkot	88	46	4,656	101	46	4,200	91	65,692	59,700	.	5,992
Rájkot-Jámnagar	...	.		.	51	2,000	39		(*k*) 2,700	2,700	..
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	75	364	28,019	77	364	21,200	58	4,53,347	4,00,000		53,347
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	43	60	3,288	55	60	2,500	42	42,854	36,800	...	6,054
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	9,457	101	94	9,200	98	1,19,350	1,12,000		7,350
TOTAL	101	898	1,01,490	113	949	80,800	85	14,81,657	12,55,200		2,26,457
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,723	55,51,469	281	20,341	49,52,400	243	8,51,03,556	7,72,04,400		78,99,156

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 18th April 1896

(*d*) Includes the Godhra Rutlam-Nágdá railway

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railway Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*k*) Total earnings from 8th to 17th April 1897.

(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 29th April, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No. II OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96	Week ending 18th April 1896			Week ending 17th April 1897			Earnings from 1st to 18th April 1896	Earnings from 1st to 17th April 1897	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week				
	Rs	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
State lines worked by companies											
Standard guage—											
East Indian	609	1,733	10,75,806	621	1,736	12,36,000	712	28,92,659	30,31,000	1,38,341	..
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	14,165	113	125	16,200	130	36,841	40,300	3,459	.
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,38,270	160	862	1,26,000	146	3,96,704	3,07,000	.	89,704
Indian Midland (*b*)	126	752	1,27,686	170	768	1,09,000	142	3,15,318	2,63,000	.	52,318
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	194	21	3,532	168	21	2,800	133	8,100	6,900	..	1,260
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	158	9	1,068	119	9	1,100	122	3,314	2,800	..	514
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	5,04,796	282	1,815	3,68,000	199	12,80,940	8,96,000		3,84,949
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	874	51	17	1,100	65	1,855	2,600	745	
South Indian	167	1,042	1,68,171	161	1,042	1,74,000	167	4,31,804	4,17,000	..	15,804
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,666	86	54	4,500	83	13,068	11,200	.	1,868
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,71,560	147	1,165	1,58,000	136	4,25,731	3,86,000		39,731
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,31,072	173	819	1,47,000	179	3,26,582	3,50,000	23,418	.
Lucknow-Bareilly sec. (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	72	231	21,935	95	231	21,100	91	53,480	51,200		2,280
Assam-Bengal	76	159	11,220	71	360	17,000	50	29,660	45,200	15,540	.
Burma (*f*)	169	886	1,24,756	141	886	1,43,000	161	3,65,828	3,98,000	32,172	.
TOTAL	247	9,601	24,99,580	200	9,910	25,18,700	254	65,82,953	62,08,200		3,74,753
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	235	2,656	6,27,581	236	2,796	5,62,000	201	16,22,148	14,82,000	...	1,40,148
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	234	797	2,25,774	283	830	2,27,000	274	5,29,256	4,79,000	...	50,256
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,08,922	257	814	1,96,000	241	5,64,501	5,28,000	...	36,501
East Coast	94	488	54,076	111	535	49,200	92	1,27,231	1,13,000	...	14,231
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	58	28	776	26	28	1,400	50	1,881	4,100	2,219	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	8	590	74	8	400	50	1,487	1,200		287
TOTAL	250	4,790	11,17,719	233	5,011	10,36,000	207	28,46,504	26,07,300		2,39,204
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	9,33,013	626	1,491	5,11,000	343	23,79,417	13,58,000		10,21,417
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,43,068	961	461	3,07,000	666	11,20,239	7,10,000	.	4,09,239
Madras	253	840	2,11,245	251	840	2,11,000	277	5,30 731	5,74,000	43,269	
TOTAL	437	2,791	15,87,326	569	2,792	10,81,000	387	40,30,387	26,52,000	.	13,87,387
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,182	52,04,625	303	17,713	46,35,700	262	1,34,68,844	1,14,67,500	...	20,01,344
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	29,780	185	160	27,300	171	83,277	73,200	.	10,077
Tarkessur	265	22	9,180	418	22	14,400	655	27,482	27,400	...	82
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kamaon (Coy 's sec.)	117	66	19,051	289	66	9,400	142	36,766	23,100	...	13,666
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	3,626	101	36	2,500	69	8,787	7,100	...	1,687
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,469	157	78	16,000	213	34,442	38,800	4,358	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	21,392	419	51	14,000	275	50,531	38,000	.	12,531
TOTAL	173	414	95,304	230	413	84,200	204	2,41,285	2,07,600		33,685
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	2,690	37	74	1,700	23	5,373	4,000		1,373
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	6,007	53	114	6,700	59	8,459	17,700	9,241	.
Nágdá-Ujjain	..	...	...	.	35	1,600	46		4,300	4,300	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	65,174	196	334	68,500	205	1,85,110	1,70,000		15,110
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	2,059	158	13	1,100	85	5,435	2,400	.	3,035
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	16,623	154	108	8,600	80	42,381	29,100		13,281
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,140	214	10	3,000	360	5,408	9,300	3,892	..
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(*i*)	98	362	35,690	99	362	45,400	125	89,444	1,06,000	16,576	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	8,831	95	93	7,800	84	20,454	16,500	...	3,954
Kolhápur	82	29	2,556	88	29	2,200	76	6,916	5,000		1,916
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,833	95	72	3,600	50	21,193	8,000	...	13,193
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,447	66	22	900	41	4,424	2,500		1,924
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,50,050	122	1,266	1,51,700	120	3,94,577	3,74,800		19,777
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	56,050	168	334	41,700	125	1,51,984	1,02,000	...	49,984
Jatalsar-Rájkot	80	46	4,636	101	46	4,200	91	11,422	9,800	...	1,622
Rájkot-Jámnagar	..	...		.	51	2,000	39	.	(*j*) 2,700	2,700	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	28,039	77	364	21,200	58	73,541	53,600	...	19,941
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	42	60	3,288	55	60	2,500	42	7,936	6,600	..	1,336
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,457	101	94	9,200	98	23,803	19,900	..	3,903
TOTAL	85	898	1,01,490	113	949	80,800	85	2,68,686	1,94,600	...	74,086
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,723	55,51,469	281	20,341	49,52 400	243	1,41,73,392	1,22,44,500	.	21,28,892

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company

Stephens, working of this line has been taken over by the Com-

ant Bacteriologist the 1st January 1897.

opal-Itársi railway.

Mr. Stephens arriv hra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.

al-Mysore frontier section.

state railway. Although for convenience

railways, the company's section of this

e Bengal and North-Western Railway

(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railway Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shádipalli railways.

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(*j*) Total earnings from 8th to 17th April 1897

(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN CASES OF THE OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, FROM THE OPERATION OF THE RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Nos. 186-87.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Examinations), under date Simla, the 30th April, 1897.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 2-Ex./188-199, dated the 5th June 1894

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices published with the Resolution read in the preamble, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that these rules shall not apply to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, when that office fills vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any Government Account Office.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[TRUE EXTRACT.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the F. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra.	Presidency College.
	Ray, Bipinchandra	Ditto
3	Sengupta, Debendranath	Ditto.
4	Majumdar, Anandachandra	City College.
5	Bhattacharyya, Purnachandra	Hughli College.
6	Ray, Chunilal	Presidency College.
7	Datta, Ramanimohan	City College.
8	Mitra, Jogindranath	Ditto.
9	„ Phanindranath	Presidency College.
10	Majumdar, Sachalata	Bethune College.
	V. M Muttukumaru	St. Xavier's College.
	Ray, Sasadhar	Metropolitan Institution.
13	de Monte, F.	Doveton College
14	Gangopadhyay, Phanindralal	B. N. College, Bankipur
15	Das, Rajanikanta	City College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Benimadhab	Presidency College.
	Sengupta, Birendrachandra	Dacca College.
18	Datta, Saratkumar	City College
	Majumdar, Anantalal	B M Institution, Barisal
20	Mallik, Surendramadhab	Sanskrit College.
21	Ray, Haripada	Berhampur College.
22	Chattopadhyay, Taraprasanna	Berhampur College.
	Samuells, Isabella G.	Bethune College
24	Mitra, Indrachandra	Presidency College.
25	Bandyopadhyay, Jatindramohan.	St. Xavier's College
	Basu, Srischandra, I.	Presidency College.
	Das, Bharatchandra	City College.
28	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath	Presidency College
29	Noney, E H.	St Xavier's College
30	May Oung	Rangoon College
31	Bhattacharyya, Debidas	Burdwan Raj College.
32	Datta, Ambikacharan	Chittagong College
33	Laskar, Gangamohan	Dacca College.
34	Dasgupta, Asutosh	Rajchandra College.
35	Chakrabarti, Pramathanath	Berhampur College.
	Gupta, Mahendranath	St. Xavier's College.
37	Dasgupta, Pramathanath	B. M Institution, Barisal
	Ghoshal, Mahendranath	Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Nilmadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sinha, Gopendrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution
41	Mukhopadhyay, Gangadhar	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical order.)

	Abraham, E. S.	Jaffna College.
	Abul Hashem Khan Chaudhuri	Calcutta Madrasa
	Ain, Basantakumar	Dacca College.
	Bagchi, Atulchandra	T N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Rajchandra College.
	„ Binaygopal	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Brahmamohan	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	„ Haralal	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jogindranath	City College.
10	„ Manindrachandra	Berhampur College
	„ Manoranjan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Phanibhushan	City College.
	„ Santoshkumar	Presidency College.
	„ Sarojranjan	City College
	„ Satyabrata	Burdwan Raj College
	Barik, Radhaballabh	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	Baral, Krishnalal	Presidency College
	Baruya, Suryyakanta	St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Birendrakumar	City College
20	„ Debendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Debendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Haricharan	Presidency College.
	„ Jatindrakumar	Ditto
	„ Malatinath	Patna College.
	„ Narendranath	Ditto
	„ Rajsekhar	Ditto
	„ Sasadhar	Naral Victoria College.
	Batabyal, Jatindranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Bhagwaticharan Dubey	Hislop College, Nagpur
30	Bhattacharyya, Amarchandra	Ripon College
	„ Asutosh	Ditto
	„ Bharateswar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rasikchandra	Dacca College
	Biswas, Jaminikumar	Rajchandra College.
	„ Pramathanarayan	City College.
	„ Umaprasanna	Ditto.
	Canagasabai Perumalpellai	Hindu College, Jaffna
	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	Albert College
	„ Baidyanath	Burdwan Raj College.
40	„ Birendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Biseswar	Rajshahi College.
	„ Hemchandra	B. M Institution, Barisal
	„ Jaminikanta	City College.
	„ Rajendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	Chattopadhyay, Haridas	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Herambanath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jatindranath	Hughli College
	„ Kshirodbihari	Krishnagar College.
	„ Rajkumar	St. Xavier's College.
50	„ Sachindranath	Ravenshaw College.
	Chaudhuri, Ambikapada	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	City College.
	„ Jatindranarayan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Radhikamohan	F. C Institution and Duff College
	„ Rameschandra, I	City College.
	„ Upendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Claridge, H. C.	Rangoon College.
	D A A. Wickramasinghe	Trinity College, Kandy.
60	Dalal, Gaurhari	Burdwan Raj College.
	Das, Anathnath	F C Institution and Duff College
	„ Brindabanchandra	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Guruprasanna	Presidency College
	„ Hariprasanna	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Udaykumar	Century College.
	Dasgupta, Bipinbihari	B M Institution, Barisal
	„ Bhupatichandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	Presidency College.
	Datta, Amarendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
70	„ Dhirendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Kunjabihari	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Ramaniranjan	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	De, Chandrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ Chintaharan	Chittagong College
	„ Haripada	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jagannath	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Jogindrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Lambodar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Narendrakrishna	Presidency College
80	„ Priyanath	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	„ Radhikalal	Dacca College.
	deAlwis, E. A.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Deb, Sasibhushan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Detaraphdar, Sasimohan	Rajshahi College.
	Dhanushdhari Prasada Sinha	B N. College, Bankipur.
	Dinesnandan Prasad	Ditto.
	Fonseca, P.	St. Francis de Sales' School-Nagpur.
	Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Karalicharan	Burdwan Raj College.
90	„ Purnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	George, Constance	Doveton College.
	Ghosh, Abanmohan	Dacca College.
	„ Atulchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.

	Ghosh, Debendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Dhirendranath	Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Girijabhushan	City College
	„ Haripada	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Hemchandra	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Jogeschandra	B N Institution, Barisal
100	„ Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	„ Kshetramohan	Rajshahi College.
	„ Lalitkumar	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„ Lalitmohan	Presidency College.
	„ Ramlal	Rajshahi College.
	„ Sarojkrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath, No I	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Lalmohan	Century College.
	„ Nanigopal	City College.
	„ Sisirkumar	Presidency College.
110	Gobardhan Misra	B. N College, Bankipur.
	Goswami, Radhaballabh	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Nebatimohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Guha, Bipulchandra	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Asutosh	Bangabasi College.
	Gupta, Jatindranath	Patna College.
	„ Lalitmohan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surendranath	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	Hajra, Sailabala	Doveton College.
	Haldar, Pulinbihari	Presidency College.
120	Kar, Damodar	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	„ Karunakisor	City College
	Kundu, Dwarakanath	Ditto.
	„ Kesabchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Ramapada	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Ratikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	Lahiri, Basantakumar	Krishnagar College
	„ Mahendranath	Ripon College
	„ Surendramohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College
130	Laplace, Silvia de	Private Student (Roll Cal. F. P. 3).
	Mahabir Prasad	B M. College, Bankipur.
	Maiti, Biswanath	Midnapur College.
	Mandal, Jaladhar	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Mathuranath	City College.
	Maung Ba, I	Rangoon College.
	Md Mowla Baksh	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Majumdar, Chandrabhushan	Rajchandra College
	„ Chintaharan	Presidency College
	„ Hrishikes	F. C Institution and Duff College.
40	„ Nanilal	Hughli College.
	„ Sridhar	Rajchandra College.
	Mingail, E. S.	St Xavier s College
	Mitra, Anukulchandra	Albert College.
	„ Charuchandra	City College.
	„ Nalinbihari	Ditto
	„ Phanibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan.	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Dwarakanath	Burdwan Raj College
	„ Hemchandra	Dacca College.
50	„ Kaliprasanna	Ripon College.
	„ Naranath	Hughli College.
	„ Narendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Sailesnath	Morris College
	„ Saratchandra	Burdwan Raj College
	Nandi, Akshaykumar	Hughli College
	Narayan Gadadhar Phatak	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Nav Ratten Misra	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Niyogi, Susilchandra	Presidency College.
	Pal, Bhupendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College
160	„ Sasisekhar	Hughli College.
	„ Satyacharan	Ditto.
	Palit, Charuchandra	Central College, Calcutta.
	Parui, Saradacharan	Burdwan Raj College,
	Pathak, Amulyadeb	Presidency College.
	Pattadar, Satischandra	Rajshahi College.
	Po Gin Si	Rangoon College.
	Po The	Ditto.
	Ram Dayal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ray, Amulyagopal	Presidency College.
170	„ Binaykumar	Ditto.
	„ Debendranath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Girijanath	Presidency College.
	„ Indubhushan	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Jaminibhushan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Khagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nalinibihari	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Sachindrakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Srischandra	B M. Institution, Barisal
	Raychaudhuri, Sasindrakumar	Presidency College.
180	Roberts, D. W. B.	Doveton College
	Russell, Jessie	Ditto
	Saha, Purnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sanyal, Labanyamohan	Presidency College.
	„ Satyaprasad	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Sudhirchandra	City College.
	Sarbadhikari, Harendrakumar	St. Xavier's College
	Sardar, Saratchandra	Central College, Calcutta.
	Sarkar, Bidhubhushan	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jitendranath	Presidency College.
190	„ Panchanan	Krishnagar College
	„ Srischandra	Hughli College.
	Sayed Abdul Latif	Dacca College.
	Sen, Ajitmohan	Presidency College.
	„ Akshaykumar	Rajshahi College
	„ Kamakhyacharan	City College
	„ Kshirodchandra	Ditto
	„ Manmathanath	Presidency College
	„ Nagendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Nirmalchandra	Presidency College
200	„ Pramodkumar	Ditto
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Tripuracharan	St Xavier's College
	Sengupta, Akshaykumar	B M Institution Barisal.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Gokulchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Pramodchandra	Ripon College
	„ Subodhkumar	General Assembly's Institution
	Set, Narendranath	Presidency College.
	Sherlekar Narayan Mangesh	Holkar College, Indore
210	Sil, Manoharlal	Presidency College
	Sinha, Anandamohan	Patna College
	„ Haripada	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Mahendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Jatindraprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Krishnadhan	Ripon College
	„ Nareschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Tarakinkar	Midnapur College.
	Sur, Jnanendranath	Hughli College
	Taylor, Susie	Rangoon College.
220	Zahiruddin Ahmed	Rajshahi College

THIRD DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical order.)

Abdul Azeez	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abdul Bary	Jagannath College, Dacca
Abdul Hamid Khan	Calcutta Madrasa
Abdul Jubbar Molla	Ditto.
Abdul Majid, II	T N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
Abdur Rahman Mahmood	Calcutta Madrasa.
Abul Fazi Mahomed Mahmood	Ditto
Acharyya, Bisweswar	B M. Institution, Barisal.
Acharyyachaudhuri, Hemendranarayan.	Presidency College
10 Achuta Nand	Patna College.
Adhikari, Hemantachandra	Rajshahi College
Ach, Sureschandra	St. Xavier's College.
Ali Ahmad	Mindapur College.
Ali Asghur	Burdwan Raj College.
Amir Hossain	St. Xavier's College.
Anand Govindrao Pandharipande.	Hislop College.
Anis Ashruf	B N. College, Bankipur.
Bagchi, Achintanath	Midnapur College.
„ Benimadhab	General Assembly's Institution.
20 „ Bijaykrishna	Central College, Calcutta.
„ Satischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
Bageshwar Sahay	B N. College, Bankipur.
Bal, Durgaprasad	Dacca College.
„ Nandakisor	Ravenshaw College.
Baldeo Sahay	Patna College.
Balmakunda Sahay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
Balvant Appaji Pandhye	Hislop College.
Balvant Madho Diwakar	Morris College.

	Ba Myaing	. . .	Rangoon College.
	Bandyopadhyay,	Amarendranath.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„	Amritalal .	Ditto.
	„	Ashitaranjan	Ripon College.
	„	Bhupendranath.	Central College, Calcutta.
	„	Bimanchandra.	St. Xavier's College.
	„	Charuchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„	Dwijendranath.	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„	Girindranath	Ripon College
	„	Haralal .	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„	Haricharan	Bangabasi College
	„	Haridas .	Ditto
	„	Harihar	Sanskrit College.
	„	Haripada .	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 20)
	„	Hemangnath.	Presidency College.
	„	Hemantakumar.	Krishnagar College.
	„	Jadulal .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Jaminikumar	Dacca College.
	„	Jatindranath	Hughli College.
	„	Kedarnath	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	„	Kumarschandra.	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Kunjabihari	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Kunjamohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Manindralal	Century College.
	„	Manindralal	Berhampur College.
	„	Manindranath.	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Manmathakumar.	Krishnagar College.
	„	Nanigopal .	Presidency College.
	„	Phanindranath.	Sanskrit College.
	„	Prabodhchandra.	Presidency College.
	„	Rajendrachandra.	Albert College.
	„	Rajendranath.	Ripon College.
	„	Ramchandra	Uttarpara College.
	„	Saratchandra.	Ripon College.
	„	Sasadhar	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Satischandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	„	Satischandra	T. N Jubilee College. Bhagalpur.
	„	Satischandra	Calcutta Boys' School.
	„	Satyadas .	Century College.
	„	Saudamini	Bethune College.
	„	Sukumar .	St Xavier's College.
	„	Surendranath.	Uttarpara College.
	„	Surendranath.	Metropoliton Institution
	„	Upendranath	City College.
	Banke Behari Lal	. .	Patna College.
	Baral, Ratanchand	. .	Bangabasi College
	Barat, Surendranath	. .	Hugli College.
	Barma, Kailaschandra	. .	Jaganath College, Dacca.
	Barman, Dwarakanath	. .	Metropolitan Institution.
	„	Kartikchandra	Hughli College.
	„	Rasbihari .	Jagannath College, Dacca
10	Baruya, Jogindranath	. .	City College.
	Basak, Baulchand	. .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Ganagobinda	Presidency College.
	„	Ramchandra .	General Assembly's Institution
	Basu, Akhilnath	. .	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„	Ambikacharan . .	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„	Amulyacharan . .	Ditto.
	„	Anangakumar .	Rajshahi College
	„	Anantakrishna	Presidency College.
	„	Atulkrishna .	St. Xavier's College
90	„	Bankimchandra .	Dacca College.
	„	Baijulal . . .	St Xavier's College.
	„	Bhupendranath . .	Dacca College.
	„	Biharilal . . .	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„	Bipinchandra . .	Ripon College.
	„	Dakshinaprasad . .	Presidency College.
	„	Debendranath . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„	Dwijendrachundra .	Presidency College.
	„	Girijaprasanna . .	Bangabasi College.
	„	Girischandra . .	Hislop College.
100	Basu,	Jatindranath . .	Naral Victoria College.
	„	Jitendranath . .	City College.
	„	Jnaneschandra	Century College.
	„	Kisorilal	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Kshetramohan .	L M. S. Institution Bhowanipore.
	„	Rameschandra .	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Rasbihari . . .	City College.
	„	Prakaschandra . .	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„	Prakasnath .	General Assembly's Institution.
	„	Pulinbihari .	Patna College
110	„	Ramchandra . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	„	Sailendranath .	St Xavier's College.
	„	Sasibhushan . .	Central College, Calcutta.
	„	Satischandra .	Ripon College.
	„	Sriskumar .	Presideney College.
	„	Surendranath . .	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipore.
	„	Surendranath . .	City College.
	„	Taracharan . .	Aryya Mission Institution
	„	Taraknath . .	City College.
	„	Upendramohan . .	B M Institution, Barisal
120	Basumajumder,	Surendrakanta	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Batabyal,	Birinchipada . .	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Surendranath .	Presidency College.
	Benemy,	A P. . .	Rangoon College.
	Bhadra,	Hrishikes . .	Albert College.
	Bhaduri,	Matilal . .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Bhattacharyya,	Aswinikumar .	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„	Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution
	„	Bhubanchandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„	Bidhubhushan.	City College.
130	„	Binodbihari .	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Birajacharan	Bangabasi College.
	„	Biswajiban .	Krishnagar College.
	„	Charuchandra.	Sanskrit College.
	„	Dhirendranath	Ditto.
	„	Gangeschandra.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„	Kedarnath .	City College.
	„	Kedareswar .	Krishnagar College.
	„	Kshetranath	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„	Narendranath	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
140	„	Purnachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Rakhaldas .	Central College, Calcutta
	„	Rasamay .	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„	Saratchandra	Ravenshaw College.
	„	Sasankamohan	Ripon College.
	„	Sasikanta	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Satischandra, No II	Ripon College.
	„	Siddheswar .	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„	Surendranath	Burdwan Raj College,
	„	Surendranath	Bangabasi College.
150	„	Surendranath	Midnapur College.
	„	Upendranath .	Naral Victoria College.
	Bhattan Lall	. .	B N College, Bankipur.
	Bhuyan,	Gopalchandra	St Xavier's College.
	Bijoor Ganpatrao Mahaling	.	Holkar College, Indore.
	Bishayi,	Mahendralal	Burdwan Raj College.
	Bishun Prasad		Presidency College.
	Biswas,	Nrityagopal	Uttarpara College.
	„	Panchanan .	Berhampur College.
	„	Srischandra	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
160	Cameron, C.	.	St Francis deSale's School Nagpur
	Chakrabarti,	Abhayacharan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Anukulchandra	Presidency College
	„	Bankimchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„	Bhutnath .	Aryya Mission Institution
	„	Bibhutibhushan .	Naral Victoria College
	„	Bipinchandra .	City College
	„	Hariprasad	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	„	Hemchandra	City College
	„	Jatadhar .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
170	„	Jatindranath	Ripon College.
	„	Jatindranath .	St Xavier's College.
	„	Kalinath . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„	Kasinath . .	Albert College.
	„	Kedarnath .	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„	Kripanath .	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Krishnachandra .	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Kulabandhu .	Dacca College.

	Chakrabarti, Makhanlal	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nabakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
180	,, Pramathanath	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Purnachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Rajendrachandra	Ditto.
	,, Rakhalchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Ramsasi	Naral Victoria College.
	,, Sukhadagobinda	Rajshahi College.
	Chanda, Taraknatn	B M Institution, Barisal.
	Chandra Bhanu	Patna College.
	Chandradeva Narayan	Ditto
	Chandrasekharprasada Singh	Presidency College.
190	Chattopadhyay, Amulya-chandra.	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Anangaranjan	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Anathbandhu	Uttarpara College.
	,, Atalbihari	City College.
	,, Bhubanmohan	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Bidhubhushan	L M. S. Institution Bhawanipur.
	,, Bijaykrishna	City College
	,, Binodbihari	Bangabasi College
	,, Bishnudas	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	,, Bishnupada	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
200	,, Brajagopal	Ripon College
	,, Chintaharan	B M. Institution, Barisal
	,, Durgadas	B M. College, Bankipur.
	,, Harijiban	Uttarpara College.
	,, Hridaynath	L M S. Institution, Bhawanipur
	,, Jageswar	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Jaminikanta	Rajchandra College.
	,, Jaminimohan	Albert College
	,, Jitendranath	Ripon College.
	,, Kartikchandra	Century College.
210	,, Mahitosh	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Manindranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Manindranath	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Nakuleswar	B M Institution, Barisal.
	,, Nandalal	B. N. College, Bankipur,
	,, Panchanan	Central College, Calcutta.
	,, Prabhaschandra	Bangabasi College.
	,, Rajanibhushan	St Xavier's College
	,, Rajendranath	Presidency College.
220	,, Ramanimohan	Ditto
	,, Ramkamal	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Ranadhir	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Rudraprasanna	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Satindranath	Doveton College.
	,, Satischandra	Presidency College
	,, Sudhirchandra	St. Xavier's College
	,, Surendrakumar	B. N College, Bankipore
	,, Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Surendranath	City College.
230	,, Surendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagulpore
	,, Suryyakanta	Dacca College
	,, Tinkari	Century College
	,, Upendranath	St Xavier's College.
	Chattoraj, Gopeswar	Bardwan Raj College
	,, Kisorimohan	Ditto.
	Chaudhari Bholanath	Ditto.
	,, Bholanath	City College.
	,, Bhubanmohan	Dacca College.
	,, Birajanath,	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
240	,, Debendranath	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Gangacharan	Bangabasi College
	,, Kalikrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Krishnakanta	Ripon College.
	,, Manmathanath	Presidency College.
	,, Mohinimohan	Ripon College
	,, Nobinchandra	Chittagong College.
	,, Narayanchandra	Ripon College.
	,, Probodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Purnachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
250	,, Rajkumar	F C Institution and Duff College
	,, Rakhalchandra	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Rameschandra	Ripon College
	,, Rameschandra, No. II.	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Sachindranath	Rajshahi College
	,, Sasikanta	Ripon College.
	Chick, Susan Rosslyn	Private student, (Roll Cal. F. P. 1)
	Chiene, P. St. J	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 2).
	Choe, E.	Rangoon College.
	Cornelius, E. H.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
260	Dakshi Haripada	Krishnagar College.
	Daliluddin Ahmed	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Daliluddin Khan Thakur	Ditto.
	Damodar Sahay Sinha	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Dan Hiralal	Presidency College.
	Das, Adharchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Anantachandra	Century College.
	,, Anathnath	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Asutosh	Ditto
	,, Asutosh	B, M Institution, Barisal.
270	,, Binodbihari	Presidency College
	,, Bipinbihari	Central College, Calcutta.
	,, Bipinbihari	Calcutta Boys' School.
	,, Debendrakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Guruprasad	Rajshahi College.
	,, Janakinath	Ripon College
	,, Jogindranath	Jagannath College, Dacca
	,, Krishnadhan	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Mahendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Mahendrachandra	Dacca College.
280	,, Mahimchandra	City College
	,, Mathuranath	Jagannath College, Dacca
	,, Nagendranath	Calcutta Boys' School.
	,, Prasannakumar	City College.
	,, Pyarilal	Jagannath College, Dacca,
	,, Pyarimohan	Ditto
	,, Rajendrakisor	Dacca College
	,, Rohinikumar	B M Institution, Barisal
	,, Satischandra	St Xavier's College.
	,, Srischandra	Naral Victoria College.
290	,, Sureschandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Tarinimohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Trailokyanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Upendranath	Central College, Calcutta.
	Dasgupta, Abinaschandra	Rajshahi College
	,, Anukulchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal,
	,, Bankimchandra	Ripon College.
	,, Biswesvar	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Biswesvar	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 18).
	,, Charuchadra	Dacca College.
	,, Debendranath	St. Xavier's College.
300	,, Harichandra	Rajchandra College.
	,, Lalitchandra	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Pyarimohan	Ditto.
	,, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
	,, Ratanlal	Rajchandra College.
	,, Saratchandra	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Srischandra	Ditto.
	,, Surendranath, II	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
310	Datta, Amarnath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Anantakumar	Metropolitan Institution
	,, Atulchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bankimchandra	Chittagong College.
	,, Bhupendranath	Dacca College
	,, Debendranath	St Xavier's College.
	,, Dhurjhatikumar	Uttarpara College
	,, Haripada	B M Institution, Barisal
	,, Jagatchandra	Presidency College.
	,, Jnanchandra	Albert College.
320	,, Jnanendramohan	Hughli College.
	,, Jogindramohan	Patna College.
	,, Jogindranath	Dacca College.
	,, Kanailal	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Kuladakanta	Ditto.
	,, Mahendranath, No. I	Dacca College.
	,, Manindranath	City College
	,, Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nagendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Nalinimohan	Presidency College.
330	,, Nityananda	Dacca College
	,, Pramathanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Pyarimohan	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Pyarimohan	Ripon College.
	,, Rajanikanta	City College.
	,, Ramaniranjan	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sadananda	Morris College.
	,, Satyendranath	Berhampur College.
	,, Siddheswar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Umanath	General Assembly's Institution.
340	,, Umeschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Upendranath	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Dattachaudhuri, Jnanendranath	City College.
	Dey, W. S.	Krishnagar College.
	De, Abhaycharan	Bishop's College.
	,, Durgadas	Hughli College.
	,, Ekkari	Bangabasi College.
	,, Janakinath	Burdwan Raj College
		Jagannath College, Dacca.

	De,	Kisorimohan	General Assembly's Institution
	„	Mukundalal	B M Institution, Barisal
350	„	Nabakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„	Nisikanta	Bangabasi College.
	„	Nityananda	General Assembly's Institution
	„	Rajmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„	Satyaprasanna	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	„	Sudhirchandra	Bishop's College.
	„	Tulsidas	Metropolitan Institution
	Deb,	Abinaschandra	Uttarpara College
	„	Harischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	Debmallik,	Srischandra	Albert College
360	Deo	Eknath Narayen	Holkar College, Indore
	Desai	Narayan Mahadeo	Ditto
	DeSouza,	Josephine	Bethune College
	Dilawar	Ali Khan	Calcutta Madrasa.
	D M	Wasant Madhava	Hislop College
	E J.	Ratnasingam	Jaffna College
	P. C.	Fernando	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa
	Ganga	Prasad	B N College, Bankipur
	Gangopadhyay,	Akhilchanda	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„	Benimadhab	B N Institution, Barisal
370	„	Birendralal	Patna College
	„	Debendranath	Berhampur College
	„	Harendrachandra.	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Indubhushan	Century College
	„	Kaliprasanna	General Assembly's Institution
	„	Khagendanath	F C Institution and Duff College
	„	Manindranath,	St Xavier's College
	„	Phanindranath	Bangabasi College
	„	Prosaddas	L M S Institution, Bhowanipur
	„	Sailendranath	City College
380	„	Somadeb	St Xavier's College
	„	Surendranath	Century College
	Ganpaty	Mahadeo Pendharkar	Morris College
	Ghatak,	Hemchandra	Krishnagar College
	„	Nilmani	Burdwan Raj College
	Ghatakchaudhuri,	Jogeschandra	Dacca College
	Ghosh,	Abinaschandra	City College
	„	Amritalal	Ripon College
	„	Amulyachandra	Metropolitan Institution
	„	Asutosh	Aryya Mission Institution
390	„	Basantakumar	Bangabasi College
	„	Bhushanchandra	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	„	Bipinbihari	Ripon College
	„	Debendrakumar	Dacca College
	„	Debendranath	Central College, Calcutta
	„	Durgaprasad	St Xavier's College
	„	Haralal	B M Institution, Barisal
	„	Harendranath	L M S. Institution, Bhowanipur
	„	Harischandra	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„	Hemchandra, I	City College.
400	„	Hemchandra, II	Ditto.
	„	Hemchandra	Ripon College.
	„	Hemendraprasad	Presidency College.
	„	Indubhushan	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Jaychandra	City College.
	„	Jibankrishna	Ditto.
	„	Jnanadaprasad	General Assembly's Institution.
	„	Jogindranath	Century College.
	„	Jogindranath	Narail Victoria College.
	„	Jogindranath	Central College, Calcutta.
410	„	Kalikinkar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„	Kantichandra	Patna College
	„	Kartikchandra	City College.
	„	Khagendranath	Berhampur College
	„	Krishnakumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„	Kshitindranath	F C Institution and Duff College.
	„	Kusumkumari	Bethune College
	„	Mahendranath	Albert College
	„	Makhanlal	Aryya Mission Institution
	„	Manibhushan	Midnapur College
420	„	Manindranath	Central College, Calcutta.
	„	Nagendranath, II	St Xavier's College
	„	Nalinikanta	Krishnagar College
	„	Narendrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„	Nibaranchandra	B M. Institution, Barisal
	„	Prakashchandra	General Assembly's Institution
	„	Pramodbaran	Ripon College.
	„	Praphullachandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh,	Prasannakumar	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Priyanidan	Teacher (Roll. Cal. I. 6.)
430	„	Rajendrakrishna	Presidency College.
	„	Rameschandra	Ditto
	„	Rasiklal	F C Institution and Duff College
	„	Saratchandra	B M Institution, Barisal
	„	Saratchandra	Burdwan Raj College
	„	Sarojini	Bethune College
	„	Sasadhar	B M Institution, Barisal
	„	Satischandra	Presidency College.
	„	Satischandra	Narail Victoria College.
	„	Satischandra	B. M Institution, Barisal.
440	„	Srischandra	City College.
	„	Srischandra	Metropolitan Institution
	„	Srischandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ghoshal,	Asutosh	St Xavier's College
	„	Jatindranath	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	„	Jyotishchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Nandalal	Ripon College.
	Ghoshdastidar,	Abinaschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Godfrey,	W	Bishop's College.
	Golam	Mohamed	Patna College
450	Goldenstein,	T	St Xavier's College.
	Gorey	Raghunath Balvant	Halkar College, Indore.
	Goswami,	Gaurkisor	Century College.
	„	Kanailal	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„	Mukundalal	Ripon College.
	Guha,	Binodinimohan	Dacca College.
	„	Biswaraman	Ditto
	„	Harakumar	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„	Harinath	Ditto.
	„	Jaychandra	Rajshahi College
460	„	Lalitchandra	Ripon College.
	„	Ramanikanta	City College.
	„	Saratchandra	Ditto
	„	Sukumarchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca
	Guin,	Gaurhari	Krishnagar College.
	Gupta,	Dakshinaranjan	General Assembly's Institution
	„	Krishnakisor	Presidency College.
	„	Nagendranath	St. Xavier's College
	„	Phanindranath	Presidency College.
	„	Ranendranath	Central College, Calcutta.
470	„	Rebatimohan	T N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„	Satyendranath	Century College.
	„	Sudhansubhushan	St Xavier's College
	„	Suprabha	Bethune College.
	„	Surendramohan	Victoria College Cooch Behar.
	„	Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	Hajra,	Adwaitaprashad	Ravenshaw College
	„	Janakiram	Burdwan Raj College
	„	Karalicharan	Midnapur College.
	Haldar,	Nirmalchandra	St Xavier's College
480	„	Saratchandra	St. Xavier's College
	Harihar	Nath,	B N. College, Bankipar
	Hati,	Ramranjan	Ripon College
	Homewell,	U	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	Hormusjee,	J	St Xavier's College
	Jadunandan	Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Jamaluddin	Mohomed	Ravenshaw College.
	Jassamuddin	Khan	Berhampur College.
	John,	I	Bishop's College.
	Joseph,	J H R	Jaffna College.
490	J	S. Navaratnam	Ditto.
	Kan	Gyi	Baptist College, Rangoon
	Kar,	Upendrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Karmakar,	Udaychandra	Calcutta Boys' School
	Kartigasoe	Chelliah	Hindu College, Jaffna
	Keshao	Dajiba Akotkar	Morris College
	Khademrasul		Dacca College.
	Khaja	Mohomed Noor	Doveton College
	Khan,	Saratchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Khasnabis,	Jogeschandra	Presidency College.
500	Khot	Rajaram Jagannath	Holkar College, Indore
	Krishna	Gopal Khandekar	Morris College
	Kukati,	Manikram	City College
	Kundu,	Bahuballabh	Rajshahi College
	„	Biswambhar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„	Surendranath	F C Institution and Duff College
	„	Umeschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Kunjavihari	Sadashiv Dhurandhar.	Holkar College, Indore
	Laha,	Satyacharan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Lahiri,	Girijakanta	Ripon College.
510	„	Kisorilal	Ditto.

	Lahiri, Pramathanath	Dacca College
	" Praphullanath	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	" Rai Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
	Lala Sasibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Madak, E M.	Bishop's College.
	" Krishnachandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Madanmohan Pershad	B N. College, Bankipur
	Madawela, G. E	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Mahabatulla Mia	Hooghly College.
520	Mahfuzar Rahim	St. Xavier's College.
	Mahamed Ibrahim Hosain	Jagannath College, Dacca
	Mahendra Prasad	Patna College.
	Maitra, Annadacharan	Central College, Calcutta
	" Asutosh	Rajshahi College.
	" Charuchandra	City College.
	" Hemprasad	Presidency College.
	" Jnanendranath	Central College, Calcutta
	" Panchanan	Rajshai College
	" Pranendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
530	Majumdar, Abinaschandra	F C Institution and Duff College.
	" Abhaysankar	Metropolitan Institution
	" Akshaykumar	B M Institution, Barisal
	" Annadaprasanna	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	" Asutosh	Ditto.
	" Bhabaranjan	B. M. Institution, Barisal
	" Bipinchandra	General Assembly's Institution
	" Chandramohan	Rajshahi College
	" Gaurgopal	Berhampur College.
	" Haricharan	Ripon College.
	" Hrishikes	Hughli College.
540	" Jatindranath	Century College.
	" Kailaschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kisorimohan	Metropolitan Institution
	" Mahimchandra	City College.
	" Nagendranath	Rajshahi College.
	" Nikunjamadhab	Ditto
	" Pramathanath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	" Praphullanath	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	" Ramanikisor	General Assembly's Institution
	" Saratchandra	Rajshahi College
550	" Tinkari	Burdwan Raj College.
	Mallik, Bamacharan	Hughli College.
	" Charuchandra	City College
	" Durgadas	Teacher (Roll Cal T. 30).
	" Gobindachandra	Hughli College
	" Gokulchandra	Ditto
	" Haridas	Teacher (Roll Cal T. 14).
	" Kiranchandra	Berhampur College
	" Shashthidas	Century College.
560	Mandal, Nibaranchandra	Albert College
	" Umeschandra	Ripon College
	Matukadeva Narayan	T N Jubilee College, Bhagulpur.
	Maung Ba	Baptist College, Rangoon
	Maung Thet Nyun	Rangoon College
	Mendis, J. W. E	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Mirza Ahmad Ali	City College.
	Mitra, Akshaykumar	General Assembly's Institution
	" Aswinikumar	Ripon College
	" Bas ntakumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Chandrakanta	Naral Victoria College
570	" Mathuranath	Presidency College
	" Nalinchandra	Morris College
	" Parbaticharan	Jagannath College, Dacca
	" Phanindrakumar	City College.
	" Prabhatranjan	Ripon College
	" Pramathanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Saratchandra	Ripon College
	" Sitalchandra	General Assembly's Institution
	" Srischandra	Berhampur College
	" Surendranath	City College
580	" Surendranath	Ripon College
	Mofizur Rahman, I.	Calcutta Madrasa
	Mohamad Abdul Jabbar	Hislop College
	Mohamed Nazruddin	B N College Bankipur
	Motasembillah	Jagannath College, Dacca
	M S. Hoda	B N College, Bankipur
	M Shoram Moreshwar	Morris College
	Mufizur Rahman, II	Calcutta Madrasa
	Muhammad Asadullah Khan	B. N College, Bankipur
	Muhammad Ishaq	Ditto
590	Muhammad Kamaruddin	Patna College
	Muhammad Sayeed	B. N College, Bankipur.
	Muhammad Shafee	Ditto
	Muhammad Yaqub	Hughli College
	Mukhopadhyay, Abanibhushan	St Xavier's College.
	" Amutalal	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amirtalal	Rajchandra College.
	" Amritanath	City College.
	" Amulyacharan.	Ditto
600	" Apurbakrishna.	Ripon College
	" Asutosh	Sanskrit College.
	" Atalbihari	Burdwan Raj College
	" Atulchandra	Ditto.
	" Baidyanath	Ditto
	" Bijaykrishna	Hughli College
	" Binodbihari	Ripon College
	" Chandrabhushan.	Patna College
	" Chandranath	City College
	" Charuchandra	Ripon College.
	" Chintaharan	B M Institution, Barisal
610	" Dayamay	Burdwan Raj College
	" Debeswar	Presidency College
	" Harendrakrishna.	Bangabasi College
	" Haridas	Sanskrit College
	" Hemchandra	Bangabasi College
	" Hiralal	B M Institution, Barisal
	" Indubhushan	B N College, Bankipur
	" Jatindranath	T N. Jubili College, Bhagalpur
	" Jnanendranath.	Hughli College
	" Kalipada	B M Institution, Barisal
620	" Karunamay	Bangabasi College
	" Khagendranath	St Xavier's College
	" Kusumkumar	Central College, Calcutta
	" Lalitbihari	B M Institution, Barisal
	" Manmikumar	Burdwan Raj College
	" Manmathanath.	Uttarpara College
	" Mihirkumar	F C Institution and Duff College
	" Nalinaksha	Berhampur College
	" Nanigopal	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
630	" Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution
	" Panchanan	Burdwan Raj College
	" Panchugopal	St Xavier's College
	" Phanindranath	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Prabodhchandra.	F C Institution and Duf College
	" Prakaschandra	B N. College, Bankipur
	" Purnacandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Radhikaprasad	Teacher (Roll Bur. T)
	" Raimohan	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Raimohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	" Sailendranath	Krishnagar College.
640	" Satischandra	Bangabasi College
	" Satischandra	Burdwan Raj College
	" Sudhakar	Hughli College
	" Sukumar	City College
	" Surendranath	Hughli College.
	" Surendranath	City College
	" Upendranath	Victoria College, Coach Behar
	" Ushanath	Ripon College.
	Munsi, Nutbihari	Uttarpara College
	Nag, Ramakanta	Dacca College
650	Nagchaudhuri, Jogeschandra	L M S Institution, Bhowanpur
	" Rameschandra	Ditto.
	Nandakumar Sahay	Patna College.
	Nandi, Achyutakumar	Ripon College
	" Bhubanmohan	Burdwan Raj College
	" Bipinbihari	City College
	" Durgadas	Chittagong College
	" Jogindralal	General Assembly's Institutic
	" Mathurakanta	Victoria College, Cooch Beha
	" Radhikanath	F C Institution and Di College
	Narayan Sadashive Pandey	Morris College
	Nayak, Gursundar.	Burdwan Raj College
	Nicholas, D S.	Jaffna College.
	Niyogi, Debendranath	Hughli College.
	" Manomohan	Victoria College, Cooch Beh
	" Nalinprasad	General Assembly's Institutic
	" Ramanikanta	Jagannath College, Dacca
	" Satyalal	Calcutta Boys' School
	" Umeschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca
670	Nurul Huq	B M College, Bankipur
	O'Brien, C R.	St Paul's School, Darjeeling
	Pain, Kshitischandra	City College.
	" Surendralal	St. Xavier's College
	Pal, Gopalchandra	B M Institution, Barisal

	Pal, Hemantakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Kalikisor	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Panchanan	City College
	„ Purnachandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Pyarimohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
680	„ Radharaman	Ditto.
	Palit, Asutosh	City College
	Pandit, Aghornath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Patra, Chandrasekhar	Albert College
	Pattanayak, Pitabas	Ravenshaw College.
	Pererra, R. A.	Trinity College, Kandy
	Persidh Narayan Smgh	Patna College.
	Pundalik Duyaneshwar Joshi	Hislop College
	Radhika Prasad	B N. College, Bankipur
	Raghubans Sahaya	Ditto
690	Raha, Saratchandra	Ripon College
	Rajeshwen Pd. Sinha	Patna College
	Rajeshwar Yadeo Konher	Hislop College
	Rakshit, Amarendranath	F C Institution and Duff College.
	„ Nagendrakumar	Chittagong College
	„ Sushchandra	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagore
	Ramanuj Sahay	B. N College, Bankipur
	Rama Sinhasana Lala	Patna College
	Ramchandra Govind Paranjpe	Hislop College
	Ramchandra Tukaram Bhamboorkar	Teacher (Nag T 5).
700	Ray, Abinaschandra	Ripon College
	„ Adharnath	Ditto
	„ Amarnath	Presidency College
	„ Atulchandra	Albert College
	„ Atulkumar	F C Institution and Duff College
	„ Baninath	Teacher (Roll Kri T 2)
	„ Bholanath	Burdwan Raj College
	„ Binodbihari	Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	F C. Institution and Duff College
	„ Gunendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
710	„ Gunendraprasad	B M. Institution, Barisal
	„ Haridas	Century College
	„ Hemchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Jahnabiprasad	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jajneswar	Rajshahi College
	„ Jatindramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ J K	St Xavier's College
	„ Jogeschandra	Dacca College
	„ Kasinath	Naral Victoria College
	„ Kedareswar	F C. Institution and Duff College
720	„ Kshirodchandra	St Xavier's College
	„ Kunjabihari	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ Kunjabihari	Presidency College.
	„ Lalitkumar	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Mahendrachandra	Century College
	„ Manimohan	Teacher (Roll Cal T 24)
	„ Manindranath	General Assembley's Institution
	„ Munindramohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„ Nripendranath	Ditto
	„ Pratapchandra	Sanskrit College
730	„ Purnachandra	Dacca College
	„ Rajanibhushan	Ravenshaw College
	„ Rajendrakumar	St Xavier's College
	„ Rajkisor	City College
	„ Ramranjan	Patna College
	„ Sachindrachandra	City College
	„ Surendrakisor	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ Tinkari	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„ Upendrachandra	Presidency College
	Raychaudhuri, Haripada	Ditto
740	„ Prabhaschandra	Aryya Mission Institution
	„ Raghunath	Ripon College
	„ Rajanikumar	Rajchandra College
	Read, H C.	St Paul's School, Darjeeling
	Rit, Adharchandra	Central College, Calcutta
	Sadashiva Bhagwant	Morris College.
	Sadashiva Lal	B N College, Bankipur
	Saha, Ajitkumar	Ripon College
	„ Pramathanath	Ditto
	„ Priyanath	Albert College
750	„ Rajanikanta	Jagannath College, Dacca
	Sain, Purnachandra	Burdwan Raj College
	Sakhichand	Patna College
	Sanyal Anantaprasad	City College
	„ Lalitmohan	Ripon College
	„ Sanjibchandra	Ditto
	Sarbadhikari, Sachindraprasad	Ditto
	Sardar, Raicharan	Aryya Mission Institution
	Sarkar, Anukulchandra	F C Institution and Duff College
	„ Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution
760	Sarkar, Bhabataran	Bangabasi College.
	„ Digambar	Century College
	„ Gopalchandra	Barhampur College.
	„ Haripada	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	„ Manmathanath	F C Institution and Duff College
	„ Nilmadhab	B M Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sailendranath	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Satindranath	St Xavier's College
	„ Satindranath	Century College
	„ Satischandra	B M Institution, Barisal
770	„ Shashthidas	St. Xavier's College
	„ Surendranath, II	Burdwan Raj College
	„ Sureschandra	Bangabasi College
	„ Upendranath	Ripon College
	Sarma, Gurudevaprasad	B N College, Bankipur
	Satnarain Lal	Ditto.
	Sayed Mahammad Yaqub	Ditto.
	Schokman, A G	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sen, Abinaschandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Anantakumar	General Assembly's Institution
780	„ Anukulchandra	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ Atulchandra	Ditto.
	„ Bankubihari	Ripon College
	„ Basantakumar, I	B. M Institution, Barisal
	„ Bipinbihari	Naral Victoria College
	„ Charuchandra	City College.
	„ Chunilal	Ditto.
	„ Durgamohan	B M Institution, Barisal
	„ Jnanadakanta	Ditto.
	„ Janakinath	Ditto.
790	„ Jatindramohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogindranath	B M Institution, Barisal
	„ Kisorimohan	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto
	„ Manmathanath	Midnapur College.
	„ Nagendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„ Nagendranath	St Xavier's College,
	„ Nalinikanta	Chittagong College
	„ Naliminath	St Xavier's College
	„ Nandalal	City College
800	„ Nirmalkumar	Berhampur College.
	„ Nisithachandra	St Xavier's College.
	„ Praphullasankar	Presidency College
	„ Pulinbihari	City College
	„ Rebatimohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Satischandra	Doveton College
	„ Satischandra I,	Rajchandra College.
	„ Satischandra, II	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ripon College
	„ Surendrakumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
810	„ Tarakchandra	B M Institution, Barisal
	Sengupta, Anathnath	Bangabasi College
	„ Dineschandra	City College
	„ Guruprasanna	B M Institution, Barisal
	„ Kesabchandra	City College
	„ Narendranath	Patna College
	„ Saradaprasanna	Rajchandra College.
	„ Sisirendu	B M Institution, Barisal
	„ Suryyakumar	Ripon College
	Senmajumdar, Surendramohar	Jagannath College, Dacca
820	Set, Naliminath	Presidency College
	Shahabuddin Ahmed	Calcutta Madrasa
	Shaikh Abdool Aziz	Ripon College
	Shaikh Sujan	F C Institution, and Duff College
	Shamsuddin Ahmed	Rajchandra College
	Sheoram Krishna Rao Karmakar	Hislop College
	Shriniwas Appacharya Gomuthum	Canadian Mission College, Indore
	Shu Maung	Baptist College, Rangoon
	Siddhanta, Srischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	Sikdar, Jatindramohan	Century College.
830	Sil, Balaichand	Hughli College
	„ Rajatchandra	Ditto
	Sinha, Aswinikumar	Jagannath College, Dacca
	„ Chandranarayan	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Chintaman	Ravenshaw College
	„ Khagendranath	Rajshahi College
	„ Kisorimohan	Berhampur College
	„ Phanindranarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satischandra	City College
	„ Satischandra	Hislop College, Nagpur
840	„ Siddheswar	Burdwan Raj College
	Sinharay, Paritosh	Ditto
	Sitaram Pundalic Achari	Morris College
	S Kanagasabai	Jaffna College
	S Kathiresu	Trinity College, Kandy.
	S. K Iyer	Rangoon College

	Som, Prabodhchandra	Century College.		Talukdar, Durgacharan	Rajshahi College.
	Son, Jitendranath	Uttarpara College		„ Kumudnath	Ditto.
	Srimani, Jogeswar	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagore	860	„ Sureschandra	B M Institution, Barisal
				„ Upendramohan	Chittagong College
	Stone, T. A F.	St Xavier's College		Tejas Sinha Hirasinha Powar	Morris College
850	Sur, Surendranath	Central College, Calcutta		Theophilus, M P	Bishop College.
	Syed Abdus Sattar	Hughli College		Triambaka Balawanta Rao Bhanagey	Morris College.
	„ Dilawar Ali	Ravenshaw College		Tun Pe	Rangoon College
	„ Ezharul Husain	Calcutta Madrasa		V. Ampalavanar	Hindu College, Jaffna.
	„ Fida Hosain	B N. College, Bankipur		Vishwnath Kashinath Lele	Holkar College, Indore.
	„ Maqbool Ali	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur		Waman Narayan Acharya	Hislop College
				Wasimuddin Ahmad	Calcutta Madrasa.
	„ Mozafferuddin Hosain	Calcutta Madrasa	870	Yadeo Gopal Tamhan	Morris College.
	„ Rahut Hussain	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur			

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th May, 1897

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS.
James W. King	Not stated	22nd March, 1897	The District Judge, Gorakhpur, on 22nd April, 1897.	Deceased was Manager, Court of Wards' Estates and left a Will. No application It is reported that a brother will apply
Alexander Ferrie	Calcutta	14th September, 1896	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, on 22nd April, 1897.	Intestate. No application The deceased was employed on the Balladhan Tea Garden, Cachar
Robert Grey	Presidency General Hospital.	17th April, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipur, on 24th April, 1897	Deceased was Chief Engineer of the Steamer *Rama*. No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 7th May, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May, 1897.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up			2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund			76,00,000	0	0
	R	a. p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,57,165	2 1	1,43,31,442	9	4
Public Deposits at Branches	73,74,277	7 3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			5,46,70,129	0	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.			4,16,339	1	11
Sundries			22,72,527	10	9
RUPEES			9,92,90,438	6	5

ASSETS.			R	a	p
Government Securities			40,17,523	0	0
Other authorised Investments			64,25,755	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities			2,56,62,503	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities			2,20,80,766	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased			1,46,77,627	0	9
Balances with other Banks			11,04,818	14	0
Bullion			3,437	5	0
Dead Stock			13,37,794	10	9
Stamps			9,805	4	6
Sundries			8,32,723	9	0
			7,61,52,754	8	10
	R	a. p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,11,63,960	9 7	2,31,37,683	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,19,73,703	4 0			
RUPEES			9,92,90,438	6	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th May, 1897.

E. J BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 32 2.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MANDALAY-KUNLON RAILWAY.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon, on 31st March, 1897.

Serial No.	Name of person on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT				REMARKS
		3½ per cent of 1854-55	3½ per cent of 1879.	3 per cent of 1896 97	TOTAL.	
016692	Ganendra Nath De, Contractor.	500	...	.	500	
007028	Ditto . . .	...	500	..	500	
024308	Ditto . . .	.	. .	500	500	
024309	Ditto . . .	. .	.	500	500	
024310	Ditto . . .	...		500	500	
	TOTAL .	500	500	1,500	2,500	

W E CURRY,
Examiner of Accounts, Mandalay-Kunlon Railway

Maymyo, 26th April, 1897

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

(ARTICLE 171, VOLUME I, CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.)

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st March, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent, 1842-43	3½ per cent, 1854 55	3½ per cent, 1865	3½ per cent, 1879	3½ per cent, 1893 94	4½ per cent, 1878 and 1879	3 per cent, 1896 97	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors	3,300	400	5,42,100	1,500	500	300	57,500	Postmasters concerned.
2	Post Office Departmental Guarantee Fund	.	.	2,94,000	..	.	...	37,000	Credited by Book transfer to the fund.
	Security Deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors								
3	Bejoy Chandra Bose, Treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office		..	21,000	...	.	..	29,000	Postmaster General, Bengal
4	Harry Pundernath, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, B Division.	...	...	500	...	.		...	Inspector General, Railway Mail Service
5	P. Valoo Chetty, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, H. Division.	.		300		.	...		Ditto.
6	P. Chockalinga Moodliar, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, H. Division		..	500	.	...	..	..	Ditto.
7	Mr O'Dowda, Stock Manager, Railway Mail Service.	..	.	2,500	...		..		Ditto
8	A. Varadarajooloo Naidu, Sorter, Railway Mail Service, H Division	...	...	100	..	.	...		Ditto.
9	Durga Pershad, Head Clerk, Nusseerabad Post Office	...	...	500	..	..			Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.
10	Din Muhammad, Sub-Postmaster, Chitorgarh Railway Station.	.	...	500	...		..	.	Ditto.
11	Vishvanath, Sub-Postmaster, Jhalarpatam		...	500	...	.			Ditto.
12	Fatehlal, Head Clerk, Jeypore City Post Office			.		.		100	Ditto
13	Lachmi Chand, Sub-Postmaster, Kotah			500	...		..		Ditto.
14	Rupchand, Sub-Postmaster, Bickaneer		..		..	.	...	800	Ditto.
15	Ghisi Lal, Head Clerk, Abu Road Post Office.		...			.		100	Ditto
16	Mahomed Hasham, Sub-Postmaster, Nagaur.		..				..	100	Ditto
17	Mahamad Ali, Head Clerk, Bikaneer Post Office	.		500			..	...	Ditto
18	Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Abu		...	500		...	...		Ditto
19	Mahadeo Pershad, Head Clerk, Sambhar Post Office			400	..				Ditto
20	Vijey Chand, Sub-Postmaster, Jesu'mere		.					400	Ditto.
21	Goornarain, Mail Contractor		..	500	.		.		Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
22	Wezer Ahmed and Abdul Hameed, Mail Contractors			500			...	.	Ditto
23	Messrs Munna Lal and Sons, Mail Contractors.			2,100				.	Ditto.
24	Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company Mail Contractors		...	500	...		.	..	Ditto.
25	Altifat Hossain Khan and Shaikh Gulam Mahomed, Mail Contractors	..	...	500	.	..	..	..	Ditto.
26	Beni Shankar, Sub-Postmaster, Lansdowne Cantonment.		..	600				...	Ditto.
27	Wasudeo Narayan Datey, Sub Postmaster and Signaller, Sipri.		.	300					Ditto
28	J Etherajuloo, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	...	..	400	.	...	...		Deputy Postmaster General, Burma
29	J. Paul, Head Clerk, Mandalay Shore Post Office	..	...	400	...	..	..	.	Ditto
30	T. M S. Moorthy, Branch Postmaster, Thibaw.	.	.	100	.	...		...	Ditto.
31	C Andrew, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office		..	800	..	.	..	..	Ditto.
32	C. W Monikam, Clerk, Rangoon Post Office.	...	..	700		...	...	...	Ditto

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st March, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code—continued.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.							Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent, 1842-43	3½ per cent, 1854-55	3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent, 1879	3½ per cent., 1893 94	4½ per cent., 1878 and 1879	3 per cent, 1896 97	
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
33	M. D Santhappa, Sub-Postmaster, Fort Dufferin.	...	...	500		..	.	.	Deputy Postmaster General, Burma.
34	E. Naraınsawmy, Clerk, Mandalay Post Office.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
35	J A. Nathaniel, Sub-Postmaster, Kyaikta.	...		500	...		...	...	Ditto.
36	Krishnalal Mukerji, Sub-Postmaster Bernardmyo.	...	...	500	.	...	...	...	Ditto.
37	L Gomes, Record Clerk, Mandalay Post Office.	...	...	800		...	..	...	Ditto.
38	Dwarika Mohun Dutt, Sub-Postmaster, Kabwet.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
39	Ram Naraın, Ninth Clerk, Mandalay Post Office.	...	...	300	...		...	...	Ditto.
40	C. A Harris, Contractor	...		1,000	.	.	.	...	Ditto.
41	C. Sreenivasa Rao, Sub-Postmaster, Tygyaing	...	...	...	...	..	...	500	Ditto.
42	R. K Bhatta, Postmaster, Shwebo.	...	.	1,000	..	...	. .	...	Ditto.
43	Behari Lal Guha, Sub-Postmaster, Pyinmana	...	. .	400	...	...	..	...	Ditto
44	Lalbhoy Golabdoss, Cashier, Money Order Branch.	. .	...	2,000	...	..	..	...	Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.
45	Soker Modun, Cashier, Money Order Branch	...	. .	500	...	...	.	...	Ditto.
46	Nurswanjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces and Berar.
47	Nundloll and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	1,000	..		...	...	Ditto
48	J. Fletcher, Clerk, Nagpur Post Office	...	...	...	. .	. .	...	100	Ditto.
49	M. Lingaya, Sub-Postmaster, Warora	...	...	500	...	.	.	...	Ditto.
50	G. W Roe, Clerk, General Post Office, Calcutta	...	.	400	...	...	.	...	Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.
51	Ram Chunder Sookul, Clerk, General Post Office, Calcutta.	...	...	400		...	...	. .	Ditto
52	Modhu Sudan Dey & Co, Contractors.	. .		300	...	..	.	..	Ditto.
53	Daniel Jacob, Clerk, General Post Office, Calcutta	.	...	...	..		...	500	Ditto.
54	Sewag Ram Kesho Ram, Mail Contractors	. .	...	...	...	...		500	Postmaster General, Punjab
55	Hyder Ali, Sub-Postmaster, Bahawalpore.	...	...	500	.	.	..	. .	Ditto
56	Messrs Dhanjibhoy and Sons, Mail Contractors	...	...	.	...	.	.	2,000	Ditto.
57	Parthasarathy Pillay, Shroff	...	...	500				. .	Presidency Postmaster, Madras
58	Raja Gopaul Pillai, Shroff	...	...	500	..		.	.	Ditto.
59	C. Rathna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	...	..	1,000	...	.	..	.	Ditto.
60	P. Teruvengada Pillay, Treasurer, Madras Post Office.	..	...	5,000	..	...	...	.	Ditto
61	A. Narayansamy Iyer, Clerk, Postmaster General's Office	...	...	300		...	..	..	Postmaster General, Madras
62	G. N. Rislend, Sub-Postmaster, Bandra.	...		400	.	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
63	Dandbhoy Purbhoy, Petty Supply Contractor, Bombay General Post Office.		...	1,000	. .		..	...	Ditto.
64	Nilkantha Trimbak Joshi, Head Cashier, Bombay General Post Office.	...	.	4,000	. .	. .	...	6,000	Ditto
65	Peerashaw Pullonji Kheravala, Contractor		..	1,000	...	.	...	...	Ditto.
66	S. V. Joshi . . .	.	. .	100	...		...	. .	Ditto
67	Baldeo Behari Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Sasaram.	500	...	...	...	..	...	...	Deputy Postmaster General, Bihar.
	TOTAL .	3,800	400	8,97,700	1,500	500	300	1,34,600	

K. J. BADSHAH, *I.C.S.*,
Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE,
Calcutta, the April, 1897.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1897.

No. 4.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is ordered with effect from the 23rd March, 1897 and until further orders —

Name.	From	To
S Babington	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th May, 1897.

No. 5-*R*.—Mr. H Dowman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, from 1st May, 1897, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations

J. R. HOBDAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 27th April, 1897.

No 1612-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 625-G., dated the 13th April, 1897, Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed medical charge of the Jeypore Residency from Surgeon-Major H N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), on the afternoon of the 13th March, 1897.

The 30th April, 1897.

No. 1687-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 693-G., dated the 22nd April, 1897, Mr A H. T Martindale, of the Indian Civil Service, assumed charge of the office of Resident, Western States, Rajputana, from Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 24th April, 1897.

No 2256.—Under section 10 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887), as applied to the Quetta Tahsil by the Government of India in the Foreign Department Notification No. 977-E, dated the 17th May, 1895, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following orders as to the functions to be discharged under the said Act in the said Tahsil by classes of revenue officers, *viz.* —

(1) The functions arising under the chapters and sections of the Act, which are specified in Schedule A hereto annexed, shall be discharged only by the Political Agent (Collector) and the Revenue Commissioner;

(2) The functions arising under the sections and chapters of the Act, which are specified in Schedule B hereto annexed, shall be discharged only by the Assistant Political Agent (Assistant Collector of the first grade), the Political Agent and the Revenue Commissioner;

(3) In any case in which a rule made, or hereafter to be made, under the Act specifies the class of revenue officer by whom a function is to be discharged, that function shall be discharged by an officer of that class only;

(4) All functions arising under the Act, in respect of which the class of revenue officers by whom the function is to be discharged is specified neither in the Act, nor in any rule made under the Act, nor in this Notification, may be discharged by any class of revenue officers.

Schedule A.

Section or Chapter.	Subject.
Chapter III . . .	The appointment, punishment, suspension or removal of Kanungos, Patwaris or village headmen.
Chapter V . . .	Assessment.
Section 66 . . .	Certification of statement of account of arrears of land revenue.
Section 145 . . .	Preparation of list of village cesses.

Schedule B.

Section or Chapter.	Subject.
Section 36 (*a*) . . .	Placing persons in possession of disputed property
Section 70 (*r*) . . .	Distraint and sale of moveables and crops for an arrear of land revenue
Section 97 *to cum* (*z*) .	Ditto *on* application of a village-officer.
Sections 101 and 103 . .	Defining boundaries and erection of boundary marks
Section 150 . . .	Prevention of encroachments.

The 26th April, 1897.

No. 2261.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cantonment Act, 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain E. deV. Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai, *vice* Captain H. P. E. Parker, 29th Bombay Infantry, transferred.

No. 2267.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Muhammad Rafik Khan, Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass, substantive *pro tempore*, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 10th May, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2268.—On return from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 87, dated the 15th February, 1897, Khan Bahadur Allahdad Khan, Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, is temporarily posted as Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass.

No. 2288.—The Agent to the Governor-General, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 93 (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, is pleased to invest the persons for the time being holding the appointments specified in the first column of the annexed table with the powers conferred on Political Agents by section 67 (2) of the same law as far as relates to the hearing of appeals from the decrees or orders of Tahsildars, Munsiffs, and Naib-Tahsildars exercising jurisdiction in original suits within the local areas specified opposite those appointments, respectively, in the second column of the same table —

1. The Assistant Political Agent in Upper Zhob	Upper Zhob.
2. The Assistant Political Agent in the Railway District, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu	Railway District. Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.	Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Railway District	Railway District.

The 27th April, 1897.

No. 2340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 733½-E.-A., dated the 27th April, 1897, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to extend the said Act to the Cantonment of Quetta, with effect from the date of this Notification.

The 30th April, 1897.

No. 2397.—Consequent on the death of Mirza Abdulla Khan, Shirrazi, Officiating Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, Lala Bhagmall, Head Clerk of the Office of the Political Agent in Zhob, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 27th April, 1897.

No. 460—328.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 549-G., dated the 25th March, 1897, it is hereby notified that Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, and Registrar of Assurances, Ajmere from Mr. H. V. Cobb, Indian Civil Service, on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The 30th April, 1897.

No. 471—326.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 323-G., dated the 26th February, 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr A. H. T. Martindale, Indian Civil Service, on the afternoon of the 7th April, 1897.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 26th April, 1897.

The Venerable Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Calcutta, took over charge of the Diocese from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon as Commissary on the forenoon of the 28th April, 1897, being the date on which his Lordship availed himself of the leave granted to him.

A. M. DUNNE,
Registrar
II 2

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 26th April, 1897.

No. 14.—Mr A. M. Young, candidate, is appointed to officiate as Assistant, Superintendent during the absence on leave of Mr. E Dampier-Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, and is posted to the Warthgang Depôt, Punjab Mines Division.

The 1st May, 1897.

No. 25.—Mr. R. W. K Harris, Inspector, Malout Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Superintendent, and is posted to the Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

LEAVE.

The 26th April, 1897.

No. 13.—Mr. E Dampier-Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, Warthgang Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 15.—Mr. J. D. Young, Superintendent, Attock Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted leave, on medical certificate, under Article 369, Section II, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 28th March to the 5th April, 1897.

The 1st May, 1897.

No 23.—Mr. R. G Rose, Superintendent, Pachbudra Division, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 24.—Mr C. S. Haygarth, Superintendent, Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

A B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N I Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 301, *the 28th April, 1897.*

Superintendent S C E Hartwell, Traffic in class I, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Establishment 2, of the Superior Revenue furlough for State Railways, is granted Civil Service months, under Article 340, 15th May, 1897, lations, with effect from the may be availed ich subsequent date as it

No. 31.—Mr. W. Beechey, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Bezwada Madras Railway.

The 30th April, 1897.

No. 32.—Mr. E. S. Strong, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 27th April, 1897, during the absence of Mr J. Riekie on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director-General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 3rd day of May, 1897

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4110, Private Harry Jones *alias* Morgan James
Age,—23 years 2 months
Height,—5 feet 5 inches
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, curly brown, eyes, brown
Trade,—Collier
Date of Enlistment,—24th June, 1893.
Place of Enlistment,—Bodmin
Parish and County in which Born,—Pontyfield, Glamorganshire
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th April, 1897
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Lucknow.
Marks,—Pierced • heart, cross, anchor, left forearm, pierced heart, cross, anchor, right forearm.
On pass
Under 4 years' service

C. F. A. TURNBULL, *Lieut-Col,*
Comdg. 1st Battn, D of Corn. L. I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 3rd day of May, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 3661, Private Thomas Shakespeare
Age,—24 years 1 month
Height,—5 feet 3 inches
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, dark brown, eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Brass dresser
Date of Enlistment,—13th January, 1892 (service reckons from 30th May 1893)
Place of Enlistment,—Warwick.
Parish and County in which born,—Bermingham, Warwick
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th April, 1897.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Lucknow.
Marks,—*Nil.*
On pass.
Under 4 years' service

C. F. A. TURNBULL, *Lieut-Col.,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., D. of Corn. L. I.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notification under section 6 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878.

Whereas on the 25th April, 1897, treasure of the following description and value was found by Lekha, Chamar, while employed as a digger on the Famine Relief Work at present in progress outside the Mori Gate of the City of Delhi —

Coins.	Description of Treasure	Intrinsic Value. R a. p
1	Ahmad Shahi Rupee . . .	0 12 0
25	Muhammad Shahi Rupees at 12 annas, each . . .	18 12 0
	Other articles.	
1	Pair of hanslis or silver necklace	12 0 0
51	Silver beads	2 0 0
	TOTAL VALUE	33 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, on Friday, the 1st October, 1897, at the District Cutchery, in order that inquiry may be made concerning, and orders may be passed as to the disposal of, the said treasure pursuant to the provisions of the said Act.

H S P DAVIES,
Deputy Commissioner and Collector, Delhi District.

DELHI,
The 1st May, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 1st May, 1897

No. 1362.—Mr W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 5th May, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1367.—Mr H R. Hebberd, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub *pro tem*, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st May, 1897.

The 4th May, 1897.

No 1501.—Mr. C H. Stuart, Postmaster, Cawnpore, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lalla Har Prasad is appointed to act as Postmaster, Cawnpore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Stuart, or until further orders.

The 7th May, 1897.

No 1604.—Mr Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 11th April, 1897 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders :—

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Framji Dinsha Kamdin, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Sabaji Ratnaji Sinde to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No 1606.—Mr. J C Caddy, Officiating Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 4th May, 1897

Agent, the Royal Steam Packet Co.
Annan, W. C.
Armfield, F
Backer, Anson & Co.
Bally Sugar Manufacturing Co
Bernstein, H W
Chisholm, J
Cumming, R H
Curtis, G S
Editor, "Evening Star"
Evatt & Co (Cotton Brokers)
Gowes, A S
Gray Walter (care of Stanley, Moran & Co)
Grey, Dr.
Hutchinson Seton, Mrs J, at Mrs H Maelzer's.
Hymalayan Photographic Studio
Ireland, Dr J S
Kenny, Dr W.
Kirk, Miss J.
Lead & Co
Maelzer, Mrs H
Manager, "Indian Times"
Martin, Mrs V, care of Mrs Jeffrey's Boarding House
McIntosh & Co., Peter
Meedia & Co
Myers, Mrs H, "Court Hellcone"
Nicholls, F V, & Co, Saddlers, etc
Preston, A E, care of Mr Parker, Electric Engineer
Summers, Miss Madga, care of Mr E P Clarke Street & Co
Tallford, P. B
Wood, Mr (care of Dobson and Barlow).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Abbott, E R
Anderson, A G.
Argo, Mr
Back, Fanney, Miss
Banson, Jennie, Mrs
Barrett, C J.
Baxter, Mrs
Baxter, W.
Bramner, D
Brown, Mrs W W
Brownlow, E P
Bukson, D D (of Ceylon)
Captain, Scots, H
Cattell, Miss
Chanter, Miss
Coghlan, H
Comedian, T A. K.
Crockwell, J H.
Cross, J C
D Aiguebelle, P
Daly, H
Davies, D P
Davis, Miss L
Davis, Mrs L
DeCruze, Mrs H
DeLamangarry, A
Delfini, Reisi, Miss
Descos, Monsieur
DeVine, Dr C L
Dollie, Mr
Drakeford, F
Eady, G B
Eales, C M., Capt
Eaton, Sam
Eaves, S C
Edwards, J I
Farquhar, A
Fenn, R
Fleming, Albert.
Forbes, J. D
Freeman, Miss Bessie.
Friedman, S
Galbraithe, John M. R.
Gomas, F
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs B. osak, J F.
Goulden, Miss.
Grant, Lewis
Green, G.
Greenway, A. C.
Grevel, C
Groser, Mrs L
Grunberg, M
Grutzmacher, Eugen
Guillain, Ernest
Harvey, Mrs D P
Hay, A R
Hefti, Henri
Hendry, G V
Herriton, Mina.
Hill, Bertram.
Hill, Mrs N
Hinckes, R Tichbourne
Hirsch, Rosina
Hoffmann, P
Hosking, R
Houston, John
Hoyle, Mr
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs G
Knoll, H
Lacey, E A
Leal, W
Lemon, E A
Leonard, J D
Lindgren, Oscar
Lockhart, Mrs
Maclean, Miss A
Maclean, Mrs
Maitland, I
Maidon, H
Martin, H A
Mason, H Baskerville.
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos G
McMamet, R
Meredyth, Miss
Milne, G B
Mitri, Ibrahim
Noble, J R.
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs L.
Palomino-de Castro
Pantin, H
Patrick, J
Perkins, H
Price, Mr.
Ramage, W
Randall, A.
Richter, F A
Rosenberg, L.
Roussac, J
Rowley, J. D
Russell, Miss E
Ryan, J
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schibli, Robert
Schwartz, Bertha
Schwarzmama, J
Shapeer, C
Silvena, Miss I (care of F G Ashwood, Esq)
Sinclair, A D
Smalley, Mr. (care of J. H Dunkerley)
Smith, H J
Smith, Mrs J
Smith, W H
Smith, W L
Stanley, Arthur.
Stevens, Mrs M
Stewart, Mrs
Stokes, Miss
Tardival, E N
Target, C A B
Tasker, W
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of I Ryan, Esq
Thorley, E J
Tiders, Carls
Townsend, Prof D J
Vallacance, J
Vallance, Mrs F
Walker, E W
Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P
Wightman, F W
William, S H
Williams, B
Wilson, R J Turner
Winter, A L
Winter, Mrs E C
Wintercoth, F
Wolosazuk, Rosalie, Mrs (at B Weissmann)
Workman, E
Yackjee, A
Young, Miss.
Young, Mrs. S. R
Zuel, Esq

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr.
Mullagerino, Max.
Reilly, E.
Ryan, E.
Ryan, L., Mrs.
Solomon, Rachel, Miss.
Wilson, R. J. Turner
Willard, Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H F.
Alexander, C N.
Brown, W Lindsay.
Binley, Henry.
Chusel, Gusta.
Cox, H E
Curtis, W. S.
Cooper, Mr
Cutler, Dr
Dickson, D. D
Eden, Mrs (care of Col. Eden, late R H A.)
Ferrar, Michael H (Bengal C S).
Francis, Jas
Grant, J., Col.
Golta, Franz (M R C S)
Geary, J. W
Greenhalgh, Walter.
Green, G de Billing.
Gilbrin, M
Hilson, R.
Hall, W
Heller, Max.
Hamilton, Lilias, Dr.
Haydeen, Miss.
Holzslein, Bernhard.
Izzard, A. H.
John, M. A
Jacomb, Nurse.
Johnson, Mary B., Miss.
Johnson, J. S
Keilly, H P, Mrs.
Kannitz, Louis.
Knoll, Hans
Lawsen, H.
Lawrence, G H.
Littledale, E M., Miss.
Miller, Egon.
Mitchell, W. J, Lt.
Moffat, Douglas.
Morse, P. E.
Martin, Robert R.
Masters, J.
O'Connor, T.
Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Pinder, P.
Richards, J.
Rex, Mrs.
Sandilands, P.
Sanderson, E C.
Spence, Reginald, Mrs.
Styne, Geo A Le.
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Sinclair, C. W.
Stefans, J
Smith, Michell, Col.
Savill, R C
Tucker, A. H.
Taylor, John.
Virjie Narayenji.
Wills, W. G., Mrs.
Weeks, F.
Wallace, E A.
Zuckermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd May, 1897.

Brown, Rev. J
Buhver, C
Donohue, W E.
Hall, Mrs R M
Hudson, E P.
Ireigellus, Rev. R M.
Walsh, J. G.
Watson, Capt. C. J.

The 8th May, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc, Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	12th May	Per P & O Str. from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	11th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	8th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto .	15th ,,	Ditto
Colombo	11th ,,	Per P & O Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Catherine Apcar*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th ,,	Per B. I S N Co's Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	10th ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	8th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	12th ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing. Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

POSTAL NOTICE.

The attention of the public is invited to the advantages of fully prepaying postage on packets of printed papers for the United Kingdom It has been found that in a large number of cases these packets are posted with insufficient postage, which, although allowed by the rules, leads to delay in their delivery, and causes annoyance to the persons addressed. It has, therefore, been thought desirable to bring the matter to general notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd April, 1897

POSTAL NOTICE.

Quarantine restrictions on parcels addressed to Persia having been removed, parcels may now be accepted as formerly under the usual conditions.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir Genl of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th April, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE

Intimation has been received from the Russian Postal Authorities that all letters, postcards, packets and commercial papers from India, addressed to places in Russia, will, on arrival in that country, be disinfected by means of steam. The public are warned not to send by post any articles, such as valuable securities, documents with wax seals, etc, which would be liable to damage by steam disinfection

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd May, 1897.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Commencing from Friday, the 21st May 1897, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will leave Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Wednesday Mail closes at the General Post Office on the 12th May current. The first Tuesday Mail will close on the 18th May 1897

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Post Master

CALCUTTA G P O.,
The 8th May 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S E.,*
Principal, Thomason College

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Revised List

It is hereby notified under Rule XX, Appendix K, of the Code of the Department of Public Works, Volume I, that if no friends or surviving relatives of the deceased will undertake to restore the following tombs, the monuments in disrepair shall be levelled with the ground, and any slab they contain shall be placed over the graves in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery.—

1	Maria Jane, wife of Sergeant Major Ireland
2	Elizabeth, wife of Robert Clive, 1849
3	J. Dunsmore, 1837
4	Mrs Dorothy, wife of Sergeant P Wade
5	Tomb next to No 4 (nameless)
6	Captain James Burnett, 1837
7	Lieutenant Alexander Cooke, 1838
8	Mr J R Ross, 1847
9	Tomb next to No 8 (nameless)
10	G. W. Bean, 1852.
11	E A. Cocker, 1836.
12	Private John Parrott, 1832.
13	Tomb next to No 12 (nameless)
14	Sergeant, 10th September, 1836, aged 29
15	Sergeant Robert Couch.
16	Matilda Page
17 } 18 }	2 next No 16 (nameless).
	+ 2 or 3 other nameless ones about 20 or 21 in all.

These 20 or 21 might be levelled with the ground instead of the 130 or so in the District Engineer's list published in the *India Gazette* of 11th July, 1896.

This notification cancels the notification published in *Gazette of India*, dated 11th July, 1896.

D. P. ALLEN,
Magistrate

HOOGHLY MAGISTRACY;
The 15th April, 1897

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1897-98

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1897 The session begins on Monday, the 7th June, 1897. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests —

(1) The F A examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B A examination in the B. course in physics and chemistry The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40 The position in the University examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal

A MACDONELL,
Offg Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 8th April, 1897

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the hill slopes around Naini Tal, by T. H. Holland, A R C S, F.G S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Price R3.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *R5*, per pound tin, *R10* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates per four-ounce tin, *R3*, per eight-ounce tin, *R6*, per pound tin, *R12* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبری فیوج بلادقت کے دوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے انپدی ناع کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل حساب خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ' آٹھ اونس والا تین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ' ایک پونڈ والا دس بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے انپدی ناع کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھ روپیہ ' ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا ملکنہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی سوداگروں سے بھی ملتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول داک چار اونس والے تین ٹا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والے تین ٹا آٹھ آنہ ' اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین ٹا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post free,	R15-12
½ „	R7-8,	„	R8
¼ „	R3-12,	„	R4-4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	৫, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা		১৫৲
½ আধ „ „	৭৷৷০	„	৮,
¼ সিকি „ „	৩৷৷০	„	৪৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ 'সিবপুরের কাম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered

N B — The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value payable supplies) and are for all purchasers other than resident College Student

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc, are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops and application should be made to the superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA

Royal Octavo with numerous Plates

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections as below, but can be bound up if required —

VOLUME I *

Section I	Building Materials	(1895),	R2-0
„ II	Masonry	(1891),	R1 4
„ III.	Carpentry	(1889),	R1-4
„ IV	Earthwork	(1892),	R1 4
„ V	Tools and Plant	(never published)	

VOLUME II *

Section VI	Buildings	(1891),	R1 4
„ VII	Bridges	(in the Press)	
„ VIII	Roads	(in the Press)	
„ IX	Railways	(1891),	R1-4
„ X	Irrigation Works	(1873),	R1-8

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol II (1897 edition) R3

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol I Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods R8

„ II The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press)

MANUALS.

VII **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R E) (6th edition), with Curve Table (in the Press)

XIII **Drawing** (by Lieut R Pulford, R E)† R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do) (4th edition) R1-4

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics** (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition) 8a

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail) By P Kray, Esq., and revised by C C Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press)

* Date of Edition on sale
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams By Major A M. Brandreth, R E. 4*a*

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6*a*

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve 4*a*

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition) By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master R1

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8*a*, mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press) R1-12

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N-W Provinces R1-4

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book 4*a*

Wooden Bridges and Designs By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition) 12*a*

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying R1 4

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones By Murray Thomson, Esq., M D, F R S E 6*a*

Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet By F G Brook Fox, Esq., M I C E R2-4

Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq., Executive Engineer. R7-8

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width R1-8

MATHEMATICAL

Bolleau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee With a few others of general utility (4th edition) R1-8

Bolleau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time. 4*a*

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc (in the Press)

Cape's Geometry R1-4

" **Mechanics** R1

Military Topography. 8*a*.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar (in the Press).

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu R1

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu R1

History of India (*Itihas Timirnasak*), Hindi, Parts I and II, each part 4*a*

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 8*a*.

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" **Measurement Book.** R1-4

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches (exclusive of packing). R1-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary Velocity and Discharge Table By Capt Allan Cunningham. 8*a*

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India") R1-8

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4

Perspective (fully explained). By Col A M Brandreth, R E R1-12

Map of Roorkee. R1

Thomason College Calendar for 1891, 1892, 1894,* and 1895,* each R2

Ditto ditto for 1896* R4-12.

Forms of Accounts, P W D, for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old) 8*a*.

Memo of Instructions for Road Project R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1

Ferrotype Printing Processes 8*a*

Thomason College Library Catalogue R2-2

Ditto, Supplement, 1895. 2*a*

Ditto, ditto, 1896 2*a*.

Irrigation by Rajbahas, 12*a*

Irrigation Tract, No I 8*a*

" " " II 8*a*

" " " III. 8*a*

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet 4*a*

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R E, K C S I), 1866 8*a*

Report of the Ganges Canal By Captain J Crofton, R E, with Estimates and Plan—

Vol I, Report, 1865 R1

Vol II, Estimates. R1

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.* —

1 Taming of the Shrew,
2 Othello,
3 Macbeth
4 Comedy of Errors,
5 Merchant of Venice,

} each 4*a*

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes By R G Kennedy, Executive Engineer R7 8

PLANS OF STATIONS

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1804 and 1808 for the Government of India, P W Department (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices)

Bengal, 51 Plans,
Madras, 99 Plans,
Bombay, 91 Plans,
N-W Provinces, 104 Plans,
Oudh, 21 Plans,
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" V, " Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 21, R1 each

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* These include Question Paper for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department

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Quarterly Numbers 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, at R1 each

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a each

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent

CIRCULARS

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the following classes of the College can be obtained on application to the Curator —

Engineer and Telegraph classes
Upper Subordinate Classes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Grades
Lower Subordinate Class
Mechanical Apprentice Class.
Industrial Classes

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I S C*,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876 —

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance

For the complete Series, *including postage*. R22-8

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The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit —

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Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance —

	One page	*Half page*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
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,, six ,,	,, 100	,, 68	,, 45
,, nine ,, .	,, 145	,, 96	,, 64
,, twelve ,, .	,, 180	,,120	,, 80

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	R a p.	R a p
Bengal Law Reports, for one year	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II	20 0 0	22 8 0

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta

Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscription to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available

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SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

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All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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NOTICE—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE —A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency R1 (1a). (Edition of 1895)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 4a (1a) (Edition of 1893)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10a. (2a)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12a (2a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96 4a (1a)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1897 R3 (4a)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96 8a (1a)

The Board's Rules, 1895 R1 8 (5a)

The Revenue Officer's Manual, 1896. R1 (4a)

The Records Manual, 1895 R1 (2a)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B C) of 1895 R1 6 (6p)

Tauzi Manual, 1895 8a (2a)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94 R1-12 (3a)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I Mammalia. R7-8 (3a)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Fishes, Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto, Volume II.	R15 (6a)
Ditto	ditto	Birds, Volume I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto, Volume II	R9-12 (4a)
Ditto	ditto	ditto, Volume III	R9 12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Reptilia and Batrachia.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Moths, Volume I	R17-2 (6a)
Ditto	ditto	ditto, Volume II	R21-4 (9a)
Ditto	ditto	ditto, Volume III.	R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1896 R1-8 (3a)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895 4a. (1a)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the Dis-trict of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cul-tivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 4a (1a). (Edition of 1890)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96 2a (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96 2a (½a)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895 96 R4 8 (4a)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96 R1 8 (3a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96 10a (2a)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal 12a. (2a)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96 R3 (4a)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N N BANNERJEI, B A, M R A C, 1890 R1 8 (2a)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 R1-8 (3a)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1894 95 R1 0 (4a)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nag-pur, by the Rev E H. WHITLEY, S. P G, RANCHI, 0a. (1a)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2a)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6a)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (5a)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (3a)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R H. Snyed Hutchison, 1897 R1 8 (2a)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali 1a per copy
Ditto, in Kaithi 1a per copy.

☞ ***NOTE – A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of C A. Soppitt, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of C A. Soppitt, deceased, late a Deputy Commissioner in the Burma Commission, who died at Mandalay in Upper Burma on the 19th day of March, 1896, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned (supported by vouchers or other proofs, without which the claims will not be allowed) on or before the 20th day of May, 1897, after which date the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased's estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice

C E DANIELL,
Care of Messrs Summers and Okeden, Solicitors,
3, Shafraz Road, Rangoon

Dated the 20th day of March, 1897.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 046613, of the 3½ per cent of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Shadoo Churn Roy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SHADOO CHURN ROY,
Kalighat, Taligunge Road, No 151

Lost or Stolen

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos B 008605, of the 4 per cent Loan of 1842-43, for R500, and $\frac{B\ 503}{B\ 015080}$, of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1865, for R500, both originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Robert Christian Smidt, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal and the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

P McGUIRE,
Administrator,
Estate Robert Christian Smidt, deceased,
8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta

The 30th April, 1897

KUMLAI TEA ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of section 186 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, that a General Meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1897, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

J H. LEWES.
Liquidator

Dated 26th April, 1897

KUMLAI TEA ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of R22-8-0 per share will be paid by the Liquidator on the 31st May, 1897

J H LEWES,
Liquidator.

25, MANGOE LANE,
Calcutta, 26th April, 1897

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS	Rice, unhusked	Rice, husked.	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dal	Ghi
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	17	42 5				...						..
Tavoy	16 15	40 8										..
Moulmein and Amherst	18 7	59 5										..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	20 4	56 1	96 9							52 7	...	
Thôngwa	18 7	59 5										..
Bassein	19 55	51	...								..	
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	18 7	54 4										
Toungoo	16 15	63 75									..	
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	21 08	58 31	47 94							43 52		
Bamo											..	
Pakôkku	22 95	62 05				17				...		
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	34								...	...	
Akyab	20 91	43 80								...		
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	20	40										
Gauhati		33 9									..	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong		40	60							50		350
Dacca		41 87	45							40	46·25	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur		33 75									..	320
Calcutta		45	45		32 5	32 5	45		35	32 5	30	300
Central—												
Burdwan		40	4 25							32 5	40	260
Pabna		43 75	40 62							29 37	40	280
Northern—												
Rangpur		44 45	45						40	40	60	300
Orissa—												
Cuttack		30 62	46 87							28 59	26·56	305
Bihár, south—												
Patna		38 75	36 25		28 12					30	26·25	220
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur		45	45		31 87				35 62	31 28	31·87	253 75
Muzaffarpur		44 37	42 13		32 03				38 12	36 25	47 03	228 59
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31 87	50 21	40 73	47 92	30 94	37 6				34 95	45·16	262·86
Central—												
Cawnpore	29 11	43 38	40 52	48 49	31 35				38·12	38·12	44·43	227·03
Jhansi			44 43	5 25	34 79	38 12			38 12	42 03	..	228 44
Western—												
Meerut			46 87		33 12				..	...	..	255·62
Agra		50 02	46 41	53 75	36 41	38 12	46 09		34 84	41 87	50·62	255·94
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur			36 15		26 67					35 68	..	266 25
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	47·08		30 48	47 08	31 04				38 49	38·49	...	255
Northern—												
Fyzabad			38 12 and 48 44		31·41 and 38 12			...	35 62	31 25 and 44 37		257 5

MARCH 1897 (*in rupees and decimals per ten maunds*).

Gúr	Salt.	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass.	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...				.							Mergui
.	.										Tavoy
											Moulmein and Amherst
											Pegu (deltaic)—
											Rangoon.
..											Thôngwa.
..											Bassein
											Pegu (inland)—
..											Henzada
											Toungoo
											Upper Burma—
.	.										Mandalay.
											Bamo
...											Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
..											Kyaukpyu
..											Akyab.
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
											Goalpára
											Gauhati
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
.	45	120									Chittagong
..	40	75		35							Dacca
											Deltaic—
..	36 87 and 38 75	55 to 65	.		2(*a*)				.		Midnapur
	35 62	70		6 25(*a*)	5(*a*)						Calcutta.
											Central—
.	33 75				6 25(*a*)						Bardwan.
	41 25	80			7 5						Pabna
											Northern—
...	40	30	.	12(*b*)	12(*b*)						Rangpur
											Orissa—
...	30	40		20(*a*)	2 75(*a*)					.	Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	36 25	30	...	3 12	4 37						Patna
											Bihar, north—
...	38 75	75									Bhágalpur
...	36 25	...									Muzaffarpur
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
									.		Benares
56 46	.	.									
											Central—
								60			Cawnpore
44·43		70	75			.					Jhánsi
		.	..								
											Western—
		..			.			60		70	Meerut
								45			Agra
49·37	.										
											Submontane, west—
..	..		.			...		40 to 90		25 to 50	Shahjahánpur
											Oudh—
											Southern—
40		75	.	4 01	...	..	.	35	.		Lucknow.
											Northern—
40·94	..	.	..	3·44	...	...	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked	Wheat.	Flour (wheat)	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33 33		47'66		38 12	36 41	44 43		36 41	42'08	.	290'88
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	28 59	80	44 43	51'61	30 78	36 35	40		40	40	57 13	304 74
Central—												
Lahore	32 66	51 61	44 32	52 45	40	36 35	39 53		36'35	37 03	57 13	301 56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	33 33	44 43	41 43	50	30'78	39 01	47 08	.	37'19	40	50	272'34
Submontane—												
Amritsar	34 79	53 33	45'73	45 73	30 78	34 79			38'07	48 07		320
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	61 56	44 43	50	30	33 33	44 43		42 19	43 28	42 5	278'12
Western—												
Multan	29 63	55	51'56	55 31	32 08	40 99	43 28		48 44	42 03		304 69
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi		55	46 87		25	36 25	37 81			43 75		350
Shikárpur			...									
Quetta			45 31	65	29 37	33 75			35			330
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar			.			35 57	..			.		.
Sholapur			.									
Poona						42 55	51 46					
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar			50 57			41 2	45 57			44 43		.
Dhulia			51 67									
Gujarat—												
Surat		.	51 15			41 82						
Ahmadabad	32 5	50	46 25			35	40			37 5	50	280
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		41	41	49		35				38 5	48	264
Central—												
Jubbulpore		43 25	36 44	42 12						34 81	41 44	230
Eastern—												
Raipur	..	40	38	48						38	48	224
Berar—												
Bálum			47'33			36 42				41 07		
Ellichpur		80	50	57 71		42 06	50			50	59 25	266 31
Amráoti		63 12	57 03	60		41 87	57 03			47 5	57 03	260
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore						28 75	18 75			38 12		456 87
Salem								20 26		24 95		342 92
Central—												
Bellary						34 06				44 43		348'7
Cuddapah						29 74	32 76	.		.		316 67
Karnul												
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	.					..	...	25 94		33 96		
East Coast, south—												
Madras	23 33	36 41								45 52		345 62
Tanjore	18 96	37 19										
Trichinopoly		.						16 72				..
Southern—												
Madura							30 99			25 62		...
Mysore—												
Mysore	21 13	37'48	54 85	63 08		25 6		17 63		20 15	54'87	339 25
Bangalore	16	49	51 87	48 19		27 5		19 56		26 5	47	411

Lucknow.

Northern—
Fyzabad

MARCH 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued.*

Gár.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score	Plough-bullocks, per pair	Districts
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
47·66	...	...	..	3	5	5		140	.	80	Ajmere.
											Panjab—
											Southern—
.		70	80	5	10	...		52·5		75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
..	.	57·13	72 71	13 28	7·97	.		100		86	Lahore.
											South-eastern—
..	.	80	80	7·29	8 91	8 91		50		125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
.	.	.		5	7·03	.		98	..		Amritsar
											Northern—
.		40	59·37	11·41	12·5	11·41		55	.	60	Rawalpindi
											Western—
...	...	114·37	100	3 65	8 02	...		50	.	70	Multan
											Sind and Baluchistan—
50		..				..	.		.	.	Karáchi.
..	..			.						.	Shikárpur
.	...	..					10	40 to 140			Quetta
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...	.	.	.	..							Dharwar
..		.	.								Sholapur.
56 15		.		.	..		..	.	..		Poona
											Khandesh—
..		.	...		.			.			Ahmadnagar.
66·67	...				..			...	.	...	Dhulia
											Gujarat—
..	...		.	.		..				.	Surat.
.		..	..	5		10					Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
				3 5	...	4·5	.	60		70	Nagpur.
											Central—
.	38 12	110	80	6 69				40		30	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
..	40	160	58								Raipur
											Berar—
											Basim
.		228 56	76 25	5	5·62		.	60		50	Ellichpur.
		200	60	5(a)	5(a)			50	.	90	Amraoti
											Madras—
											South, central—
65 62			57·5	..	2·5	.		80	80	60	Coimbatore
		102·76	46 09	..	6 56			80	80	.	Salem.
											Central—
41·61			...	..		...		60	60	70	Bellary
	..		30	...							Cuddapah
...		83·33	40 57	.	..			.	.	.	Karnul.
											East Coast, central—
		..	.	...	5 1	...				.	Nellore
											East Coast, south—
48·59		131 67	57 6		.			55	55		Madras
					.	...	.				Tanjore
...	.	118·28		..				.			Trichinopoly
											Southern—
	..	89·69		.		.	.	..		40	Madura
											Mysore—
46·62	.	374	77·92	10·71	7·14	3 62		100	.	50	Mysore.
42·73	..	342·5	58·89	11·75	20·56	..		100 to 140	...	50 to 80	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 Pulhes

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Governm...

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1897. *(The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	..	..		..
Tavoy					12 12	12 12	13 6	13 6	..	...		.
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —		.	10 2	9 9	11 3	11 3		...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	.		...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				...
Rangoon	6 8	6 8			9 8	9 12	11 6	11 8		.		..
Thôngwa	...	..		..	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 10		..	...	...
Bassein	.		.	.	9 2	10 8	11 4	12 5				..
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	.	..	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	14 2	.	.		...
Henzada		.	..		10 11	9 5	10 11	9 5		..		...
Prome	10 6	10 6	..	..	10 12	10 12	12 1	12 1		...		...
Toungoo	.		.	.	10 6	10 6	12 6	12 6		.	.	..
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	.	.	10 —	10 12	11 8	12 8	*	24 8		.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 6	9 6			10 3	9 13	11 6	10 12	..	...	.	...
Bamo	...		..	...	9 3	9 3	14 —	14 —	.		...	...
Pakôkku	...		...	...	8 4	8 8	9 2	9 2	37 —	37 —	...	...
Meiktila	..	...	..	..	7 10	7 7	11 8	11 4	.	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	..	.	...	13 14	13 14	16 9	16 9	.	...	.	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 7	12 2	12 5		..	..	...
Akyab		.			10 —	11 —	11 —	13 —				...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	.	.	..	8 —	8 —	9 3	9 —	.			...
Cachar	5 7½	5 7½	..	.	6 4	6 10	9 1	9 6		..	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 12	...	.	4 —	3 15	6 2	6 2	..	...	.	...
Gáro Hills			.	.	4 4	4 4	9 —	9 —	.	.		..
Manipur	..				14 8	14 —	17 4	17 —			.	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	14 —	9 —	..		5 12	6 —	9 —	9 8		..		...
Kámrúp	6 —	6 —	..	..	7 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	..	..	.	..
Darrang	6 8	7 —		..	5 8	5 —	10 —	10 —	.	..	..	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	..	...
Sibsagar	...	..			5 5	5 5	10 8	11 —	..	.	..	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...		5 8	5 —	8 8	9 —				...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills		..	..	..	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —		..	...	...
Eastern—												
Backergan]	..		...	...	7 14	10 —	8 10	11 —	.		.	...
Noakhali	.		...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	...	..	..	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 8	...	...	—	8 —		10 —	...	..	..	...
Tippera	7 4	7 4	..	.	—	9 8	8 8	10 8	.	..	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 —	...	.	8 8	9 —	9 8	10 —	..	..	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	.	..	
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 8	11 —	.		..	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...		7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	.	...	..	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —		...	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	.		...
Howrah	..	.		..	8 — and 8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —				.
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	11 13	11 13	6 0	6 6	8 —	8 —	11 13	11 13	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	10 —	9 8	...		7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8				
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 5			6 13	6 15	9 10	9 11				
[illegible]	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	9 4	11 —		..		.
	...	...	16 —	16 —	5 4	5 8	8 2	9 12	.	..	.	..

* Not obtainable.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
..				...	..	.	.		.	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
									.	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
..	..	.	..	9 5	9 5	.	*	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
.	.			11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
..	..			10 6	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	17 —	17 —	Rangoon
		..	...			...	..	..		13 5	13 5	Thôngwa
..	..	..	..	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	..	20 3	17 11	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
..	...			10 5	12 5	...	.			14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
..	.	.	..	8 10	.		...	4 —	4 —	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	..	..		6 8	8 8	...	.	8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	Prome
..	.	.	...	8 8	8 8					14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
.	.			11 10	11 10	25 —	28 3	9 13	9 13	11 9	11 9	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
..			..	9 6	9 11	15 8	15 8	7 6	7 6	15 2	16 —	Mandalay.
..	...		...	7 8	7 8	...	.	6 4	6 4	6 7	6 7	Bamo
...	..	...	..	12 —	13 5	..		6 —	6 —	11 15	12 10	Pakôkku
..	..	...	..	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 6	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
												Arakan—
..	.	...					.	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —		.			24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
		.		9 —	9 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
..		.	.	9 4	9 —	...	.	..	...	9 —	9 —	Sylhet.
...	.		..	8 6½	8 —	..	..	8 —	..	9 1	8 14	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
..	...	.	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
.	.			6 —	6 8			5 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	Garo Hills
..		..	..	...	.	3 —	...	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	..	..	8 8	9 —	...	...	.	..	9 —	9 8	Goálpára
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kámrúp
...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...		..	9 8	9 8	Darrang
..	.	.	..	7 —	7 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
.	..	...	..	8 —	8 —		...	..	..	7 4	7 4	Sibságar
			...	8 —	7 4	10 —	10 —		...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
..	.	.	.	4 —	4 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
..	...	..	.	9 4	9 4	...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	Backerganj
..	...	..		8 —	8 —	...		...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali
					8 —	..	...	.	..	.	9 —	Chittagong.
.	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	.		9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna
.	..	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	..		11 —	11 —	..	..	13 —	13 —	10 — and 10 8	10 — and 10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	.	..	9 6	9 —	9 8	9 6	Howrah
..	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 10	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	9 6	Calcutta
.	...		..	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Hooghly
..	.	..	...	12 13	13 14	...	.	14 9	15 4	10 8	10 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
.	...	.	...	10 —	10 —		...	13 4	14 8	9 —	9 —	Jessore
..	...		..	16 —	16 —	...	..	..	.	8 12	8 12	Faridpur.

* Not obtainable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1897—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 4				...
Bardwan	9 8	9 8			8 4	9 —	9 12	10 8			...	.
Birbhum	7 8	7 8		...	7 8	8 8	9 —	9 12	..	.	.	
Murshidabad	10 —	9 8	...	10 —	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8			..	.
Santhal Parganas	7 8	7 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	10 4			.	
Pabna	9 12	9 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —		..	.	
Bogra	7 8	6 10½	.	.	7 8	7 8	9 6	10 8				
Rajshahi	9 4	9 —	14 4	14 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 12				
Malda	11 —	...		...	8 4	7 8	8 12	9 —	.	.	.	12 8
Northern—												
Rangpur	8 —	7 —	...		6 —	8 —	8 —	8 8				
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —		.	7 13	8 4	9 10	10 3			.	.
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —		...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —			.	
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8				
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9	..		7 14	7 14	13 2	11 13				
Cuttack	8 6	8 6	..	.	8 9	8 9	12 8	12 8	.			..
Balasore	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	10 8	8 — to 10 —	12 12	12 —		...	.	
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —				
Manbhum	8 8	9 —	16 —	.	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 — to 10 8		.	11 —	11 —
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 8 8	5 8 to 7 12		.	7 —	7 — to 7 8	8 — to 8 4	8 — to 8 8		..		
Palámau	9 13½	8 7	15 3	16 14	7 12	7 5	8 2½	8 7	.	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 —	8 12	9 8				
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	8 3 to 9 10	8 —	13 15	11 8	6 —	6 8	7 15½	8 —		.		
Gaya	9 12	9 12	13 —	12 4	6 8	6 12	8 8	8 12	10 —	10 12	..	..
Patna	10 8	10 —	14 —	.	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 8		12 —	.	. .
Shahabad	9 8 and 10 —	8 8 and 10 —	12 —	10 —	8 8 and 9 —	9 —	9 8	9 4 and 9 8	.	..	.	..
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 4	10 —	7 —		8 —	8 8	8 8	9 8	...			
Bhágalpur	8 14	8 12	12 10	12 8	7 10	8 6	8 14	9 6		.	...	...
Darbhanga	8 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	..	...		.
Muzaffarpur	9 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —				.
Saran	10 8	9 10	12 14	12 8	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 —				..
Champáran	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	6 —	6 4	8 12	8 8 and 9 4		...		...
N.-W Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 10	8 9	10 13	10 13	6 —	5 12	7 10	8 7		9 4		9 4
Benares	9 12	9 3	12 11	12 7	6 12	6 12	7 13	8 1½	10 9	10 9		9 3
Ghazipur	9 —	9 —	13 12	12 8	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 4	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	6 —	6 —		7 —		9 8	.	
Allahabad	9 4	8 —	11 —	9 —	5 12	6 8	9 —	8 12	10 8	10 —	8 —	9 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 12	8 8	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 4	...	
Fatehpur	9 —	8 8	11 8	10 8	5 8	5 8	8 6	8 8				
Hamírpur	8 —	7 15	10 6	9 12	6 —	6 —	8 2	9 2	9 10	9 14	9 4	9 4
Jalaun	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	9 12	9 —	12 8	12 —	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 4	9 8	9 8
Jhánsi	8 12	8 4	11 4	10 8	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 8		12 —
Etáwah	8 12	8 12	12 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Farukhabad	8 11	8 5	12 15	12 4	5 1½	5 1½	8 2½	8 2½	9 14	10 3½	12 15	10 14½
Mainpuri	8 10	8 4	12 3	11 6	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 4	8 2	8 2
Etah	9 12	8 14	14 2	12 —	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 10	9 4	9 4	9 2	8 4
Western—												
Meerut	8 8	8 8	12 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8		
Agra	8 4	8 —	12 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	7 12	8 —	11 —	10 —	8 8	8 12
Muttra	9 —	8 8	13 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 12	10 12	10 4	9 —	10 —
Aligarh	8 6	8 4	13 2	9 8	5 12	6 —	7 10	7 12	10 2	9 4	8 14	9 —
Bulandshahr	9 4	8 15	13 3	10 7	5 —	5 —	8 4	7 5	10 10	10 7	10 —	9 13
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	9 —	14 —	12 8	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 8		.	...	...
Azamgarh	10 12	10 6	14 12	14 —	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	..	..		
Gorakhpur	10 13	10 1	14 6	13 9	6 12	6 5	8 9	8 6	10 5	10 5	8 2	8 2
Basti	10 12	11 —	15 —	14 8	6 12	6 12	9 1	9 8	12 6	12 6	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*.
												Central—
...	..	..	.	10 —	10 —			10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	..	...	12 8	12 8			13 8	13 8	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	.		..	11 4	9 —			12 —	12 —	11 4	10 8	Birbhum
..	..		..	14 —	14 —			14 10	14 8	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	..	.	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	10 4	10 4	Santhal Parganas.
...	..	...	...	13 8	10 —		.	10 — and 10 8	16 8	9 11	9 11	Pabna
...	...		.	15 —	7 8				...	8 12	8 1	Bogra.
...	..	..		13 8	13 14	...		15 12	15 12	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	.		15 —	13 8	.		.	.	9 —	9 — and 9 4	Malda
												Northern—
...	...			10 —	9 8	10 —	10 8	6 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	..		.	10 —	10 —				...	9 7	9 7	Dinajpur
...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	.	..	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
11 —	11 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
..	...		...	11 13	11 13			11 —	10 8	12 4	12 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2*	14 2*		.	14 7	13 13	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	..	10 —	9 6 to 10 —		..	8 —	8 —	10 6	10 —	Balasore
												Chota-Nagpur—
..	.	.	..	8 —	8 —			9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum
..	...	.	...	10 —	9 8 to 10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Manbhum.
13 —	13 —	.	.	9 8	8 — to 10 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Lohardaga.
.	11 13	..	...	11 13	11 13	.	10 2	10 2	9 —	8 7	8 7	Palamau
11 —	11 —		..	10 12	10 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	8 —	Hazaribagh.
												Bihar, south—
...		...		12 15	12 — to 13 —		12 —	14 11	13 8	9 5	9 8	Monghyr
..	..	11 —	10 —	11 8	12 8		.	12 8	11 8	9 —	9 —	Gaya
...	...	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —			14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	Patna
...	.	.	...	11 — and 12 12	11 8 to 13 —	10 12	11 —	13 8	...	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihar, north—
...	.../	..		8 —	10 —		...	10 —		9 —	9 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 4	11 6	11 4	12 10	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur.
12 —	12 —	.		10 8	10 —			11 4	10 8	10 4	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	...		.	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
	13 8	10 —	..	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 10	14 —	13 10	9 8	10 —	Saran
...	...	.	...	11 —	10 8	9 10	9 12	14 —	12 8	10 —	10 —	Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
	.	..		10 10	10 —			10 14	11 14	9 10	9 9	Mirzapur
.		10 5	10 13½	11 6	11 11			8 11	9 3	10 6½	9 9	Benares
.		12 —	12 —	11 4	11 8			10 —	10 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur
...	.			11 —	9 8			9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur
12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 4	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 8	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	.	..	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Banda
...	...	.	..	8 12	8 12			7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	.	.		10 2	9 15	10 3	10 —	7 11	7 7	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
8 —†	8 —†	9 —	9 —	10 —†	10 —†	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun
..	...	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 4	10 8	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
12 —	...		.	9 4	9 4	10 4	10 12	8 12	8 —	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
..	..		.	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Etawah
...	...	.		9 9	8 8	12 9	11 9½	10 9	10 9	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	..	...	..	8 15	8 9	11 12	10 8	6 12	7 4	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
5 2	5 6	5 4	5 2	9 4	9 0	10 12	10 8	8 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	.	.	9 —	9 9	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	8 —	10 —	9 12	9 —	12 8	10 8	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Agra
...	...	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	10 6	10 8	9 10	9 —	8 12	10 —	8 2	8 8	11 4	11 8	Aligarh.
12 —	10 —	10 —	9 11	9 9	9 5	10 14	10 6	8 —	7 13	11 —	10 15	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
	...	...	...	13 —	13 —			14 8	14 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	..	.		10 12	10 6		.	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh
12 9	12 9	9 14	9 14	9 —	9 —	10 5	10 5	13 7	9 9	10 —	9 13	Gorakhpur.
14 12	14 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 6	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	13 12	Basti.

*Kalai. †Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1897—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat.		Barley		Rice. Best sort		Rice. Common		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W Provinces—*contd*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	8 12	9 8	10 4	14 —	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 4	10 4	10 8	9 8	9 8
Budaun	9 10	8 6	14 —	11 14	5 15	5 10	7 11	7 14	8 5	9 15	10 1	9 1
Pilibít	10 9	7 10½	15 9		4 8	8 7	6 14	8 12	10 6	9 12	...	.
Bareli	9 11	8 3	14 1	12 5½	5 2½	5 —	7 8½	8 3	10 8½	11 11½	8 8	8 11
Moradabad	9 4	7 12	12 11	11 4	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 8	10 —	10 1	8 12	8 12
Bijnor	9 4	7 14	14 10		7 14	7 14	8 2	8 7	10 11	10 2	...	..
Muzaffarnagar	9 15	8 7	14 5	9 12	5 —	5 —	8 4	7 11	11 —	10 14	.	...
Saharanpur	8 5	8 5	11 —	11 —	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	9 11
Dehra-Dún	8 4	8 —	8 8	8 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	7 —	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	10 15	10 15	7 —	7 —
Almora	8 12	8 12	9 8	10 —	7 8	8 —	8 4	8 8	...	.	..	..
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	.	..	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 —	9 12	12 —	13 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —		10 8		...
Sultanpur	11 —	10 12	13 4	13 —	5 12	5 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 4		...
Rae-Bareli	10 6	11 —	12 —	13 8	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 —	8 —	10 —
Unao	10 —	8 8	12 8	9 12	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 4	9 4	9 —
Lucknow	9 12	10 2	13 8	13 8	5 —	5 —	8 14	9 —	10 2	10 4	10 —	10 —
Hardoi	10 8	9 4	13 8	13 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	11 8	9 12	11 8	9 14
Northern—												
Fyzabad	10 2	10 2	12 8	12 8	6 14	7 4	8 14	9 —	11 2	11 —	8 12	8 9
Barabanki	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12		10 —	8 —	8 —
Gonda	10 6	9 10	14 —	8 8	7 4	7 —	9 4	9 —	10 12	11 —	8 —	9 —
Bahraich	10 8	9 —	17 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 6	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Sitapur	10 8	9- & 13 —	13 —	10 8 & 15 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	.	...		.
Kheri	10 8	9 8	14 —	15 —	5 8	4 8	9 —	8 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 5	11 9	18 —	15 12	5 —	5 4	7 8	9 4	14 8	15 —	..	...
Bánswara	15 10	15 10	17 8	17 8	6 4	7 8	13 2	15 —	.	..	.	
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 8½	10 8½	14 7½	14 7½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	14 1	14 13½	11 11½	11 11½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 —	12 8	22 —	22 —			12 —	12 —				...
Sirohi	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 —	13 8	13 —
Erinpura	9 4	8 8½	13 —	13 7½	6 2	6 4	7 10	7 10	14 1	14 —	13 —	13 4
Ajmere	9 —	8 13½	11 13½	11 13½	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 4	10 —	10 —
Abu	8 5½ & 9 5	7 13& 8 7	10 15	10 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8		...	9 14	9 10
Kishengarh	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 12
Bundi	12 8	12 4	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 8	8 8	9 —	14 8	14 8		...
Kotah	11 —	11 4	13 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 4	14 8	9 4	9 4
Jhallawar	10 9	10 4	11 1	10 10	6 12½	6 8	9 4	9 7½	12 10	12 14½	8 15½	8 9
Tonk	8 12	8 5	9 12	9 10	5 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 10	10 1	9 —	9 —
Jaipur	8 4	8 4	11 —	10 —	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 4	9 8	9 8
Kerauli	8 7	8 7	10 —	9 6	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	10 —	11 5	9 1	9 6
Dholpur	8 6½	8 3	11 4½	9 9	6 7½	6 7½	6 12½	7 ½	9 2½	9 9	9 6½	9 4½
Bhartpur	8 10	8 1	11 12	10 11	4 —	4 —	5 10	5 10	10 6	9 5	8 10	9 —
Alwar	8 7½	8 6	11 7½	10 1½	5 12	5 12	6 15½	7 2	9 12	9 12	9 14½	9 9
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	13 1½	13 1½	4 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 4			5 4	5 4	7 —	6 12	11 8	11 8	10 —	9 8
Bálmer	7 12	7 12	..	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	..	...	13 —	13 —
Anádra	9 3& 10 3	8 9& 9 3	...		5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	...	.	10 14	10 10
Shahpura	9 6	9 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	13 4	13 —	11 12	11 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 2 & 8 9½	8 2 & 8 7	10 —	10 5	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 7	9 11	10 — & 11 4	10 — & 10 10
Jaisalmer	6 9	7 8			6 —	6 —	7 3	7 6	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 3
Bikaner	7 5	7 —	9 4	9 6	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	8 8	9 —
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	10 8	12 8	10 —	10 10
Nimach Cantonment	9 4	9 4			6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	9 4	10 —
Gwalior	7 15½	7 15½	9 ½	9 ½	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 6	10 4½	10 1½	9 9	9 9
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 8	8 12	11 —	9 8		...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 —	9 4	9 8
Submontane, Ferozpur	8 12	7 12	12 12	10 8	...	.	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	9 12
Ballia												
Azamgarh												
Gorakhpur	8 5	7 10	9 12	10 —	.	...	7 8	7 10	10 12	10 —	9 14	9 4
Basti	8 14	8 —	13 —	10 12	...	..	8 4	8 2	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —		...	7 8	7 12	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
	8 4	8 2	12 —	12 —		..	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	9 4	9 4

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
...	...	...	.	11 —	9 8	10 12	10 12	9 8	8 8	11 —		*Submontane, west*—
11 —	10 8	10 3	10 —	10 3	9 —	11 —	9 12	8 3	7 7	10 9	11 —	Shahjahánpur
.	..			10 0	9 7	..	10 6	9 2	8 7	11 —	10 9	Budaun.
...	..	10 —	10 —	9 8½	10 —	9 4½	9 0	8 6	7 13	10 10	11 —	Pilibít
..	.	11 8	8 —	9 8	9 12	9 8	10 4	8 12	6 4	11 —	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	.		9 14	9 —	.		7 9	7 5	11 4	11 —	Moradabad.
			...	9 6	8 13	..	9 3	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
10 12	10 12	9 11	9 11	9 7	9 15	10 3	10 3	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar
10 —	10 —			8 12	8 14	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Sahárunpur.
												Dehra-Dún.
		...		7 4	7 4	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	*Hills*—
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	8 8*	8 —*		...	6 —†	6 —†	6 8	8 8	Naini Tal.
8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Almora.
												Garhwál
												Oudh—
	.			9 8	9 —		10 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	*Southern*—
...	.			11 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 4	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh.
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
	.		.	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
11 8	11 8	10 —	10 8	10 6	10 4	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	.		..	10 —	9 8	...	10 —	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
												Hardoi.
...	..			10 12	9 1	11 2	11 —	8 12	9 4	10 4	10 8	*Northern*—
	.			10 4	9 4	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
	..	8 —	8 —	10 6	8 10	10 8	10 12	13 14	15 4	10 8	10 8	Barabanki.
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	15 8	11 —	10 4	10 4	Gonda
.	13 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	9 —		11 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich.
11 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
												Kheri.
												Rajputana—
...	..	.		15 2	15 —	16 6	14 12			13 —	13 —	*Eastern*—
	..			18 2	18 12	22 8	23 7			10 —	9 11	Partábgarh
.		13 4½	14 1	13 4½	12 8	14 13½	14 13½	7 13	8 3½	10 8¾	10 8½	Banswára.
		.	.	18 —	16 —	20 —	20 —			11 8	11 8	Meywar (Udaipur)
...	..	.	..	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	.	.	12 8	12 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
..				11 —	10 13½				..	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
..		10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	11 8	11 4			12 8	12 8	Erinpura.
				9 13	9 6	13 6		6 —	.	11 —	11 —	Ajmere.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 12	11 4	11 —	11 8	‡	‡	12 8	12 8	Abu.
.	.			14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	.		10 4	10 8	Kishengarh.
..	.			13 8	13 12	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bundi
...	...	13 15	13 6	11 4	11 1½	13 15	13 9	..	..	9 13½	9 7	Kotah.
...	..	.		9 10	9 9	9 10	10 4	..		10 12	10 12	Jhallawar.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	{ 8 8& 9 8	8 8& 9 4 }	10 —	10 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Tonk
												Jaipur
...	.	11 4	11 4	8 12	9 6			11 4	11 4	11 1½	10 15	Kerauli.
...	..	9 4½	9 —	8 15½	8 15½			11 4	11 4	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
...		9 12	9 12	9 11	9 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
...	...	9 12	9 12	9 10¼	9 12½	10 12	10 12	11 8	12 7½	12 7	12 8¾	Alwar.
...	.	...	.	13 —	13 —			..	.	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
‡	‡	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	.	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	.	...	6 8	6 8	...		..	.	13 8	14 —	Bálmer
...	...	..	...	10 4	10 2	14 12	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
..	...	.	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 —		..	12 —	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	..	..	8 7	9 1	11 4	11 4	6 9	6 9	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	..	7 3	7 3	...	..			21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
..	..	...	.	8 8	8 8			7 8	7 8	11 4	11 6	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	..	...	8 12	11 4	10 12	11 8	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 4	Indore
‡	‡	.	.	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...		7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	10	10 5½	7 11½	7 11½	10 10	10 10	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
§	§	§	§	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	§	§	11 —	11 —	*Southern*—
§	§	7 12	7 12	9 14	10 4	9 12	10 4	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Hissar.
												Ferozpur.
‖	‖	7 12	7 12	10 2	9 12	10 12	9 8	6 12	6 12	13 2	13 6	*Central*—
§	§	15 —	8 —	10 4	9 14	10 —	10 —	§	§	13 8	13 12	Lahore
§	§	‖	‖	9 4	9 8	9 8	10 —	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujránwala.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	9 14	9 12	9 12	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
												Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ‖ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice. Best sort		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 6	8 2	11 12	11 —			7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 4	9 4
Delhi	8 6	8 8	12 8	10 —			8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 12
Rohtak	8 4	8 4	10 —	9 —			8 12	8 12	9 4	9 8	8 8	9 —
Karnál	8 8	8 —	12 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 8			8 4	8 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	9 4
Ludhiána	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 4			7 8	7 12	10 —	10 4	9 8	9 8
Jalandhar	9 —	8 8	9 —	9 —			7 8	7 8	‡	‡	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —			8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Gurdáspur	9 8	8 —	11 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	8 12	8 —	12 —	9 12			7 4	7 8	11 —	10 —	8 12	9 8
Siálkot	8 4	7 12	12 —	11 —			7 4	8 —	10 8	9 8	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —			7 2	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Kángra	9 8	9 8	10 —	11 —			9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	8 12	7 12	13 —	11 12			6 8	6 8	11 12	11 12	8 12	8 12
Hazára	8 14	9 2	12 4	13 —			8 —	8 4	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pesháwar	8 2	8 8	12 —	13 —			7 8	7 8	13 —	14 —	9 —	10 —
Kohát	8 12	9 1	14 —	15 —			9 1	9 3	†	‡	10 3	11 8
Bannu	8 6	10 2	13 —	17 —			7 13	8 12	12 —	15 —	7 10	11 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —			6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Jhang	6 8	6 12	12 —	10 12			8 —	7 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Multan	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	9 4	10 —	9 —	9 8
Montgomery	8 2	8 —	*	11 —			7 6	8 8	10 —	10 8	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	7 13	9 1	12 8	12 3			6 4	6 4	10 10	12 —	8 12	10 10
Muzaffargarh	8 4	8 4	*	11 —			8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	7 3	8 9	9 6	10 15			7 —	7 —	9 4	10 15	9 6	10 5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	7 8	8 —			6 6	6 6	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	6 —	6 —			11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —			13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	8 —				7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —		
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 8	...		8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	10 8	12 —
Quetta	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	9 —	9 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7			7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	.	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 2	7 15	7 15
Alibág	5 9	5 9			9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14			7 5	7 5
Bombay	7 2	6 8	.	...	6 6	7 —	8 7	8 7	8 9	9 13	8 10	9 4
Tanna	6 6	7 5		..	6 7	6 8	8 5	8 13	*	*	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dhárwar	9 3	9 3		..	9 9	9 9	10 1	10 1	11 5	13 3	11 3	12 2
Belgaum	8 2	8 10	.	.	8 10	9 2	8 15	9 7	10 6	11 7	9 12	11 3
Sattára	7 7	7 10	..	..	6 1	6 4	7 7	7 13	6 4	8 13	8 —	8 2
Sholapur	7 7	7 7	.		7 10	7 10	9 4	9 4	11 3	11 3	8 15	8 15
Bijapur	8 —	8 —		...	5 9	5 9	8 8	8 8	9 14	9 14	8 13	8 13
Poona	6 6	6 6		.	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11		.	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	8 12	8 12
Násik	8 4	7 14		..	6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	9 2	9 2	7 12	7 12
Dhulia	7 —	7 7		..	6 1	6 8	7 9	7 9	8 10	9 1	8 4	8 4
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 15	6 15	10 3	10 3	8 13	8 13
Broach	8 —	8 —		...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	8 8	8 8
Kaira	9 4	8 5	...	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 2
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —			6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Ahmadabad	8 8	8 —			7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —
Godhra	8 8	8 8	.		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	..	.	9 8	9 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	..		5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 10	9 10	...		5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	9 13	9 13	9 2	9 2
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	.		5 9	5 11	7 3	7 3	9 3	9 1	..	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 —	..	..	6 4	7 —	7 4	7 4	8 8	9 —	8 8	9 —
Hoshangabad	8 10	8 10	...	.	6 1	6 10	7 8	7 —	9 2	9 13		
Betul	8 8	8 8			6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	9 1	9 1	.	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8		..	6 2	6 2	7 4	7 4	9 10	10 4	...	..
Nagpur	9 6	9 6	...		8 2	6 4	9 6	9 6	10 15	10 15	...	...
Wardha	8 14	8 14	.	..	5 —	6 13	8 —	8 —	8 9	9 11	.	.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, ghola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 8	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
11 8	10 —	10 —	‡	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 12	‡	‡	12 12	11 8	Ambala
†	†	9 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	7 4	7 4	12 8	13 —	Ludhiana.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	10 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
‡	‡	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 12	10 —	9 12	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
†	†	5 12	7 4	10 —	9 —	10 —	‡	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 4	10 —	9 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Siálkot.
												Hilly—
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 4	9 12	9 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	‡	‡	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	9 12	9 —	8 12	9 4	9 8	*	*	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
‡	†	‡	‡	9 4	9 10	9 10	11 —	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	9 4	10 —	9 —	9 6	9 2	10 —	13 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	10 5	10 12	10 8	11 8	†	†	21 11	21 11	Kohát
8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	9 8	13 —	12 —	14 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	23 —	Bannu.
												Western—
8 —	12 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	8 12	9 —	9 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang
†	†	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 —	8 —	9 4	†	†	12 8	12 —	Multan
‡	‡	†	†	9 —	9 —	*	10 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	10 10	10 10	11 4	11 4	6 9	6 9	15 8	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 4	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 2	13 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	..			14 —	14 —	Karáchi
‡	‡	...	...	7 8	6 8	.	..	5 8	6 —	11 8	11 8	Hyderabad
‡	‡	...	.	5 —	5 —	...	...			12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	..	...	9 —	10 —		.	6 —	6 8	12 —		Shikárpur
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...		6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 14	11 2	11 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	6 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Kunkan—
11 11	11 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	.		11 8	11 8	Karwar
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
...	..	.	...	6 13	8 1	...	...	6 2	6 2	13 9	13 9	Alibág
10 2	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 10	11 9	11 9	Bombay
*	*	...	...	8 7	9 5	..	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
..	..	...	...	9 2	9 9	...	...	7 13	8 11	12 12	12 12	Dharwar.
15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 13	7 13	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
*	*	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	11 5	11 5	Satara.
*	*	...	...	9 —	9 7	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	7 9	7 9	10 3	10 3	Bijápur
11 14	11 14	...	...	8 1	7 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 5	10 12	Poona
												Khándesh—
.	.	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	..	8 6	9 1	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
9 12	9 12	...	...	8 9	8 9		..	7 2	7 2	12 11	12 1	Násik
*	*	...	...	7 7	9 1	..	..	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	7 14	8 5	...	.	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Surat.
*	*	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira
10 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	.	...	7 —	7 4	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
11 —	11 —	...	...	10 8	10 8		.	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
13 —	13 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	..	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra
*	*	..	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	..	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 —	6 4	64 —	64 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	..	8 15	8 10	...	..	6 1	6 1	11 6	11 5	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 8	. .	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 10	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	. .	...	7 13	7 13	9 1	10 11	Wardha

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 12	8 12	.	...	5 13	6 6	7 2	7 2	10 11	12 —	...	...
Saugor	7 8	7 8	...		6 1	6 1	6 9	6 9	10 7	10 6	...	...
Damoh	7 8	7 8	...	..	7 8	7 1	8 —	8 2	..	..	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 8	11 —	10 8	..	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	..	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Seoni	10 12	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —		...	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	8 12	9 4	...	...	.	.	8 —	7 8			...	...
Chánda	9 13	9 13	.		...		8 15	9 —	10 14	9 15	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 2	10 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	...	.	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	9 8	10 —		...	...	..
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —	.	...	8 —	10 4	10 —	11 8	...	.	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 4	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 10	10 —
Basim	8 4	7 12	...	..	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 4	10 4	10 4	..	.
Akola	8 —	7 12	..	..	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 8	10 4	9 12		..
Ellichpur	8 —	7 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 —	8 —	8 —
Amraoti	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 —	0 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —
Wun	6 4	6 8	.	..	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	7 8	7 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 6	*	*	5 14	5 3	7 4	7 4	10 14	11 11½	11 11½	12 7
Bolaram	5 13	5 15	*	*	5 4	5 6	6 6	6 9	11 3	12 2		*
Chadarghát	6 12	7 —	*	*	7 4	7 12	8 —	8 12	11 8	12 4	14 8	13 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	..	...	.				10 2	10 2	...	...		...
S Canara	.	.			.		10 10	10 10		..	..	
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	.	.			..		10 6	10 14	13 14	15 3	19 2	20 11
Nilgiris	.	.	.	..	.	..	8 —	8 —			*	
Salem	.	.			..	...	12 3	12 3	18 —	18 14	18 14	19 5
Central—												
Bellary	..	..	.		..	.	9 3	9 3	10 13	12 6	.	...
Anantapur	..	.	...	...	..	..	8 10	8 10	14 3	13 14	..	...
Cuddapah	..	.	.	.	..	..	8 5	8 5	13 —	14 10	11 10	11 10
Karnul	.	..				...	8 10	8 10	13 3	14 —	..	.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	.	.	.		..	9 8	9 8	...	..	..	...
Vizagapatam	..	..	..		.	...	9 5	9 5	...		14 —	14 —
Godavari		.		.	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 6	15 6	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	...		..	.	...	8 8	8 14	15 13	15 13	*	*
Nellore	..	.	...	.	.		12 8	12 13	14 5	16 14	11 13	12 10
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	.	.	...	...	10 14	11 5	14 6	14 6	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 14	10 14	.	..	..	..
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 8	11 8	16 6	12 11	*	*
S Arcot	..	..	...	..	..	...	14 —	14 —	...	.	18 8	18 8
Tanjore	..	..	..		..	...	13 6	13 6	.	...	23 3	23 3
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	.	...	..	12 —	12 5	18 3	17 3	19 2	20 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...	.	..	...	12 6	12 6	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	..	.	.	.	...	11 13	12 11	*	16 3	14 11	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 4	.	.	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	14 —	16 —	24 —	24 —
Bangalore	7 —	7 11	6 12	6 14	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	13 9	13 11	.	...
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	0 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	12 8	15 —	20 —	20 —
Hassan			7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	.	.	...	..
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6		...	8 6	8 6	11 9	11 13	14 15	14 11	...	
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	16 —	17 —	15 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	7 8	8 8	11 —	12 8	...	..	...	..
Aden	6 4	6 4		...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kadun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*cont d.*
...	...	...	...	9 2	10 1	...	..	10 11	.	9 13	9 10	*Central*— Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	.	6 6	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	...	..	5 13	8 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh
...	...	...		11 —	11 —		.	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	..	...	6 —	7 —	9 12	9 2	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	.	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Bálaghát.
...	...	...	.	10 —	11 4	...		6 8	6 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	7 11	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	.	10 8	10 —	..	...	8 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	.	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	7 8	8 —	9 2	9 4	Sambalpur.
					•							
												Berar—
...	9 —	.	..	8 14	9 8	...		7 8	8 4	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	.	...	...	9 —	8 —	.	...	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	Basim
...	..		...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	11 8	11 8	Akola
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	..	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	9 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	..	..	..	8 —	8 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
13 13	14 7	...	•	10 3	10 3	.	•	8 4½	9 4	9 —	8 12	Secunderabad
	•	.	•	9 14	10 11	...	•	...	•	8 2	8 6	Bolaram
.	•	..	•	9 8	10 4	...	•		•	8 8	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
...	.		.	.		.	.			12 —	12 —	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
...	..			.	.					11 3	11 3	S Canara
18 —	18 —			.						10 5	10 11	*South, central*— Coimbatore.
.	.	..	.	.	..	..		.	..	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
20 8	20 2									11 5	11 5	Salem
15 8	16 8	.		..	..			.	.	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	*Central*— Bellary
16 8	16 8	..	..		.	. .				11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
17 5	16 14	..	.	.	.	..	.	.		12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
15 8	15 8		.		...			.		10 2&12 —	10 2&12—	Karnul
12 8	12 8	.	.	..				.	.	11 5	11 5	*East Coast, north*— Ganjam.
16 5	15 11	.	.		...		.		.	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
14 11	14 11	.	..	..	...					12 2	12 2	Godávari
16 14	15 14	..	.	...	.	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	*East Coast, central*— Kistna
16 14	19 —	.	..	..	.	.			...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	..	..	..		12 8	12 8	*East Coast, south*— Madras
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
19 3	19 3	..	..	.	...	...	..	.	..	12 2	12 2	N Arcot.
19 2	19 2	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	12 13	12 13	S Arcot.
24 3	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
21 10	22 14	.			...	...	..	..		11 10	11 5	Trichinopoly.
•	•	.	..	.	..	.	...	..		13 8	13 8	*Southern*— Tinnevelly.
18 10	20 14	.	...	..	...		..	...		12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
22 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	10 4	10 4	..	...	12 —	16 —	10 4	10 4	Mysore
19 7	19 14	..	.	8 12	9 —	.		12 9	12 13	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Kolar
23 —	23 —	.		8 —	8 —	...	..	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
23 8	23 8	.	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	8 —	8 8	Hassan
22 —	22 —	.	..	10 —	10 —	..	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
18 2	19 14	...	.	10 4	10 4	...	...	12 10	13 2	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
18 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
20 8	21 8	...	.	16 —	14 8	...	...	...	.	9 8	...	Coorg.
•	•	...		5 10	5 10	...	..	6 4	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

• Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	1st November 1896 to 1st May 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	399,366	5,765,408
	Exports	34,908	3,566,192
		+364,458	+2,199,216
RANGOON	Imports	2,969	230,323
	Exports	582,728	19,401,892
		−579,759	−19,171,569
MADRAS	Imports	56,300	595,300
	Exports	4,300	142,900
		+52,000	+452,400
BOMBAY	Imports	193,100	5,598,800
	Exports	207,200	3,043,000
		−14,100	+2,555,800
KARACHI	Imports	44,100	333,571
	Exports	108,900	1,463,676
		−64,800	−1,130,105
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 1st May 1897.
PATNA	Imports	25,300	441,300
	Exports	25,900	355,700
		−600	+85,600
GAYA (*preceding week*)	Imports	6,800	67,000
	Exports	100	87,800
		+6,700	−20,800
SHAHABAD	Imports	12,700	143,400
	Exports	21,500	152,800
		−8,800	−9,400
SÁRAN	Imports	58,900	564,600
	Exports	7,100	79,700
		+51,800	+484,900
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	14,800	237,200
	Exports	200	25,800
		+14,600	+211,400
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	42,200	322,694
	Exports	1,900	13,126
		+40,300	+309,568
DARBHANGA	Imports	84,000	393,400
	Exports	2,400	62,400
		+81,600	+331,000
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,200	101,600
	Exports	27,400	659,900
		−17,200	−558,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur	Imports	14,900	146,343
	Exports	18,300	588,104
		−3,400	−441,761
Purnea	Imports	5,600	37,835
	Exports	8,000	70,264
		−2,400	−32,429
Malda	Imports	...	..
	Exports	...	700
		...	−700
Santhal Parganas (*incomplete*)	Imports	12,100	64,800
	Exports	11,300	316,800
		+800	−252,000
Rajshahi Division—			
Rajshahi	Imports	15,100	249,100
	Exports	2,400	37,000
		+12,700	+212,100
Dinajpur (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	25,900
	Exports	19,000	272,300
		−19,000	−246,400
Jalpaiguri	Imports	12,300	121,703
	Exports	...	2,229
		+12,300	+119,474
Darjeeling	Imports	3,500	69,300
	Exports	500	2,000
		+3,000	+67,300
Rangpur	Imports	3,400	16,700
	Exports	1,300	22,600
		+2,100	−5,900
Bogra (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	1,200
	Exports	14,400	204,400
		−14,300	−203,200
Pabna („)	Imports	16,900	161,500
	Exports	700	13,700
		+16,200	+147,800
Dacca Division—			
Dacca (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	5,000
	Exports	600	10,400
		−100	−5,400
Naraingani	Imports		20,000
	Exports	...	150,400
		..	−130,400
Maimensingh (*preceding week*)	Imports	687	69,710
	Exports	123	2,909
		+564	+66,801
Faridpur	Imports	2,300	60,200
	Exports	2,600	65,100
		−300	−4,900
Backergani	Imports	100	300
	Exports	3,100	16,300
		−3,000	−16,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,600	7,800
	Exports	700	21,500
		+900	−13,700
NOAKHALI	Imports	·	100
	Exports	900	3,900
		−900	−3,800
CHITTAGONG	Imports	17,900	240,331
	Exports	5,800	48,320
		+12,100	+192,011
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	8,100	78,700
	Exports	61,600	918,500
		−53,500	−839,800
BIRBHUM	Imports	1,400	16,800
	Exports	28,800	1,148,300
		−27,400	−1,131,500
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,100	39,700
	Exports	1,600	12,500
		+500	+27,200
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	900	17,500
	Exports	200	16,600
		+700	+900
NADIA	Imports	31,700	344,300
	Exports	25,800	532,400
		+5,900	−188,100
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	5,000	13,400
	Exports	7,300	182,200
		−2,300	−168,800
JESSORE	Imports	8,500	142,400
	Exports	2,500	52,000
		+6,000	+90,400
KHULNA	Imports	·	2,200
	Exports	100	28,200
		−100	−26,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	16,600	119,700
	Exports	·	1,400
		+16,600	+118,300
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,100	65,600
	Exports	300	3,400
		+4,800	+62,200
SINGHBHUM („)	Imports	200	2,500
	Exports	3,400	32,900
		−3,200	−30,400
RANCHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	1,357
	Exports	700	5,487
		−600	−4,130

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*

(*Indian maunds*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 1st May 1897	30th January to 1st May 1897.
BENGAL—*concld*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	100
	Exports	3,000	211,300
		−3,000	−211,200
BALASORE	Imports	2,500	9,900
	Exports	31,400	539,800
		−28,900	−529,900
PURI	Imports	9	656
	Exports	3,541	9,274
		−3,532	−8,618
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	3,159	145,437
	Exports	7,496	49,546
		−4,337	+95,891
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	3,600	162,100
	Exports	33,200	108,800
		−29,600	+53,300
MEERUT	Imports	7,000	193,600
	Exports	33,300	106,200
		−26,300	+87,400
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	200	32,400
	Exports	43,300	117,400
		−43,100	−85,000
ALIGARH	Imports	5,100	92,400
	Exports	47,200	128,700
		−42,100	−36,300
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	930	62,350
	Exports	5,774	14,695
		−4,844	+47,655
AGRA	Imports	12,900	235,000
	Exports	12,500	123,200
		+400	+111,800
FARUKHABAD	Imports	5,300	79,000
	Exports	1,000	2,000
		+4,300	+77,000
MAINPURI	Imports	100	16,600
	Exports	700	2,400
		−600	+14,200
ETÁWAH	Imports	5,900	38,800
	Exports	200	4,600
		+5,700	+34,200
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	600	12,500
	Exports	7,200	40,100
		−6,600	−27,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 1st May 1897	30th January to 1st May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,300	112,500
	Exports	100	6,600
		+3,200	+105,900
Moradabad	Imports	1,900	147,400
	Exports	42,400	196,500
		—40,500	—49,100
Shahjahánpur	Imports	75	51,939
	Exports	16,601	80,650
		—16,526	—28,711
Budaun	Imports	.	2,300
	Exports	2,700	7,300
		—2,700	—5,000
Pilibít	Imports	700	45,800
	Exports	3,800	22,300
		—3,100	+23,500
Bareli	Imports	3,200	72,000
	Exports	17,500	68,800
		—14,300	+3,200
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	72,000	802,700
	Exports	22,500	166,700
		+49,500	+636,000
Fatehpur	Imports	2,800	65,300
	Exports	100	1,277
		+2,700	+64,023
Bánda	Imports	20,100	205,200
	Exports	...	2,100
		+20,100	+203,100
Hamírpur	Imports	2,100	37,000
	Exports	300	1,500
		+1,800	+35,500
Allahabad	Imports	27,600	676,600
	Exports	600	9,700
		+27,000	+666,900
Jhánsi	Imports	22,700	138,700
	Exports	200	7,600
		+22,500	+131,100
Jalaun	Imports	12,300	60,100
	Exports	600	10,000
		+11,700	+50,100
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	132,900	1,094,700
	Exports	800	30,600
		+132,100	+1,064,100
Mirzapur	Imports	2,400	70,715
	Exports	66	5,671
		+2,334	+65,044
Jaunpur	Imports	1,100	102,200
	Exports	3,600	26,300
		—2,500	+75,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Benares Division—*concld.*			
GHAZIPUR	Imports	6,300	77,100
	Exports	5,500	47,100
		+800	+30,000
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	500	21,000
	Exports	18,300	97,000
		—17,800	—76,000
BALLIA	Imports	2,648	27,605
	Exports	5,548	13,741
		—2,900	+13,864
GORAKHPUR	Imports	2,200	33,400
	Exports	57,100	144,800
		—54,900	—111,400
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	2,500
	Exports	...	...
		+100	+2,500
NAINI TAL	Imports	100	13,700
	Exports	6,500	63,300
		—6,400	—49,600
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	10,600	187,600
	Exports	4,100	57,800
		+6,500	+129,800
UNAO	Imports		52,300
	Exports	...	200
		..	+52,100
RAE-BARELI	Imports	700	150,500
	Exports	600	7,500
		+100	+143,000
SITAPUR	Imports	1,200	17,600
	Exports	24,900	128,600
		—23,700	—111,000
KHERI	Imports	100	8,900
	Exports	2,900	51,900
		—2,800	—43,000
HARDOI	Imports	300	108,400
	Exports	3,600	27,700
		—3,300	+80,700
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	5,900	137,100
	Exports	16,900	138,400
		—11,000	—1,300
GONDA	Imports	5,500	93,500
	Exports	11,700	38,200
		—6,200	+55,300
BAHRAICH	Imports	400	6,500
	Exports	16,100	44,700
		—15,700	—38,200
BARABANKI	Imports	5,700	43,500
	Exports	5,700	119 700
			—76,200
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	11,100	69,900
	Exports	1,610	38,910
		+9,490	+30,990

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897.
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	29,200	388,500
	Exports	1,200	11,200
		+28,000	+377,300
Rohtak	Imports	200	3,700
	Exports	...	3,400
		+200	+300
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,300	75,600
	Exports	12,600	44,000
		—8,300	+31,600
Delhi	Imports	32,900	462,500
	Exports	7,800	89,900
		+25,100	+372,600
Karnál	Imports	100	37,800
	Exports	600	6,700
		—500	+31,100
Ambala	Imports	9,500	183,800
	Exports	1,400	35,500
		+8,100	+148,300
Simla	Imports	5,700	24,600
	Exports	...	200
		+5,700	+24,400
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	3,000	28,400
	Exports	18,400	139,800
		—15,400	—111,400
Ludhiána	Imports	3,600	55,100
	Exports	9,600	311,600
		—6,000	—256,500
Ferozpur	Imports	2,700	94,200
	Exports	12,800	348,700
		—10,100	—254,500
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	700	116,200
	Exports	400	41,000
		+300	+75,200
Jhang	Imports	600	22,200
	Exports	100	2,700
		+500	+19,500
Montgomery	Imports	1,300	82,600
	Exports	..	7,400
		+1,300	+75,200
Lahore	Imports	11,325	279,280
	Exports	12,654	49,760
		—1,329	+229,520
Amritsar	Imports	6,800	133,400
	Exports	26,000	122,800
		—19,200	+10,600
Gurdáspur	Imports	1,400	35,[illegible]00
	Exports	10,000	85,0[illegible]8
		—8,600	—49,9[illegible]8

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	1,600	46,400
	Exports	2,000	35,400
		−400	+11,000
Gujrát	Imports	800	96,700
	Exports	600	6,100
		+200	+90,600
Gujránwála	Imports	2,800	85,200
	Exports	14,100	54,700
		−11,300	+30,500
Shahpur	Imports	1,100	49,200
	Exports	2,400	22,200
		−1,300	+27,000
Jhelam	Imports	3,760	138,953
	Exports	1,071	8,939
		+2,689	+130,014
Ráwalpindi	Imports	31,600	314,151
	Exports	3,000	33,600
		+28,600	+280,551
Pesháwar Division—			
Pesháwar	Imports	8,500	128,900
	Exports	700	114,500
		+7,800	+14,400
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	200	1,170
	Exports	2,600	50,757
		−2,400	−49,587
Dera Ismail Khan	Imports	600	7,400
	Exports	600	57,600
		..	−50,200
Muzaffargarh	Imports	25	4,456
	Exports	200	31,500
		−175	−27,044
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	31,800	183,900
	Exports	12,000	155,700
		+19,800	+28,200
Kaira	Imports	15,700	102,600
	Exports	9,200	145,200
		+6,500	−42,600
Panch Mahals (*preceding week*)	Imports	3	5,017
	Exports	35,865	353,342
		−35,862	−348,325

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 1st May 1897	30th January to 1st May 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd*			
BROACH	Imports	5,700	246,600
	Exports	3,500	173,800
		+2,200	+72,800
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	32,000	262,200
	Exports	6,700	88,700
		+25,300	+173,500
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports		761
		..	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	10,321	64,257
	Exports	...	881
		+10,321	+63,376
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	31,500	325,000
	Exports	..	1,200
		+31,500	+323,800
NÁSIK	Imports	16,800	198,200
	Exports	5,900	51,100
		+10,900	+147,100
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	5,100	92,100
	Exports	3,600	42,600
		+1,500	+49,500
POONA	Imports	33,500	345,721
	Exports	400	13,400
		+33,100	+332,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports	1,600	68,900
	Exports	100	51,300
		—1,500	+17,600
SATARA	Imports	10,688	183 480
	Exports	252	5,764
		+10,436	+177,716
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	13,700	177,900
	Exports	1,800	142,400
		+11,900	+35,500
BIJÁPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,100	177,100
	Exports	500	7,000
		+9,600	+170,100
DHARWAR	Imports	1,800	49,633
	Exports	15,700	210,221
		—13,900	—160,588
TANNA	Imports	2,400	48,200
	Exports	1,200	159,300
		+1,200	—111,100
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,600	67,819
	Exports	5,600	87,097
		—1,000	—19,278
KOLHAPUR	Imports	26,057	282,368
	Exports	1,454	39,361
		+24,603	+243,007
KANARA	Imports	...	12,900
	Exports	...	104,500
		...	—91,600
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	33,600	359,700
	Exports	1,100	9,900
		+32,500	+349,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,546	84,588
	Exports	38,414	686,966
		−34,868	−602,378
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	9,900	128,600
	Exports	16,000	144,900
		−6,100	−16,300
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	600	7,500
	Exports	5,000	141,500
		−4,400	−134,000
HYDERABAD *(preceding week)*	Imports	7,800	73,700
	Exports	7,400	91,600
		+400	−17,900
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	10,300	42,100
	Exports	300	17,000
		+10,000	+25,100
JUBBULPORE	Imports	9,300	155,000
	Exports	8,100	186,100
		+1,200	−31,100
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	3,100	28,000
	Exports	5,100	72,700
		−2,000	−44,700
HOSHANGABAD *(incomplete)*	Imports	7,300	82,400
	Exports	700	28,000
		+6,600	+54,400
NIMAR	Imports	4,200	100,900
	Exports	900	20,500
		+3,300	+80,400
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	1,200	40,300
	Exports	300	7,700
		+900	+32,600
NÁGPUR	Imports	31,700	227,500
	Exports	3,200	65,900
		+28,500	+161,600
CHÁNDA	Imports	...	9,300
	Exports	1,900	30,700
		−1,900	−21,400
BHANDÁRA	Imports	23,300	111,800
	Exports	1,300	36,400
		+22,000	+75,400
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	4,200	11,500
	Exports	20,000	358,100
		−15,800	−346,600
BILÁSPUR	Imports	1,100	54,459
	Exports	1,400	45,398
		−300	+9,061
SAMBALPUR	Imports	1,100	9,500
	Exports	16,200	[illegible]
		−15,100	[illegible]

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 1st May 1897.	30th January to 1st May 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	7,500	135,400
	Exports	300	6,100
		+7,200	+129,300
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	4,800	68,500
	Exports	7,500	28,000
		−2,700	+40,500
BULDÁNA	Imports	1,200	22,700
	Exports	400	1,900
		+800	+20,800
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	900	19,300
	Exports	11,000	75,900
		−10,100	−56,600
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	11,300	148,900
	Exports	1,600	15,900
		+9,700	+133,000
GODÁVARI	Imports	6,100	41,700
	Exports	38,000	433,600
		−31,900	−391,900
KISTNA	Imports	2,400	24,874
	Exports	16,000	521,207
		−13,600	−496,333
NELLORE	Imports	100	18,491
	Exports	1,300	32,204
		−1,200	−13,713
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	46,600
	Exports	1,100	13,800
		+1,600	+32,800
BELLARY	Imports	7,400	127,800
	Exports	5,400	32,406
		+2,000	+95,400
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,900	33,500
	Exports	8,700	55,300
		−6,800	−21,800
CUDDAPAH	Imports	4,300	79,900
	Exports	1,600	37,300
		+2,700	+42,600
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	8,500	122,000
	Exports	23,900	181,900
		−15,400	−59,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	300	12,700
	Exports	7,300	80,900
		−7,000	−68,200
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	600	69,700
	Exports	38,500	330,000
		−37,900	−260,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 1st May 1897	30th January to 1st May 1897
MADRAS—*contd*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	16,000
	Exports	12,200	120,100
		−10,400	−104,100
COIMBATORE	Imports	8,400	137,900
	Exports	25,800	448,200
		−17,400	−310,300
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	2,852	27,109
	Exports	7,552	93,571
		−4,700	−66,462
TANJORE	Imports	5,100	59,300
	Exports	66,900	1,363,200
		−61,800	−1,303,900
MADURA	Imports	2,900	45,200
	Exports	24,900	199,600
		−22,000	−154,400
TINNEVELLY	Imports	27,700	305,300
	Exports	24,100	280,700
		+3,600	+24,600
MALABAR	Imports	133,700	890,300
	Exports	42,700	236,500
		+91,000	+653,800
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	2,800	99,820
	Exports	32,500	574,490
		−29,700	−474,670

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

TO

THE INDEX TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART I, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1896.

Page 7.—Bower, Captain H *Insert* "brevet" before the word "Maj." and *omit* "and appointed to D S. O."

Page 8.—Cadell, Lieutenant A. *Insert* "brevet" before the word "Maj" and *omit* "appointed to the D. S O."

Page 13.—DeBrath, Captain E. *Add* "1" after "bt lt co." in line 2, and *omit* "appointed to D S. O."

Page 15.—Egerton, Captain R. G. *Omit* "and appointed to D. S. O."

Page 15.—Elliot, Lieutenant-General E L. *For* "Lt.-Genl." *read* "Lt.-Col."

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th May 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1406 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 1st May 1897:—

No 164 of 1897.—Messrs. Ralli Bros of Bombay, for improved grids for ginning.

No. 165 of 1897.—Edward Robinson, engineer, of 4, Castelnau gardens, Barnes, S. W. London, for an improved apparatus for withering tea, and for various drying purposes.

No 166 of 1897.—Johwar Chandra Majumdar, son of the late Haranatha Majumdar, talukdar, of village Aghaid, in the district of Dacca, for an improved paddy-husking and rice-cleaning machine.

No. 167 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No 144 of 1897

No 168 of 1897.—James Philip Erie, engineer, of 1900, East 5th street, city and county of Los Angeles, and state of California, United States of America, for improvements in motor vehicles.

No 169 of 1897.—The Anglo-French motor carriage Co, Ld., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in motor or horseless carriages

No 170 of 1897.—David John Russell Duncan, civil engineer, of 28, Victoria street, Westminster, for improvements in the means of jointing mains, pipes and other conduits for water, gas, and other fluids and vapours

No 171 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for improved means for preventing the fraudulent refilling of bottles and other containers, and verifying the genuineness of their contents.

No 172 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly, gentlemen, both of Paris, for labels and vouchers for guaranteeing authenticity and origin.

No 173 of 1897.—Theophil Pfister, manufacturer, of 45, Holborn Viaduct, London, and Emil Barthels, merchant, of Mattapoisette, Bedford Park, London, for improvements in cloisonne work.

No. 174 of 1897.—Arthur Harry Briggs, spinner and manufacturer, of Briggella mills, Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in drawing or spinning rollers

No 175 of 1897.—Campbell Thomson, superintending engineer, railway branch, Indian public works department, Quetta, British Baluchistan, for a combined iron and wood railway sleeper.

No 176 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 99 of 1897

No 177 of 1897.—Robert Jack, vigneron, of Rutherglen, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in paper bags.

No 1407 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of

one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 188 of 1896.—The Improved Patent Forced Draught Furnace Syndicate, Limited, of 73, Queen Victoria street, in the city and county of London, for an improved device for equalizing the forced draught for destructor or other furnaces. (Specification filed 17th February 1897.)

No. 257 of 1896.—Colonel Charles Howard Peiegrine Christie, Royal Engineers, examiner of Public works accounts, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for apparatus and arrangements for pulling punkahs (Specification filed 5th April 1897.)

No 283 of 1896.—Joel James Deeble, metallurgist, of Rae street, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved machine for use in the extraction of gold from auriferous material by the aid of chemical solvents. (Specification filed 26th April 1897.)

No. 337 of 1896.—Joseph George Nash, engineer, of Hindmarsh square, and Arthur Onslow Whitington, accountant, of Currie street, both in Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, for improvements in apparatus for automatically indicating numbers or changes of numbers simultaneously with the action of a press for marking or embossing tickets. (Specification filed 15th April 1897.)

No 351 of 1896.—Walter Augustus Gaskins, gentleman, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, for improved chair wedges for railways and tramways (Specification filed 24th April 1897.)

No 364 of 1896.—William Hugh Woodcock, civil engineer, of 25, Auckland hill, West Norwood, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in roller bearings. (Specification filed 24th April 1897.)

No 381 of 1896.—Samuel Benjiman Allison, gentleman, of New Orleans, Louisiana, one of the United States of America, at present of Guatemala, Central America, for improvements in machines for separating and cleaning the fibres of plants of every description. (Specification filed 22nd April 1897.)

No 382 of 1896.—Mephan Ferguson, engineer, of the "Olderfleet," 475, Collins street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improved means for joining the edges of metal plates or sheets to each other, principally useful in the manufacture of pipes. (Specification filed 26th April 1897.)

No 383 of 1896.—Samuel Willoughby, engineer, of Devon house, St Mary's grove, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with destructor furnaces for the treatment of town refuse. (Specification filed 26th April 1897.)

No 385 of 1896.—Frank Lambert, manufacturer, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, for a type writer. (Specification filed 26th April 1897.)

No. 36A of 1897.—Siddi Schwarzenberger, director of a society, of 38, im Liutz, Francfort on the Main, in the German Empire, for improvements in apparatus for releasing horses from vehicles (Specification filed 22nd April 1897.)

No 46 of 1897.—Sophus Hartmann, manufacturer, of Berlin, and Hermann Bultmann, merchant, of Bremen, both in the Empire of Germany, for improved mechanism for transmission of force. (Specification filed 22nd April 1897.)

No. 1408 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No 59 of 1888.—Henry Arnold Jones, on behalf of the Cassel Gold Extracting Co, Ld., of 157, West George street, Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds. (From 12th July 1897 to 12th July 1898.)

No 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs and phonograms (From 30th April 1897 to 30th April 1898.)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonogram blanks, and phonograms, and processes of making the same. (From 30th April 1897 to 30th April 1898.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds, and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records, and in materials or compositions for such surfaces. (From 30th April 1897 to 30th April 1898)

No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (From 30th April 1897 to 30th April 1898)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, and in surfaces for receiving such sound record, and methods of making and using such surfaces (From 30th April 1897 to 30th April 1898)

No 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus; and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces. (From 30th April 1897 to 30th April 1898)

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison, electrician, of Llewellyn Park, in the county of Essex, and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (From 2nd September 1897 to 2nd September 1898)

No 267 of 1890.—Charles Arthur Turton, manager, Lukwah Tea Co, Upper Assam, for improvements in the methods, machinery and appliances used for withering or dessicating tea leaf (From 12th May 1897 to 12th May 1898)

No 314 of 1890.—Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgist of Spring grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing copper tubes, sheets, strips and wires by electrolysis. (From 20th May 1897 to 20th May 1898)

No 19 of 1892.—George William Rowe and William George Heys, engineers, both of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in and relating to pneumatic and similar tyres. (From 6th July 1897 to 6th July 1898.)

No 90 of 1892.—Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming, of the firm of Fleming and Ferguson, engineers and ship-builders, Phœnix engine works, Paisley, Renfrewshire, and George Dixon, manager to Messrs John Musgrave and Sons, engineers, Globe iron works, Bolton, Lancashire, for improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure (From 18th July 1897 to 18th July 1898)

No. 213 of 1892.—Edison United Phonograph Co, Ld, of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in phonographs. (From 23rd November 1897 to 23rd November 1898)

No 328 of 1892.—Edward Nunan, engineer, of 166, Fleet street, London, for improvements connected with couplings used with flexible hose (From 22nd May 1897 to 22nd May 1898.)

No. 1409 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No 2 of 1892.—T E Thomson & Co.'s, Ld, invention for a "combined hand and leg cuff", and an improved mode of fastening for the same (Specification filed 30th January 1893)

No. 210 of 1892.—William Hawkins' and Thomas Hawkins' invention for improvements in and relating to means for generating fluid pressure for motive power and other purposes. (Specification filed 27th January 1893.)

No. 251 of 1892.—Paul de Susini's invention for a motor engine worked by ether, vapour or other volatile liquids. (Specification filed 31st January 1893.)

No. 252 of 1892.—Paul de Susini's invention for a motor engine worked by ether, vapour or other volatile fluid in combination with a steam engine. (Specification filed 31st January 1893.)

No. 253 of 1892.—Paul de Susini's invention for improvements in motor engines worked by ether, vapour or other volatile fluids in combination with a gas motor engine for the utilization of the waste heat thereof. (Specification filed 31st January 1893.)

No. 9 of 1893.—John Hern's invention for improvements in the construction of sanitary utensils for bedrooms, dry earth closets and house slops (Specification filed 28th January 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 219 of 1891.—Arthur Helnig's invention for improvements in button-hole sewing machines. (Specification filed 25th January 1892.)

No 313 of 1891.—John Gamgee's invention for improvements in condensing or liquefying vapours or gases, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 26th January 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays

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The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT OF 1896-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT PORTION	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1858-57	GRAND TOTAL
		Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Of 1865	Of 1879	Of 1893-94	Of 1893-94	TOTAL	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	TOTAL	Of 1870	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL			
Balance of 15th April, 1897 .	1,18,69,900	2,15,98,300	15,76,44,900	2,97,10,600	1,51,58,400	10,71,800	28,500	22,52,12,900	8,427	17,900	4,800	42,900	90,000	12,700	1,76,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,22,000	31,200	23,74,90,727
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London																						
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April, 1897 .			1,40,000					1,40,000														1,40,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April, 1897 .	500	4,000	22,000	5,000	1,000			32,000														32,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April, 1897 . . .		900	47,500	9,300	2,000			60,700												2,000	...	62,700
	1,18,70,400	2,16,03,400	15,78,54,400	2,97,25,100	1,51,61,400	10,71,800	28,500	22,54,45,600	8,427	17,900	4,800	42,900	90,000	12,700	1,76,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,77,25,927
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers .		24,200	13,08,500	1,84,000	43,50	40,000		16,00,200														16,00,200
Balance on 30th April, 1897	1,18,70,400	2,15,79,200	15,65,45,900	2,95,42,100	1,51,17,900	10,31,80	28,500	22,38,45,400	8,427	17,900	4,800	42,900	90,000	12,700	1,75,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,61,25,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 28th Feb., 1897 enfaced from India 9,558 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,535 lakhs
" 1st Mar., 1897, " 15th Mar., " ditto 5 " ditto 51 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 4 " ditto 28 "
" 1st Apl., " " 15th Apl., " ditto 1 " ditto 33 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 2 " ditto 16 "

9,570 lakhs 8,663 lakhs
8,663 "

Balance against India 1,007 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, the 5th May 1897

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of deposit	Name and rank of father	Corps	Names of children	Amount
				R a p
Prior to 1842	Collins,——, Sergeant		Two children	157 14 1
,,	Lee, E, Corporal		Two children	111 9 6
,,	Smith, Henry, Sergeant		Elizabeth	828 0 0
,,	Smith, D, Sergeant Major		Margaret	78 6 5
,,	Story,——, Sergeant		Thomas	117 5 4
,,	MacConnell, Sergeant		John	77 15 3
,,	Ratherford, Sergeant		Margaret	138 10 8
,,	Hewetson, William, Gunner		John	47 5 7
,,	Taylor, John, Private		John	214 11 11
,,	Conroy, Peter, Corporal		Thomas	274 14 6
,,	McCullum,——, Conductor		John	354 6 10
,,	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
,,	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
,,	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
,,	Cassidy,——, Corporal		John	61 3 9
,,	Hyde, Henry, Conductor		Thomas	187 1 10
,,	Hodgkinson, E, Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
,,	Anderson, William, Corporal	H C 1st En Regt	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
,,	White, W, Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
,,	Minogue, T, Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
,,	Tailor, John, Bombardier		Elizabeth	43 0 0
,,	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
,,	Sherrock, J, Corporal		Joseph	160 0 0
,,	Moore, Bombardier		Dorothy	5 9 5
,,	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant		George	11 8 2
,,	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L Infy	Mary Ann	16 12 0
,,	McCoy,——, Sub-Conductor		John and George	958 3 2
,,	Long, R, Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D	137 3 9
,,	Baker, H, Gunner	4th Co, 3rd Bn Arty	James	32 1 4
,,	Hills,——, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Sophia	30 1 1
,,	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
,,	McKenney, R, Bombardier	1st Co, 4th Bn Arty	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
,,	Smith, J, Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Margaret	6 6 5
,,	Byrne, F, Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn Arty	Charles	123 13 4
,,	Flynn, J, Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde H Arty	Elizabeth	6 1 4
,,	Fagan, J, Gunner	1st Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Mary and James	11 12 9
,,	Johnson, C, Gunner	1st Co, 5th B Arty	William	3 0 6
,,	Twoomey, M, Gunner	4th Co, 3rd B Arty	Michael, William, and Margaret	21 2 11
,,	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co, 2nd B Arty	John	65 11 9
,,	McCormick, J, Gunner	4th Co, 2nd Bn Arty	Bernard	116 10 9
,,	Gavin, J, Gunner	2nd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	Thomas and James	189 3 6
,,	Bryan, D, Sergeant		Mortimer	12 10 11
,,	Reid,——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
,,	South, John, Sergeant		Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
,,	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
,,	Blyth, John, Conductor		Children (names not recorded)	12 12 3
,,	Smith, T, Sergeant		Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
,,	Pierce, Q Mr Sergt	20th N I	Thomas	711 15 2
,,	Driver, J, Sergt Major		Robert, Charles and John	141 7 1
,,	Davis, D, Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde, II A.	Thomas	23 15 2
,,	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co, 4th B. Arty	John (died 11th May 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)		Bryan, Margaret and Wm	53 8 3
,, 29, 1849	(Not recorded)		Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L, Farrier Sergt	4th Troop, 2nd B II A	Ellen	112 9 0
Apl 3, ,,	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. Arty	Charlotte	4 2 8
,, 3, ,,	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En Lt Infy	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar 9, 1844	Sheeham, B, Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd Bn Arty	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sep 19, 1844	Andrews,——, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Nov 16, 1844	Gale,——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
,, 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt	1st Co., 2nd Bn Arty	James	156 12 5
,, 15, 1845	Godfrey,——, Sergt. Major		Harriett M and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry,——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9

Date	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children	Amount.
				R a. p
Feb 3, 1842	Wilson	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth	204 7 8
„ —, 1842	McCarthy—, Qr Mr Sergt	. ...	John	61 2 3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J, Drummer	68th Regt, N Infy	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A, Sergt Major	.. ..	Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt Major	2nd Bde, H Arty	Henry and James	292 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt	4th Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Owen	7 1 7
Sept 1, 1845	Ryan,—, Sergt	.....	Julia B and George J	120 13 0
Aug 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor	... .	Hannah	152 0 9
	Glasscan, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis Gunner	... .	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam T and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde, H Arty	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W, Sergt	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan 11, 1848	Byrnes,—, Corporal	..	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W, Staff Sergt	... .	C William and William H	148 3 5
Oct 16, 1848	Butcher, H, Sergt Major	Sirmoor Bn	Johannah, Federick, and David Edwin	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D, Private	2nd En Regt	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En B F	Sarah C	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En B F	John	7 6 1
Oct 12, 1849	Deare, W, Conductor	...	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov 21, 1849	Moget,—, Sergt Major		George	69 14 4
Feb 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn of Arty	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Umack, Patrick, Sergt	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29 15 0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehon, P, Gunner	Arty	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	William	9 11 11
Feb 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn of Arty	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt	Sappers and Miners	E W H.	97 2 6
Sept 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt	Arracan Bn	John	49 10 3
Jan 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd Bn of Arty.	William	206 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept 24, 1855	Franks, G, Bazar Sergt	. ...	Mary	566 3 10
Oct 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec 4, 28, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June , 1862	Keddie J, Private	2nd En B F	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G Battery, 22nd Bde, Royal Arty	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn 25th Bde, Royal Arty	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J, Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M and Elizabeth Ann	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct 9, 1871	York, R, Sergt	Arty	Henry J	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergt	2nd Lanc Fus	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
Apl 11, 1889	Hyland, M, Drummer	2nd Bn The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick	186 3 2

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

H E PASSY, *Major*,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND,
Calcutta, the 1st April, 1897

attempt to crush or struggle forwards, there would have been great loss of life, as, owing to the angle of the heel (about 50°) of the vessel, it was impossible to walk on the deck without holding on to the rails or ropes, and any struggling or pushing would have inevitably resulted in many men being precipitated into the water and drowned

25 There were numerous cases of great gallantry displayed by officers and men jumping off the rocks to save exhausted and drowning men I have not yet got the necessary evidence to enable me to give the names, as there is great difficulty in getting them to come forward, but I hope to obtain the evidence necessary for some cases soon, and will deal with the subject in a separate letter

26 At 6 A M, as the vessel had ceased heeling over and appeared to be held by the rocks, I gave permission to salve as much as possible. This work was carried on until 10 A M, when the 1st Lieutenant reported to me that it was unsafe to remain any longer on board as the sea was rising rapidly, and that he had given orders to cease work and remove everyone from the wreck. Sentries were posted to prevent anyone going on board

27 Previous to this, at 8 A M, I had proceeded to the village of Sainte Philippe and telegraphed to the British Consul at Saint Denis

28 During the day every thing possible was done for the men Provisions, etc, were ordered, and all arrangements made for the next day All necessary orders were issued to ensure the departure next morning from Sainte Philippe for Saint Pierre of all sick, women and children, *Warren Hastings* crew, and about 600 men, these (except vessel's crew) having nearly all saved boots The remaining men could not march as they had no boots

29 Lieutenant-Colonel Forestier-Walker and I left Sainte Philippe at 8-30 A M for Saint Pierre, arriving there at 2 A M, 15th instant, as it was necessary we should go on ahead to make arrangements for receiving and forwarding on the troops at Saint Pierre. This we did, and sent everyone on to Pointe des Galèts Harbour, Le Port de Réunion, in three special trains after their arrival at Saint Pierre on the 15th and 16th instant

30. At 4 A M of the 17th instant all were embarked on board the S S *Lalpoora*, which vessel I had chartered from the 15th instant We left Galèts Harbour, Réunion, the same evening, and arrived at Mauritius at 6 A M on the 18th instant, and being admitted to pratique at 0-15 P M the same day, came into the harbour and landed everyone

31 I left behind at Réunion Lieutenants St John and Windham, and 11 men of the R I M Troopship *Warren Hastings* to endeavour to salve as much baggage, etc, as possible.

32 I have now to bring to Your Excellency's notice the great kindness and hospitality shown to us by the inhabitants of Réunion Island, whether Government officials or otherwise

33 All through the time of our stay in the island, everything that was humanly possible was done to make the lot of all as comfortable as it could be made under the circumstances The people gave us of the best they had, and many refused to take payment of any kind, and from the officials we received every assistance, always kindly and cheerfully given

34 I have also to bring particularly to your notice the exceeding great kindness extended to us by Monsieur Coulon of Sainte Philippe. This gentleman kept open house while we stayed in the village The ladies were lodged in his house and were cared for by his family in the kindest manner It is difficult to express in words our gratitude for all that was done for them by this gentleman and his family

35 Also I wish to bring to your notice the great kindness and assistance we received from the following French officials

M le Maire de Sainte Philippe

Monsieur le Capitaine Berthe, Capitaine de Port le Port

Monsieur le Capitaine Jules Barre, Lieutenant de Port Saint Pierre

Monsieur Alfred Chaton, sous-officier, Gendarmerie

36 I have asked Her Majesty's Consul at Réunion to convey to each of these our thanks for the kindness and assistance so cheerfully given to us

37 Mr Bennett, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Réunion, was untiring in his efforts to do everything possible to facilitate the transporting of the men from Sainte Philippe to the *Lalpoora*, and it was mainly owing to his efforts that everything worked so smoothly with the people of the island Not being able to get down to Sainte Philippe himself, he sent his secretary, Mr Piat This officer stayed with me from first to last His services were invaluable He worked night and day, ready at all times to do anything required, and it would be gratifying if he received from the Government some mark of approval of his services

38 Your Excellency will, I feel sure, bring to the notice of our Government the great kindness and hospitality of the French people of Réunion, with a view to their receiving such acknowledgment as may be customary

39 The cause of the deplorable catastrophe is, I feel sure, the strong northerly current of 81 miles in 11 3 hours, in

conjunction with the thick weather at the time

40 At the time of the loss of the vessel there were on board, all told, 1,246

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. FORESTIER-WALKER, King's Royal Rifles, late Commanding Troops, R I M S *Warren Hastings*, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mauritius, dated 28th January 1896

1. I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, the following report of the circumstances connected with the loss of the R I M S *Warren Hastings*, of the troops on board of which I was in command

2. The ship left Cape Town on 6th instant with the head-quarters and four companies of 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, four companies, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, and one warrant officer and 24 men, Middlesex Regiment, *en route* to this island, where she was due at mid-day on 14th instant The total number of troops on board was 22 officers, 4 warrant officers, 940 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 ladies, 13 women and 10 children.

3 At 2-20 A M on the night of the 13th and 14th instant, I was awakened by a shock, and realizing from the grating sound what had occurred, I dressed hurriedly and went up to the bridge to report myself for orders to the Captain of the Ship, Commander G E Holland, D S O, Royal Indian Marine All this time drenching rain was falling in torrents and making a great noise, pouring on the awnings and decks, and the night was so intensely dark that it was impossible to distinguish anything more than a few feet away, and impossible to make out where the vessel was, or to see anything at all of the land, or the nature of the rocks on which she was lying, though it was believed that the vessel had struck on the coast of the Island of Reunion The sea at the time was calm, though there was a moderate swell The engines were then working at full speed ahead, and were kept so until stopped by the water

4 I received orders from Commander Holland to have all the troops fallen in down below, the guard alone being on the upper deck, and these were ordered down almost immediately after, leaving only such sentries as were necessary

5 On receiving a report that the rock against which the ship's bows were resting appeared to afford landing space, Commander Holland, at 3-25 A M, sent Lieutenants Dobbin and Windham, Royal Indian Marine, down over the bows, with blue lights, to investigate and report, and informed me that, if practicable, he would commence landing the men, in a similar way, as soon as possible. In order to facilitate this, I gave directions that the men should be formed up by regiments, the King's Royal Rifles on the port side and the York and Lancaster and details on the starboard side of the ship, so that the two forward companions could be used simultaneously

6 Up to this time, though the vessel was bumping heavily, she was lying on a fairly even keel, and Commander Holland therefore considered that the disembarkation of the ladies, women and children could with safety be deferred till day-light, as it could then be carried out with so much more safety and convenience to them, and orders were therefore issued, on his learning from the officers sent that landing was feasible, for the disembarkation of the men to commence. I had previously given instructions that such of the men as were able should fetch their rifles and boots, and at 4 A M disembarkation commenced by rope ladders on either side of the bow

7 At the same time, by Commander Holland's direction, I detailed two officers, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, the one Major Gore Browne, to land with the men and take command on shore, the other, Captain Prendergast, whose excellent knowledge of French was likely to be of good service, to proceed to the nearest village and try and make any arrangement possible for the reception of the ladies, women and children and men Very soon after 4 A M the vessel gave a heavy bump and a lurch to starboard, and as she appeared heeling over, everyone was ordered on the upper deck The men came up by various companies and the regularity of the disembarkation was not interfered with. At 4-20 A M, owing to the list increasing, Commander Holland deemed it necessary that the ladies, women and children, and such sick as required assistance, should be landed at once, and for this purpose suspended the disembarkation of the men till it was satisfactorily completed

8 The sea was by this time beginning to wash over the upper deck on the starboard side, and I received instructions to get all the men as far as possible over to the port side of the ship, and as Commander Holland considered that she was now in imminent danger of heeling right over and probably sinking in deep water, it became necessary to expedite the disembarkation, and orders were therefore given to discard both rifles and boots, this order was the more necessary, as it was impossible to move along the deck without using both hands to support oneself. At about this time, 4-35 A M, the electric light, which most fortunately had lasted so long, gave out, but happily it was almost day-light

9 The list to starboard still continuing to increase, Commander Holland, about

4·55 A M., gave permission to men who were good swimmers to drop off and swim ashore on the port side, a distance of some 30 yards, and the first man who did so, Private McNamara, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was successful in carrying a line to the land, by aid of which some three or four ropes were carried and made fast, and were the means of assisting a considerable number of men to the shore. Though the swell at the time was only moderate, the waves were breaking on the rocks with considerable force and the back-wash was sufficient to prevent anyone landing without assistance, and groups of men were all along the shore helping others as they came near. By this time, too, in addition to the ladders already mentioned, one or two ropes had been hung over the bows, by which men clambered down on the rocks

10 The disembarkation of the troops was completed by 5-30 A M, and I then, by Commander Holland's directions, left the bridge and went ashore Here I learned that we were on the island of Réunion, and within about half a mile of the village of Sainte Philippe, and that Captain Prendergast was there making all the arrangements he could A little later, as it seemed that the vessel had settled down and showed no immediate signs of any further heeling over, Commander Holland authorized attempts being made to save the light baggage and anything else possible, and for this purpose I ordered two parties of 50 men each to be detailed from the King's Royal Rifles and York and Lancaster Regiment to assist, and to form a chain over the rocks from the wreck to the mainland of the island, where the baggage could be collected—a distance of about 100 yards The party of the former regiment was subsequently increased by about 25 or 30 more men, and the remainder of the troops I directed to be marched to the village. It was then found that, providentially, no lives among the troops had been lost

11 About 9 A M the parties mentioned above were relieved by some 80 or 100 men of the York and Lancaster Regiment, and these continued to work until 10 A M, when the 1st Lieutenant of the ship, Lieutenant St John, who was in charge at the time, considering the wreck to be unsafe, directed everyone to leave, and the whole of the troops, with the exception of a small guard placed over the baggage saved, with sentries close to the ship to prevent any looting, were then collected in the village of Sainte Philippe. The baggage was subsequently brought up the village, and the sentries, being relieved by the local French police, were withdrawn Commander Holland had previously proceeded to the village and placed himself in telegraphic communication with the British Consul at Saint Denis, and had also made every possible arrangement for the supply of rations to the troops, a considerable portion of which had to be brought from Saint Joseph, about 10½ miles distant, a sufficient quantity not being procurable at Sainte Philippe. This involved a certain amount of delay, but, fortunately, some preserved beef and biscuits had been saved from the wreck and were available for immediate issue.

12 During the day a reply was received from the Consul, stating that the H I S S *Lalpoora* was at Pointe-des-Galèts, and available to take on the troops, and I was informed she would probably be chartered for this purpose Saint Pierre, the nearest place, with a harbour, where there would be any chance of embarking the men, is distant from Sainte Philippe about 21 miles, and it was absolutely necessary that everyone should be got on there as soon as possible as the smaller towns and villages would be unable to find the requisite provisions for so large a force Carriage for the ladies, women and children and sick was essential, and, in addition, there were some 350 men without boots who could not possibly march the distance Commander Holland had, therefore, asked the aid of the local authorities at Saint Pierre and Saint Joseph to secure as many carriages and carts as could be got, and having arranged that the men capable of walking should march the following day, the 15th instant, to Saint Joseph, and that the ladies, women, children and sick and as many men as the carts procurable could carry should also start the following morning and go right through to Saint Pierre, he left for the latter place at 8 P M, 14th instant, taking me with him, with a view to making all further arrangements necessary

13 The command of the troops remaining at Sainte Philippe devolved on Major Kirkpatrick, York and Lancaster Regiment

14 The people of the village had been most kind in providing the best accommodation at their disposal, the sick being put up in the Mairie and the women and children in the convent The men were quartered in two empty enclosures, the best sleeping accommodation which was available being given them, and they were made as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances Commander Holland and I reached Saint Pierre about 2-15 A M on the 15th instant.

15 It had been his intention to have the H I S S *Lalpoora* brought round there, but she could not have entered the harbour, and the sea, on the morning of the 15th instant, was too high to admit of any boats passing in or out, so she was ordered to remain at Point-des-Galèts, and, as the railway begins at Saint Pierre, arrangements were made for a

special train to convey everyone to the former place to embark The old barracks at Saint Pierre were placed at our disposal and afforded sufficient and excellent accommodation, especially as it was not intended that anyone should stop there more than a few hours

16 I had directed Major Kirkpatrick to proceed in command of the party, about 600 strong, marching from Sainte Philippe to Saint Joseph, and left it to him to decide whether, after a rest and a meal there, the men were fit to complete the march to Saint Pierre the same day About 12 o'clock I received a telegram from him, saying he intended to halt at Saint Joseph for the night The ladies, women, children and sick arrived during the course of the day in carts and carriages, and at 8 P M a special train was got off, in which Commander Holland left, with the whole of them, nearly all the crew of the R I M S. *Warren Hastings*, and as many of the men without boots as had arrived up to then, together with two officers—in all about 400

With the kind assistance of the Mayor of Saint Pierre more carts had been placed at our disposal for the purpose of bringing up the remaining men from Sainte Philippe, and instructions were sent by Commander Holland to Lieutenant St John, who, with Captain Prendergast, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, had remained in charge, telling him to bring everyone along, and to arrange to arrive at Saint Pierre by 3 P M on the 16th instant

I also sent orders to Major Kirkpatrick to march so as to arrive not later than 11 A M that day, so as to enable the men to get the meal provided for them, and to be ready to entrain at 12-30 P M. Going down to the barracks at 8 A M. on the 16th I found that Major Kirkpatrick's party, about 600 strong, had arrived all right, and as Commander Holland, after inspecting the *Lalpoora* at Pointe-des-Galèts, returned to Saint Pierre by the forenoon train, I left myself with about 400 men by the 12-50 P M special train, and embarked with them on the *Lalpoora*, where I found the ladies, women and children and the whole of the men, who had gone on the preceding night already settled down I had left Major Gore-Browne, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, in command of the men remaining at Saint Pierre, and this party being joined by those with Lieutenants St John and Captain Prendergast from Sainte Philippe, left that night with Commander Holland, and reached Pointe-des-Galèts about 4 A M on the 17th instant, when the whole of those from the R I M S. *Warren Hastings* (with the exception of Lieutenants St John and Windham, Royal Indian Marine, and 10 lascars remaining behind for salvage purposes) were embarked on the *Lalpoora*, which sailed at 3 P M that afternoon and reached Port Louis, Mauritius, at 6 A M, 18th instant.

17 It is impossible sufficiently to thank Mr. Bennett, the British Consul, for all he did for us Not being able to leave himself at that particular time, he immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster sent his secretary, Mr Piat, down to meet us, and he joined Commander Holland and myself, between Saint Joseph and Saint Pierre, on the night of the 14th instant, and was untiring in his efforts to assist us in every possible way from that time until we sailed.

18 I have already mentioned the kindness and hospitality of the inhabitants of Sainte Philippe when we landed there All, from the Mayor downwards, showed the greatest anxiety to be of service to us, and the many isolated acts of kindness in the giving of coffee, food and clothing to individual men are much too numerous to mention I would, however, draw special attention to what was done for us by Monsieur Coulon, who placed his house and everything he possessed at the disposal of the ladies, and had food available all the day for any of them, or of the officers who required it, and finally, when practically eaten out of house and home, was with the greatest difficulty prevailed upon to accept any recompense

Monsieur Alfred Chaton, sous-officier of Gendarmerie, was also most obliging and unsparing in his efforts to save the men fatigue by taking on himself and his gendarmes nearly all the guard duty necessary at Sainte Philippe, which, after what everyone had gone through, was an inestimable boon

Major Kirkpatrick reported to me that he had received very material assistance from the Mayor of Saint Joseph, and I can speak myself to the services cheerfully rendered to us by the Mayor of Saint Pierre in the collection of extra carts, without which it would have been impossible to get the men up from Sainte Philippe as soon as we did. I might mention numerous other instances, but I trust these will be enough to show the really kindly spirit in which these shipwrecked British troops were received by the officials and inhabitants of the Island of Réunion, and I would further respectfully express a hope that when this is represented to the Government, some steps may be taken to convey to the Governor and officials of this island our grateful thanks for all they did for us.

19 I enclose a report received from Major Kirkpatrick, York and Lancaster Regiment, giving his account of what took place, and I have to express my entire concurrence in his remarks

20. During the time everyone was being got ashore from the wreck, I was an eye-witness from the bridge of numerous

acts of devotion and gallantry in saving life, and several other cases were afterwards brought to my notice, which I did not see myself, but which I consider are thoroughly well authenticated, and I have therefore the honour to submit the following list, with the hope that the conduct of those named may be brought to the notice of the proper authorities In this list I have, to avoid repetition, omitted any mention of names already brought forward by Major Kirkpatrick, in the report already alluded to, except in one case, where the details came more under my own personal observation

(1) No 7679, Private N McNamara 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was the first man to attempt to swim to the shore on the port side, as has already been mentioned, carrying a light line, by means of which ropes were carried over and made fast, thus enabling many men to escape

(2) No 6168, Private E Carr, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, swam out some distance to the assistance of Mr. Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine, Chief Engineer of the ship, and brought him ashore

(3) No 4421, Private G Howes, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, at the time a patient in hospital, dived in and attempted to save a native cook, who was drowned He had afterwards to be himself helped out of the water

(4) No 7291, Lance-Corporal R Newby, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, dived from the ship and assisted a man of the York and Lancaster Regiment (name unknown) to a rope, by which he was got ashore

(5) No 5680, Private W. J. Grisley, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, swam out with a buoy to the assistance of Private J Brown, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, by which he was saved

(6) No 6131, Private M. Arrowsmith, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was on the rocks near the bow of the ship, when a child of one of the York and Lancaster Regiment was being brought down the ladder, slipped and fell into the sea, Private Arrowsmith, although unable to swim, jumped in with a rope and was pulled out again with the child in his arms.

(7) No. 6547, Private L. A Wootton, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, swam out to the assistance of Private G. Taylor, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, and, after bringing him ashore, went in again with a buoy to Private Danner, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, who was getting exhausted Private Danner missed the buoy and Private Wootton then supported him to the rocks

(8) Lieutenant Windham and Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, were instrumental in saving several lives, but I have been unable to get particulars, except in the case of Lance-Corporal Robinson, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who could not possibly have got ashore, but for assistance, and who was saved by them both, and Private Diamond, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, whom Sub-Lieutenant Huddleston saved, being afterwards himself dashed insensible against the rocks, and picked out of the surf by Serjeant J Allen, and No 7030, Private C Croft, both 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, at great risk to themselves

(9) Mr Tyler, Bandmaster, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was in the water, on the starboard side, and unable to make any headway against the backwash of the waves, or to get near the shore Lieutenant Gosling, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, endeavoured to reach him, but after going some 20 yards was washed back, thrown on the rock and injured. Second-Lieutenant Forman, Royal Artillery, at once went in with a rope and a life-buoy, and swimming out to Mr Tyler, gave him the buoy When, however, the men on the shore began to haul on the rope, it parted Second-Lieutenant Forman stayed with Mr Tyler, and Lieutenant Gosling then made a second attempt to reach him, but failed and was brought ashore Second-Lieutenant Bayley, York and Lancaster Regiment, then swam out with a rope, and the whole three were then brought close in to the shore, when Second-Lieutenants Forman and Bayley were hauled up on the rocks, over which the sea was then washing In endeavouring to pull Mr. Tyler in, the buoy slipped, and the backwash carried him out at once. Just at the time one of the boats belonging to the ship, which had washed loose, was drifted sufficiently near the rocks to be got hold of, but was all the time being dashed against them, and actually, being broken up It

was caught and manned by Color-Sergeant Jones, who was at the time a hospital patient, Sergeants H Howarth and R Down, Corporals R Hodgson and C Young, and Privates Nos 6206, W Parkinson, 6040, G. Kaley, 6064, T. Jones, 5756, J Connel, 7441, T Steel, 8094, P Pickersgill, all King's Royal Rifles, and attempted to be rowed out to where Mr Tyler who was much exhausted, was

Not being able to get the boat out, Sergeant Down dived from the stern and swam to him, supporting him till he could be got on board, but the sea afterwards swept him out of the boat and he was pulled in again by Corporal C Young and No. 6231, Private C B Jones, and was eventually landed in safety, though insensible, together with the crew of the boat

21. In conclusion, I would wish to bring to the notice of the Major-General Commanding the admirable behaviour of all the troops on board from the time the vessel struck

The most perfect discipline was maintained, everyone fell in quietly when the order was given, and remained awaiting further orders, without noise or any sign whatever that anything more than usual was expected of them When it is remembered that the great majority of the men were below decks at the time, and could not see, though they could not but be conscious of the danger in which they stood, of the extent of which, however, they had no chance of forming an opinion, the order maintained appears the more praiseworthy

From my position on the bridge, where I could see distinctly, I was particularly struck by the way in which, when the disembarkation of the men was stopped to allow the ladies, women and children to get ashore, the former quietly stood on one side to permit them to pass, and then resumed their own disembarkation in perfect order, when all the time, it appeared to be a question of moments when the vessel would heel over.

From MAJOR W. J KIRKPATRICK, late Commanding Detachment, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, to the Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment,—dated Curepipe, Mauritius, 20th January 1897

With reference to the loss by shipwreck of the R I M S *Warren Hastings*, on the morning of the 14th instant, off the Isle of Réunion, I have the honour to report the following circumstances which came either under my own cognizance, or that of the officers of the detachment lately under my command

1. At 2-15 A.M, on the 14th instant, I was asleep in my cabin, and was awakened by the grating noise made by the vessel striking the rocks; I went at once on the upper deck, where I found it was raining in torrents and pitch dark, the vessel did not seem to be moving I heard the Officer Commanding troops being called for, and seeing the 1st-Lieutenant, Mr. St. John, near me, I asked if Captain Holland, D S O., would like me to go on the bridge, he said "Yes," and I went up, when Captain Holland told me "He wished the troops to fall in on the main troop deck" I then went below, and on the way I met the Officer Commanding Troops, and told him the order I had received, and that I was going to see it complied with, also that the Captain wished him to go on the bridge

2. I then gave the order for the men to fall in, which they did in the most calm and orderly manner, this was about 2-25 A.M. I afterwards received and issued two orders—(1) "That the troops, who were at first mixed, having fallen in as they stood, should be separated, the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, falling in on the port side, and the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, on the starboard side, and (2) "That the troops were to be arranged by companies." Both of these orders were carried out, the companies being arranged in alphabetical order from bow to stern

3. The next order received by me and given out was to the effect "That the men were to get their boots, kits and rifles", but this, owing to the water having now got in to the starboard side on account of the list of the vessel, could not be carried out as regards the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, only a few men being able to get their boots, the water-tight doors were also closed, and this prevented the men from getting at their kits, etc.

4 My next order, just about daybreak (4-15 A M) was, "That the ladies, women and children were to pass along to the bow and be landed from there" This was done with difficulty, as the vessel was now lying down well on the starboard side, but they were helped along from one to another, and so all got safely to shore.

5 The men were now disembarked, the vessel meanwhile listing more and more over to starboard, I followed in rear, and ascertained, as I went along, that no soldiers were left behind on the vessel, this I reported, as I passed, to the Officer Commanding Troops and Captain Holland, who then came down from the bridge, and we three were the last to disembark, a good many men towards the end, by the Captain's permission, jumped into the water and swam ashore

6. I think the discipline was perfect, the men being as calm and cool as on parade, even when the electric light failed for a short time and candles had to be lit,

this was, however, only for about five or ten minutes.

7. On arrival on the rocks I endeavoured to muster my detachment, and, after some little time, was able to report all accounted for, when I was ordered to furnish a fatigue party of 45 men to assist in trying to save light cabin baggage, the remainder of my detachment I sent off, under Captain Byass, to the village of Sainte Philippe, about ½ mile from the scene of the wreck. I afterwards sent down a second fatigue party to relieve some of the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, who had been at work all the morning.

8. All the troops bivouacked in this village (Sainte Philippe) for the day and night of the 14th instant, and next morning, 15th instant, about 7 A.M., I started with all the men who had boots, *viz*, 424, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, and 193, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, to march to Saint Pierre, which I was told was about 22 miles distant The Officer Commanding Troops and Captain Holland, D.S.O., had gone on the evening previous, 14th instant, to make the necessary arrangements

9 On arrival, about 11 A.M., 15th instant, at Saint Joseph, about half way between Sainte Philippe and Saint Pierre, *i.e.*, about 11½ miles from the former, I found the men were so done up they could not finish the march on that day, so arranged with the Mayor of Saint Joseph for food and accommodation for that day and night, and telegraphed to this effect to Officer Commanding Troops at Saint Pierre

10. The ladies, women and children, sick and the small amount of baggage saved were passed in carts from Sainte Philippe to Saint Pierre on this day, 15th instant, also about 100 men, without boots, in the remaining available carts The remainder of the men, without boots, following in carts next day 16th instant

11. I should like here to mention the very great kindness and sympathy received from the French inhabitants, both at Sainte Philippe and Saint Joseph, the latter place especially, and also in particular to mention Monsieur Coulon, of Sainte Philippe, and Monsieur the Doctor Courdain, and Monsieur the Mayor of Saint Joseph, as having been of the greatest assistance to us on our march I am sure none of us will ever forget the great kindness of these gentlemen.

12. On the morning of the 16th instant we finished our march, leaving Saint Joseph at 4-30 A.M., and arriving at Saint Pierre about 8-30 A.M., from this place we were taken by special train to Point de Galle, and embarked there on board B.I.S.S. *Lalpoora*.

13 With the exception of a very few articles saved from the cabins on the port side of the vessel, all the baggage, including all detachment and company documents, account books, pay lists, etc, have been lost, also about half the regimental plate which had been lent to my detachment officers' mess at Cape Town, all the officers' mess pictures, etc The officers have individually lost all their property, silver plate, etc.

14. I should wish to bring to your notice the following incidents at the time of the wreck, which have been authenticated by eye-witnesses

(1) The Bandmaster (Mr Tyler) of the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, was being almost drowned, when Lieutenant Gosling, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, attempted to go to his rescue, but was unable to do so, as he was dashed back on the rocks, 2nd-Lieutenant Forman, Royal Artillery, however, succeeded in swimming out with a rope round him and reached Mr Tyler and assisted him to a life-buoy, when the rope broke and 2nd-Lieutenant Forman was in imminent danger of being drowned, when 2nd-Lieutenant Bayley, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, got a rope tied round him and swam out to their assistance, he succeeded in reaching them and holding on to them, and eventually all three were dragged safely on shore, though in an exhausted condition

(2) 2nd-Lieutenant Selous, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment jumped overboard on the starboard side and assisted a man to shore who at the time was sinking, and would most certainly have been drowned if not so assisted by 2nd-Lieutenant Selous, this officer also saved another man on the port side, who was sinking, by jumping into the sea, catching hold of him and holding him up till a rope was thrown to them, by means of which they were both pulled on shore

(3) Private Roe, A Company, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was on guard at the time of th wreck as a sentry on the lower deck, stood to his post till the water was up over his knees, and would not leave till ordered to do so by 2nd Lieutenant Bayley, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster [illegible]nent, after he had reported that everyone had left that part of the ship As regards my late detachment, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, only, I would strongly recommend

that the conduct of 2nd-Lieutenant Selous and 2nd-Lieutenant Bayley may be brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

(4) Private Flannery, A Company, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, who was on guard and on sentry over the fresh-water tanks, also remained at his post till the water was over his knees.

15 The conduct of the men of all corps was admirable, and, in my opinion, it is almost entirely due to the entire absence of anything like panic, and to the perfect discipline, obedience, good order and coolness which prevailed amongst the men, that we were so fortunate as not to lose a single European life.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 31—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Mr. E. J Ellery, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No 32—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified

To be Chief Engineer

Engineer W Torrie, *vice* Chief Engineer Gadsden, seconded Dated 30th April 1897.

To be Engineer

Assistant Engineer W. C Sharvell. Dated 11th April 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 33—Chief Engineer T Anderson, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, is transferred to the retired list, with effect from the 30th April 1897.

P J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 7th May, 1897

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 1st and the 7th May 1897

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment	Captain H C G Potts	26th April 1897	Fort William.	...	

P J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 1st May, 1897.

No 179—Mr W. H P. Sherman, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, is granted furlough for twenty-two months and twenty-one days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations

(With effect from the 1st April 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it)

The 3rd May, 1897.

No. 180.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Chapter II of that Act to the Tezpur-Balipara Steam Tramway.

The 6th May, 1897.

No. 182.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, State Railways, are posted temporarily to the establishment under the Government of Bengal for employment on Railways

From Establishment under Chief Commissioner, Burma,—Lieutenant R S. Muter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

From Establishment under Director General of Railways,—Rae Sahib Bhupat Rai, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 7th May, 1897.

No. 183.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary, with effect from the 8th July 1896

TELEGRAPH

The 7th May, 1897

No. 184.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified

Names	From	To	Date
Mr. W. F Melhuish .	Director, Class III, and Officiating Deputy Director General, Class II	Deputy Director General, Class II	20th March 1897
Mr J J. Allen	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, and temporary Director, Class III.	Director, Class III .	
Mr F Kinsman	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade, and temporary Chief Superintendent, Class IV	Chief Superintendent, Class IV	
Mr E A Leach . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade	
Mr A P Hill . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and temporary Class V, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade	

The 4th May, 1897.

No. 181.—The following is published for general information

No 123 I, dated Simla, the 28th April, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation and Navigation Works in Bengal for 1895-96

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1895-96, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No 1306-I.A., dated the 12th December 1896

OBSERVATIONS.—Of the seven canal systems in Bengal for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, four are Major Works and three are Minor Works. One Major Work and two Minor Works are for navigation only.

The principal transactions of the year under review are summed up in the following table:

Class of Works.		Capital outlay incurred during the year	Capital outlay to the end of the year.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs	Acres		
Major Works	I Irrigation	4,271	6,16,02,286	579,933	0·20	
	II Navigation	1,49,611	25,77,792	..	0 02	
Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	I Irrigation .		6,96,753	.	...	No Capital expenditure or irrigation on the Saran Canals, which were closed during the year.
	II Navigation	1,67,976	99,63,961	...	1·83	

2. The Capital outlay on these works during and up to the end of 1895-96 was as follows

—	Number of works.	During the year 1895-96							Total direct and indirect to end of 1895-96
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Suspense Account	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	2,13,418	45,674	−6,249	−1,05,355	1,47,488	6,394	1,53,882	6,41,80,078
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION									
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Provincial—in operation (Account head 43)	3	1,37,106	27,244	11,101	−11,289	1,64,162	3,814	1,67,976	1,06,60,714
TOTAL	7	3,50,524	72,918	4,852	−1,16,644	3,11,650	10,208	3,21,858	7,48,40,792

The direct Capital outlay on the Orissa Canals during the year was — Rs. 23,086, there having been a reduction under Suspense Account of Rs 1,08,890. The Works outlay debited to Capital was Rs. 71,624, and was incurred principally on embankments and drainage works.

The direct Capital outlay on the Midnapore Canal was Rs. 8,346 and was incurred on the construction of a dock at Mohunpur.

On the Tidal Canal, there was during the year a direct Capital outlay of Rs. 1,46,000, incurred on a new supply sluice and channel, and on remodelling the Kalinagar Lock. These works were completed during the year.

On the Sone Canals, the direct Capital outlay during the year was Rs. 16,228, incurred on Minor distributaries, outlets, syphons and culverts

3 The total length of canals in operation was 916 miles, of which 495¼ miles are for irrigation and navigation, 242¾ miles for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigation only. There were 2,605 miles of distributaries capable of irrigating 1,572,005 acres.

4. The financial results of the year's working are shown in the following statement:

Canals.	Direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1895-96.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue *	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total	Direct	Indirect.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Irrigation									
Orissa Canal	2,62,21,846	2,24,230	1,92,574	4,16,804	4,41,631	30,764	4,72,395	−55,591	...
Midnapore Canal .	84,54,033	97,698	1,65,935	2,63,633	2,65,807	10,306	2,76,113	−12,480	...
Sone Canal	2,69,26,407	6,70,907	94,409	7,65,316	5,24,501	49,933	5,74,434	1,90,882	0 71
Total I—Irrigation ..	6,16,02,286	9,92,835	4,52,918	14,45,753	12,31,939	91,003	13,22,942	1,22,811	0 20
II—Navigation.									
Hijli Tidal Canal	25,77,792	...	61,976	61,976	58,880	2,518	61,398	578	0 02
Total Major Works, 1895-96 .	6,41,80,078	9,92,835	5,14,894	15,07,729	12,90,819	93,521	13,84,340	1,23,389	0 19
Total for 1894-95	6,40,26,196	10,69,762	4,50,365	15,20,127	13,69,059	92,990	14,62,049	58,078	0 09
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
I.—Irrigation.									
Saran Canals	6,96,753	1,064	411	1,475	1,293	61	1,354	121	0 02
II.—Navigation									
Orissa Coast Canal	44,77,608	..	88,328	88,328	66,097	3,122	70,119	18,209	0 41
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	54,86,353	...	4,55,244	4,55,244	2,80,636	11,004	2,91,640	1,63,604	2 98
Total II.—Navigation .	99,63,961	...	5,43,572	5,43,572	3,47,633	14,126	3,61,759	1,81,813	1·83
Total Minor Works Irrigation and Navigation, 1895-96 .	1,06,60,714	1,064	5,43,983	5,45,047	3,48,926	14,187	3,63,113	1,81,934	1 71
Total for 1894-95	1,04,92,738	−2,244	5,09,387	5,07,143	3,60,747	17,133	3,77,880	1,29,263	1 23
GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96	7,48,40,792	9,93,899	10 58,877	20,52,776	16,39,745	1,07,708	17,47,453	3,05,323	0 41
GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95 ..	7,45,18,934	10,67,518	9,59,752	20,27,270	17,29,806	1,10,123	18,39,929	1,87,341	0 25
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Nadia Rivers	...	.	1,20,046	1,20,046	1,37,400	8,981	1,46,381	−26,235	
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals .	...		5,125	5,125	13,009	495	13,504	−8,379	
Total Minor Works, Revenue Accounts, 1895-96 ..	...	...	1,25,171	1,25,171	1,50,409	9,376	1,59,785	34,614	..
Total for 1894-95	..		1,42,518	1,42,518	1,59,654	9,532	1,69,186	−26,668	
Minor Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Eden Canal, 1895-96	..	30,562	355	30,917	55,970	...	55,970	−25,053	.
Eden Canal, 1894-95 .		29,624	576	30,200	52,738		52,738	−22,538	.

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

5. The receipts from Major Works were somewhat less than during the previous year, but were above the average of the preceding nine years. The working expenses were lower than at any period during the preceding nine years. The percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay was 0·19 as against 0 09 in the previous year.

The percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay on the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was 0 41 as against 0 25 in the previous year

6 The following table gives details for the three Major Irrigation Works of the unrealized balances of demands at the beginning and at the end of the year ·

CANALS	Balance unrealized at beginning of year.	Demands of year.	TOTAL.	Less collection and remissions.	Balance unrealized at close of year.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	32,140	4,24,301	4,56,441	4,22,098	34,343
Midnapore	4,549	2,70,046	2,74,595	2,64,471	10,124
Sone...	57,443	7,42,691	8,00,134	7,77,140	22,994
TOTAL	94,132	14,37,038	15,31,170	14,63,709	67,461

The improvement in administration noticed in the two previous years' reviews still continues The balance uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 67,461 as compared with Rs. 94,132 at its commencement.

In para 6 of the Resolution by the Local Government the unrealized balance at the beginning of the year is given as Rs. 77,498, while in Statistical Table IIIC the opening balance is given as Rs. 94,132. The difference occurs in the Sone Canal figures, and, as explained in paras 75 and 88 of the Chief Engineer's note, is due to the inclusion in the opening balance of Statement IIIC of water-rates which, though assessed in 1894-95, were not due till 1895-96. Such rates are not part of the unrealized balance of the year in which they are assessed and will be excluded in future returns.

7. The areas irrigated and the assessed water-rates on the three Major Irrigation Works are shown in the following table :

CANALS	AREA IRRIGATED.		ASSESSED WATER RATES		RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED	
	1895-96	1894 95	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96	1894-95
	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Orissa	119,460	122,561	1,71,025	1,76,202	1 43	1·43
Midnapore ...	65,251	70,116	1,04,111	1,04,875	1·59	1 49
Sone ...	(a)395,222	317,134	7,83,921	6,56,332	1·98	2 06
TOTAL ..	579 933	509,811	10,59,057	9,37,409	1·82	1·84

(a) Includes 18,394 acres on account of hot weather irrigation.

The increase in the area irrigated was on the Sone Canals, where, it is stated, the rainfall was generally deficient, and in the rabi season abnormally small.

8. The areas irrigated in the kharif and rabi seasons were as follows:

Canals.	Kharif	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres
Orissa	111,551	7,909
Midnapore	65,251	...
Sone*	261,485	115,343
TOTAL ...	438,287	123,252

* Exclusive of 18,394 acres of hot weather irrigation

The area irrigated by lift was 6,233 acres, or 1 1 per cent of the whole.

9. The areas of the principal crops irrigated were—

	Acres
Rice	464 149
Wheat	31,752
Barley	11,032
Sugarcane	55,484

The estimated value of the irrigated crops was 205$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs of rupees.

10. The details of the working expenses, omitting the Eden Canal, are as follows:

Canals	1895-96					1894 95
	Works	Establishment	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
MAJOR WORKS						
I —Irrigation—						
Orissa Canals	1,99,827	2,19,743	22,061	30,764	4,72,395	4,83,120
Midnapore Canal	1,40,832	73,611	51,304	10,306	2,76,113	2,24,564
Sone Canals	1,52,485	3,56,665	15,351	49 033	5,74,434	7,06,739
TOTAL I —IRRIGATION	4,93,144	6,50,019	88,776	91,003	13,22,942	14,14,623
Per acre irrigated by Major Works	.		..		2 28	2 77
II —Navigation—						
High Tidal Canal .	36,898	17,986	3,996	2,518	61,398	47,426
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION						
I —Irrigation—						
Saran Canals .	856	437	..	61	1,354	1,542
II —Navigation—						
Orissa Coast Canal ..	40,699	22,298	4,000	3,122	70,119	87,071
Calcutta and Eastern Canals .	1,81,716	78,603	20,317	11,004	2,91,640	2,89,267
Nadia Rivers	72,814	63,436	1,150	8,881	1,46,281	1,40,879
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals	9,471	3,538		495	13,504	28,307
GRAND TOTAL	8,35,598	8,36,317	1,18,239	1,17,084	19,07,238	20,09,115

On the Orissa Canals, the expenditure on Extensions and Improvements was Rs 4,768 and on Repairs Rs 1,95,059 against Rs. 6,547 and Rs. 2,28,252, respectively, during the previous year.

On the Midnapore Canal, the expenditure on Extensions and Improvements was Rs 5,785 against Rs. 11,093 in the previous year. The expenditure on Repairs, Rs. 1,35,047, was considerably in excess of that of the last three years, and the increase is attributed generally to thorough repairs to canals and distributaries having been undertaken during the year.

On the Sone Canals, the expenditure on Extensions and Improvements was Rs 20,428 as against Rs 10,972 in the previous year. The expenditure on Repairs was Rs 1,32,057 against Rs 2,20,227 in the previous year. Compared with the average expenditure of the five years ending March 1894, the saving on Maintenance and Repairs during 1895-96 amounts to about 1½ lakhs of rupees. It is explained that this reduction has not been confined to silt clearance and dredging only, but is also due to economies effected by the careful supervision of Executive Engineers The Local Government acknowledges the good work done by the Superintending Engineer and his executive officers in their successful efforts to reduce the maintenance charges.

11. The charge for establishment in the table in para 10 is made up as follows

	Revenue management	Maintenance	TOTAL	Percentage
	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Direction . .	20,820	20,819	41,639	4 98
Executive	2,26,949	2,26,950	4,53,899	54·28
Collection	2,26,082	...	2,26,082	27 03
Navigation ...	1,14,697	...	1,14,697	13 71
GRAND TOTAL	5,88,548	2,47,769	8,36,317	100 00

The total cost of maintaining the Major Irrigation Works amounted to 91 5 per cent of the gross revenue realized from them, the charge for revenue management being 34·5 per cent of the total cost of maintenance.

12 The following table gives particulars of the disposal of objections to assessments during the year

Systems	Pending from previous year	Filed during year	TOTAL	Disposed of	Balance left pending.
Orissa	252	1,729	1,981	1,876	105
Midnapore	18	341	359	253	106
Sone	75	3,686	3,761	3,250	511
TOTAL	345	5,756	6,101	5,379	722

The increase in the number of complaints filed on the Sone Canals is attributed to the increased area irrigated in the rabi season.

13. The Navigation receipts and expenditure are shown below·

Canals.	Length of navigable channels	Receipts	Expenditure
	Miles	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal	205	1,68,378	42 428
Midnapore Canal	72	1,51,346	18,321
Hijli Tidal Canal	29	60,077	61,398
Sone Canal	218	61,261	29,880
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	47	4,34,275	2,91,899
Orissa Coast Cana .	102	85,773	70,144
Nadia Rivers	455	1,19,081	1,40,340
TOTAL .	1,128	10,81,691	6,60,410
Figures for 1894-95 .	1,150	10,09 130	6,65,033

There was an increase in the receipts on all systems with the exception of the Nadia Rivers on which, during the last four years, the decline of traffic has been very marked It is said that the decrease has been generally ascribed to the deterioration of the Jalangi and Bhagirathi rivers, and also to railway competition. The Local Government is directing particular attention to this important matter. The expenditure on navigation during the year was Rs. 6,60,410 as against Rs 6,65,033 in the previous year. An important addition was made to the Eastern Canals by the opening out of the *bheel* route for steamers and flats, during the rainy season, between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers Rs 13,009 were spent on this work against an estimate of Rs 23,118

14. The Navigation receipts were made up as follows.

	Rs
Tollage on private boats	10,09,898
,, ,, Government boats	7,531
,, ,, rafts	16,266
Transport service	35,652
Fines and sundries	12,344
TOTAL ...	10,81,691

The aggregate tonnage carried per mile amounted to 44⅘ millions, the estimated value of cargoes to 1,161½ lakhs of rupees and the number of passengers was 658,427.

15 The divergence between the results of the crop experiments obtained in the Sone and Orissa Circles has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for Rules were being drawn up which will be applied to the experiments of 1896-97, and the result will be noted in the Revenue Report for that year

16. The following table shows the duty of water on the Sone and Orissa Canals

Canals	Average discharge, cubic feet per second				Area in acres irrigated per cubic foot per second			
	At head		Utilized		Discharge at head		Utilized	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa ...	1,289	644	1,652	267	59	12	67	...
Sone	4,367	3,509	3,518	1,583	59·87	32 87	74 32	72·87

17. The Government of India notice with satisfaction the approval bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the officers mentioned in paragraph 35 of the Resolution by the Local Government reviewing the revenue report.

The report was received by the Government of India on the 23rd December. It has been carefully prepared and is accompanied by the usual maps.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and the Resolution by the Government of Bengal be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W S S BISSET, *Colonel, R E,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 1st, 1897.

The feebly unsettled and showery weather, which prevailed over a considerable part of India last week, continued during most of the week under review. During the early part of this week pressure was low over Bihar and part of the Gangetic Plain, while it was high over the Punjab and relatively high over Assam. As a consequence of this distribution cool northerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Western India and southerly winds over Eastern and North-Eastern India. The northerly wind was accompanied with very showery weather over the North-West Himalayas and the Punjab, while the southerly wind gave scattered thunderstorms to parts of Assam and Bengal. On Thursday this distribution gave way. Pressure fell over North-Western India, the northerly winds took off and temperature rose rapidly in the Punjab This change was accompanied with increased showeryness in North-East India and the Central Provinces, where at some places severe thunderstorms and duststorms were experienced. These storms were followed by a rapid reduction of temperature This summary shows that as in the previous week both pressure and temperature were very unsteady throughout India, and underwent large changes from day to day.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, April 25th.*—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly over North-West India and decreased slightly to briskly in most other places. Readings were high in the Punjab and low over Bihar and parts of Bengal The winds were northerly over North-Western and Western India and southerly to easterly over Eastern and North-Eastern India. The mean temperature was low over North-West India as well as over Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces, but was high elsewhere—most so in Burma and Central Bengal Showers of hail and rain had fallen over the North-West Himalayas and Baluchistan, and a few widely scattered showers had been received over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula.

Monday, April 26th.—Pressure had given way, except in North-East India. The fall had been rapid over the Western desert, and a shallow depression had appeared there with its centre near Bickaneer. Readings were now high over the Punjab and Assam and relatively low over the whole intervening region. The winds were slightly affected by the low pressure area in the north-west, but in general the directions were little changed. The directions were very variable over the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature remained lower than usual over North-West India and higher than usual elsewhere. The abnormal excess was greatest over Central Burma. There had been showers over the Assam Valley, Baluchistan, Kashmir and the West Punjab, and a few local thundershowers in other parts of the country.

Tuesday, April 27th.—The barometer had fallen in the North Punjab and Kashmir and had generally risen elsewhere. The rise had been rapid over the Western desert, and the depression noticed there had disappeared. With this exception the general distribution was similar to that on the 26th. The wind remained generally northerly and north-westerly over North-Western and Western India, southerly to easterly in the east and very variable over the Gangetic

Plain and the central parts of the country. The force was much lighter than usual at the head of the Bay. The mean temperature was low over the Assam Valley, over the South Carnatic Coast and over the whole of North-West India. The abnormal deficiency was as much as 16° at Peshawar and Rawalpindi. Thundershowers had occurred over Baluchistan, the North-West Himalayas and the whole of the Punjab, except Lahore and Delhi. Local showers had also been received in parts of Chota Nagpur, of Assam, of Upper Burma and of the south of the Peninsula. In the Punjab, Kashmir, etc, the amounts had been exceptionally heavy.

Wednesday, April 28th—The barometer had risen, except in Burma. The rise in the north-west had been brisk to rapid. Readings were high in the north-west and north-east and east of the Indian region and low in the intervening area. The northerly winds in the north-west had increased and extended to the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature was still low in the north-west of India and in the South Carnatic, but in all other places it was excessive The abnormal excess was as much as 9° in parts of Burma and 8° in parts of Bengal, while the abnormal deficiency was 15° at Sialkot. Rain had again been received over the North-West Himalayas and the North Punjab as well as a few scattered showers in other places.

Thursday, April 29th—Pressure had given way, except in the north-east. The change had been brisk to rapid in the north-west, and the high pressure area previously existing there had disappeared. Readings were now highest in the Assam Valley The northerly winds had largely disappeared from the Punjab, but they still held over the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces. The force was low both over the Bay and along the West Coast. The temperature had risen fast over the Punjab, but there was still a deficiency compared with the normal all over North-West India Elsewhere the excess held, and over Central Burma was as much as 10°. Rain had ceased in the north-west, but duststorms and nor'westers had given a good deal of rain to North-East India, and a few showers had also fallen over the south of the Peninsula.

Friday, April 30th—Pressure still decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been brisk to rapid in the north, and shallow low pressure areas were shown over the north of the Central Provinces and over the Punjab. The winds were very variable, and the usual hot winds were absent from the Gangetic Plain. Temperature had fallen over Burma, Bengal and the Central Provinces. Lower temperatures than usual were still reported from the north-west, and the area of deficient temperature had extended to West Bengal and the east of the Peninsula. The heat was considerably greater than usual in Burma and the Bombay Deccan. Burma and a few stations in Bengal, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula reported showers.

Saturday, May 1st.—The barometric changes had been irregular and generally slight Readings were low in the north-west and high in the north-east, but the pressure differences were small The winds were again very irregular, and the westerly current down the Gangetic Plain was altogether absent. The temperature had fallen fast over the Central Provinces. The mean temperature was higher than usual over the North Punjab, Sind, the west and south of the Peninsula, Lower Bengal and Lower Burma, while there was a large abnormal deficiency over the Central Provinces. Showers had occurred over parts of Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central Burma, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, but in most places the amounts were small.

Temperature.—The unsettled weather over the plains and hills of North-West India during last and the first-half of the present week resulted in the establishment of very cool weather over North-West India This effect reached its maximum on the 28th, when the mean temperature of the Punjab was 11°·9 lower than usual. After the 28th a recovery set in and temperature rose fast, but the abnormal deficiency never wholly disappeared from this region during the week In the central parts of the country and Bengal the changes of temperature were to a great extent the reverse of this, the mean having in these regions been generally exceeded in the early part of the week, while at the close a sudden fall took place, and the heat went below the average. In Burma and Bombay there was a steady large excess of temperature throughout the week.

The following table gives temperature data for the week ·

Province.	April 1897						May.	Mean variation of week.
	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma . . .	+3·9	+5·2	+4·6	+4·8	+5·8	+2·9	+1·3	+4·1
Bengal and Assam .	+3·1	+3·9	+4·2	+4·6	+2·2	+0·8	+0·8	+2·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	—1·0	+1·0	+3·5	+0·8	—2·9	—2·9	—1·2	—0·4
Punjab .	—5·7	—3·3	—10·0	—11·9	—6·1	—2·4	—0·1	—5·6
Bombay	+1·2	+1·8	+2·8	+3·8	+3·3	+3·2	+1·8	+2·6
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·0	+1·9	+3·3	+4·6	+2·4	—0·5	—6·0	+1·1
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·9	+1·5	+2·1	+3·2	—1·1	—0·6	—0·8	+0·7
Sind and Rajputana .	—3·4	—0·7	—2·9	—4·7	—6·5	—4·4	—0·5	—3·3
Madras . .	+1·0	+1·1	+0·9	+1·0	+1·3	+0·9	—0·4	+0·8
Mean for whole of India .	+0·2	+1·4	+0·9	+0·7	—0·2	—0·3	—0·6	+0·3

The above shows that while the variations of temperature from the normal were very large in different parts of India, the general temperature conditions of the whole country on each day differed very little from the average, the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week being very nearly normal

The following are the highest temperatures recorded on each day.

April 25th	110°·2	at Nagpur.
„ 26th	110°·1	„ Akola.
„ 27th	111°·2	„ Jhansi
„ 28th . . .	113°·1	„ Allahabad.
„ 29th . . .	110°·7	„ Chanda.
„ 30th . . .	111°·6	„ Akola.
May 1st .	110°·7	„ Hyderabad (S).

The above figures show that up to the end of April the area of highest day temperatures lay over the central parts of the country, but that on the last day of the week the hottest area was transferred north-westward into Sind.

Rainfall.—As was mentioned above, the week under review has been one of unsettled conditions and of fairly general rainfall As is usual at this season of the year and as was the case last week, the principal areas of unsettled weather are North-East and North-West India and to a less extent the south of the Peninsula, most of the more central parts of the country reporting only a few scattered showers. The rainfall in North-West India at this season of the year depends on the large changes of temperature which ordinarily occur. The sudden heating up of the plains of North-West India is followed by the development of a slight

barometric depression. This depression increases slowly in intensity is followed by cyclonic winds and subsequently by duststorms and showers which lower the temperature, and the depression disappears to be succeeded in a few days by a fresh increase of heat and a new depression. In North-East India the occurrence of thundershowers and of nor'westers appears to be largely connected with the strength of the wind at the Sandheads, a strong southerly wind, which pours much moisture into Bengal, being followed by a considerable increase in the number and extent of the storms.

The rainfall table at the close shows that rain in effective amounts, *i.e.*, of one-tenth of an inch or more fell during the week in thirty-two of the rainfall divisions This number is very nearly the same as that reported last week. The area of effective rainfall included the following divisions: Tenasserim, Central and Upper Burma, all the Bengal divisions, except North Bihar, the hills of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab divisions, except the South-East, South and Submontane, Malabar, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, all the Central Provinces divisions, Sind, Baluchistan, the East Coast (North and Central divisions) and Madras (Central and South). In all the other divisions of the Indian region the rainfall of the week was either altogether *nil* or so small as to be of very little importance The rainfall was heaviest in Assam, where, in the three divisions of that province, the average actual rainfall was 1·60 inches, 3·02 inches and 2·43 inches respectively It likewise exceeded one inch in Tenasserim, the North Punjab and Madras (South). In the other divisions which received effective rain the amount varied between about 0·10 inch and 0·70 inch.

The third column of the table shows that the rainfall of the week was heavier than usual in Tenasserim, the Assam Valley, Chota Nagpur, the central, hill, north and west divisions of the Punjab, all the Central Provinces divisions, Sind, Baluchistan, the East Coast (North and Central) and Madras (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall was either normal or in defect. The deficiency was as much as one inch in the case of East Bengal, Assam (Surma) and the Bengal Hills.

Tha seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from the 28th of February to date has been considerably above the normal average over West and South-West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces, over the north of the Punjab, over the east of the Central Provinces and over a considerable part of the east of the Peninsula. In other places the fall for the period has been about normal or deficient, but, except in parts of the North-West Provinces and of the Bombay Presidency, the deficiency has not been very considerable.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review

Assam	Cherra Poonjee	5·54	inches
	Mangaldai (Tezpur)	3·57	,,
Bengal	Cutwa (Burdwan)	4·10	,,
Punjab	Chakwal (Jhelum)	2·46	,,
	Murree	3·68	,,
Malabar	Agesteswarm (Travancore)	4·52	,,
Deccan	Gadag (Dharwar)	2·82	,,
East Coast	Surada (Ganjam)	2·72	,,
South Madras	Nanguneri (Tinnevelly)	4·64	,,

PROVINCE.		DIVISION	Rainfall data for week ending May 1st, 1897.			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 1st, 1897		
			Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 1st	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
			Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Per cent*
Burma	1	Tenasserim	1·44	0 67	+ 0 77	1 95	3 20	— 39
	2	Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0 05	0 26	— 0 21	1 05	1 58	— 34
	3	Central Burma	0 12	0 30	— 0 18	1 16	0 88	+ 32
	4	Upper Burma	0 32	?	?	0 77	?	?
	5	Arakan	0 03	0 51	— 0 48	1 94	1 64	+ 18
Bengal and Assam	6	Eastern Bengal	0·39	1 41	1 02	4 68	6 47	— 28
	7	Assam (Surma)	1 60	2 60	— 1 00	14 08	22·21	— 37
	8	Do (Hills)	3 02	3 17	— 0 15	9 67	13 38	— 28
	9	Do (Brahmaputra)	2 43	2 27	+ 0 16	9 32	10 62	— 12
	10	Deltaic Bengal	0 70	1 00	— 0 30	4 54	4 29	+ 6
	11	Central Bengal	0 71	0 65	+ 0 06	4 20	2 54	+ 65
	12.	North Bengal	0 72	1 56	— 0 84	5 46	4 46	+ 22
	13	Bengal (Hills)	0 36	2 19	— 1 83	4 35	6 70	— 35
	14	Orissa	0 13	0 38	— 0 25	6 26	2 50	+ 150
	15	Chota Nagpur	0 66	0 11	+ 0 55	2 99	1 50	+ 99
	16	Bihar (South)	0 16	0 08	+ 0 08	1 61	0 61	+ 164
	17	Do (North)	0 01	0 38	— 0 37	3 05	1·21	+ 152
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18	N-W P (East)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 70	0 39	+ 79
	19	Oudh (South)	0 01	0 03	— 0 02	0 25	0 44	— 43
	20	Do (North)	0 01	0 05	— 0 04	0 87	0 62	+ 40
	21	N-W P (Central)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 04	0 40	— 90
	22	N W P (West)	0	0 03	— 0 03	0 15	0 63	— 76
	23	N-W P (Submontane East)	0	0 06	— 0 06	0 63	0 57	+ 11
	24	N-W P (Submontane West)	0 09	0 04	+ 0 05	0 78	1 26	38
	25	N-W P (Hills)	0 24	0 23	+ 0 01	3 49	3 82	— 9
Punjab	26	Punjab (South-East)	0	0 05	— 0 05	0 22	0 79	— 72
	27	Do (South)	0 01	0 07	— 0 06	0 57	0 92	— 38
	28	Do (Central)	0 54	0 07	+ 0 47	1·89	1 82	+ 4
	29	Do (Submontane)	0 06	0 08	— 0 02	1 79	1 78	0
	30	Do (Hills)	0 63	0 24	+ 0 39	5 61	4 38	+ 28
	31	Do (North)	1 35	0 29	+ 1 06	6 83	4 46	+ 53
	32	Do (West)	0 37	0 08	+ 0 29	1 21	1 04	+ 16
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33	Malabar	0 62	0 82	— 0 20	4 71	3·54	+ 33
	34	Madras (South-Central)	0	0 89	— 0 89	2 73	2 91	— 6
	35	Coorg	0 05	0 53	— 0 48	2 31	3 09	— 25
	36	My ore	0 14	0 42	— 0 28	1 57	1 43	+ 10
	37	Konkan	0	0 08	— 0 08	0	0 22	— 100
	38	Bombay Deccan	0 26	0 34	— 0 08	1 42	0 91	+ 56
	39	Hyderabad (North)	..					
	40	Khandesh	0	0 05	— 0 05	0 17	0 17	0
Central Provinces and Berar.	41	Berar	0 10	0 09	+ 0 01	0 19	0 48	— 60
	42	Central Provinces (West)	0 37	0 02	+ 0 35	0 55	0 51	+ 8
	43	Ditto (Central)	0 27	0 05	+ 0 22	0 65	0 81	— 20
	44	Ditto (East)	0 65	0 14	+ 0 51	4 47	1 22	+ 266
Bombay (North)	45	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0 01	— 100
	46	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0 26	— 100
	47	Sind	0 20	0 03	+ 0 17	0 34	0 34	0
	48	Baluchistan (Hills)	0 78	0 12	+ 0 66	3 65	3 41	+ 17
Rajputana and Central India	49	Central India (East)	0 07	0 03	+ 0 04	0 16	0 26	— 38
	50	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0 03	— 0 03	0 04	0 25	— 84
	51	Rajputana (West)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 23	0 29	— 21
Madras	52	East Coast (North)	0 25	0 14	+ 0 11	2 64	1 06	+ 149
	52-A	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0 15	— 0 15	3 25	1 89	+ 72
	53	Hyderabad (South)	0 07	0 09	— 0 02	1 00	1 18	— 15
	54	Madras (Central)	0 24	0 14	+ 0 10	0 77	0 55	+ 40
	55	East Coast (Central)	0 37	0 06	+ 0 31	0 96	0 51	+ 88
	56	Ditto (South)	0 02	0 22	— 0 20	0 77	0 91	— 15
	57	Madras (South)	1 18	0 65	+ 0 53	3 77	2 77	+ 39

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *6th May, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st May.*—Local showers general, except in Carnatic and Central Districts. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient in the insufficient in affected areas, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts, but are practically over in the Deccan. Standing crops in the Deccan under channels and wells are fair, but are failing in parts, elsewhere generally fair to good, but are withering in parts. Harvests yield a middling to fair outturn in the Deccan on a small area, elsewhere middling to fair Pasture is failing in the Deccan, sufficient in the extreme south, but elsewhere it is growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; elsewhere it is generally available, but is growing scarce. Cattle are deteriorating in the Deccan and in parts of Vizagapatam, elsewhere they are generally good. Prices are fairly stationary, but show a slight tendency to fall in the Deccan and to rise elsewhere. The numbers on relief are —relief workers—49,999 men, 95,836 women, 39,986 children, total 185,831 in the Deccan and the Circars Test-workers—1,564 men, 3,788 women, 1,933 children, total 7,285 in Vizagapatam and Ganjam. Weavers—8,805 men, 7,225 women, 315 children, total 16,345 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and the Circars Total relief workers—209,461 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and the Circars (dependants)—263 men, 515 women, 9,648 children, total 10,426, (others)—635 men, 1,176 women, 2,705 children, total 4,516 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—in Kurnool, Bellary, and Ganjam, 1,410 men, 2,902 women, 3,057 children, total 7,369, total on gratuitous relief 22,311 Grand total on Government relief 231,762 Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 11½, Bellary 12, Kurnool 12½, Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 14, and Vizagapatam 16 seers per rupee Loans disbursed since the commencement of distress Rs 3,69,241

Bombay—*For week ending 3rd May*—Rain in two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and Sholapur, four of Karwar, five of Belgaum and Bijapur, seven of Shikarpur and Satara and throughout Dharwar Harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Sind, Khandesh, and Nasik Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of sixteen districts Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Bijapur, and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. Cotton-picking continues in Broach and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Khandesh, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Poona, and Sholapur, falling in parts of Hyderabad, Kolaba, Sholapur, and Bijapur, stationary in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 11, Bijapur 10½, Sholapur 10⅗, Ahmednagar 9¾, Poona 9½, Nasik 9, Satara 9½, Khandesh 8¼, Dharwar 12⅓ seers per rupee The average daily numbers on relief works, including dependants, were —Bijapur 69,376, Sholapur 123,668, Ahmednagar 67,112, Poona 22,240, Nasik 26,218, Satara 23,590, Khandesh 28,800, Belgaum 11,524. On test works:—Belgaum 585, Dharwar 273, Ratnagiri 115, total 373,501, of whom 293,335 are relief workers and 80,166 dependants Two of the test works in Ratnagiri have been closed On gratuitous relief:—Bijapur 9,686, including 122 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,271, including 59 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 5,175, including 252 in poor houses, Poona 5,506, Nasik 199, Satara 87, Belgaum 517, Dharwar 893; total 30,334 Total number in receipt of relief 403,835. Details of men, women, and children not available.

Bengal—*For week ending 3rd May*—General and in places heavy rain fell over the greater part of Bengal proper and in Chota Nagpur and scattered showers in Bihar and Orissa The ploughing and early sowings are everywhere in good progress, and the prospects of sugarcane, millets, and other standing

crops are favourable. Early rice and jute where sown are coming up well. The harvesting of spring rice is going on. The water-supply is still reported to be deficient in parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Prices are still reported to be rising in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are —Nadia, common rice 8 seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8½ seers; Khulna, common rice 10 seers; Rajshahi, common rice 8 seers; Pabna, common rice 8½ seers, Patna, common rice 8¾ seers; Shahabad, common rice at Bhabua 8½ seers, Saran, barley 13 to 14 seers; Champaran, maize 9¾ seers, Muzaffarpur, barley 12 seers and *rahar* 12 seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7½ seers and *makai* 9½ seers; Bhagalpur, common rice 8 and 8½ seers and *marua (Eleusine coracana)* 12½ and 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 7½ to 8 seers; Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 7 to 8 seers, Palamau, rice 6 to 8 seers; Manbhum, common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 1st May, were —Nadia 49,131, Murshidabad 3,517, Khulna 9,124, Rajshahi 781, Pabna 492, Patna 121, Shahabad 30,858, Saran 73,649, Champaran 139,079, Muzaffarpur 113,952, Darbhanga 207,262, Bhagalpur 24,861, Sonthal Parganas 2,511, Puri 3,407, Hazaribagh 4,811, Palamau 4,828, Manbhum 9,831, total 678,215 against 678,476 in the previous week This total is distributed as follows —Relief workers—men 157,284, women 129,921, children 57,832, total 345,037 Dependants—men 1,662, women 673, children 29,663, total 31,998 Relieved in poor-houses—men 903, women 525, children 396, total 1,824 Otherwise relieved—men 52,234, women 150,493, children 87,116, total 289,843 Test-workers—men 5,920, women 2,381, children 1,212, total 9,513 Private relief relief workers, Darbhanga Raj—men 10,212, women 5,081, children 1,259, total 16,552 Hatwa—men 1,385, women 1,863, children 1,460, total 4,708 Sonthal Parganas—men 834, women 1,167, children 90; total 2,141. Giridih—men 130, women 85, children 66, total 281. Gratuitous relief —Darbhanga Raj—men 1,980, women 4,816, children 3,565; total 10,361 Hatwa—men 124, women 162, children 126, total 412. Manjha—men 148, women 25, children 15, total 188. Total 34,643.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh —*For week ending 5th May.*— Light rain fell in a few districts, in Dehra Dun over one inch was recorded. The harvest has been reaped, save in the hill tracts where cutting is still proceeding Threshing and winnowing are in progress in most districts. Opium weighments continue Irrigation of cane and extra crops being carried on The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 1st May, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows —Agra 23,529, Etawah 4,669, Cawnpore 10,081, Fatehpur 14,449, Banda 220,753, Hamirpur 114,013, Allahabad 274,717, Jhansi 72,503, Jalaun 138,094, Mirzapur 55,471, Jaunpur 30,068, Gorakhpur 28,005, Azamgarh 10,389, Lucknow 49 442, Unao 24,943, Rae Bareli 28,273, Sitapur 4,361, Hardoi 137,086, total 1,240,846 This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation —employed on relief works 781,843, relieved as dependants 145,588, relieved in poor-houses 22,348, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 30,138 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 291,067, total 1,240,846 The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test works 7,435, relieved in poor-houses 4,471, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 8,561 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 34,423; total 46,329 The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,287,175 Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places Prices show a tendency to fall in many districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9 11/16 to 13½ seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain amounting to about 9/10 of an inch has fallen at Hissar, Sadr, averaging about ⅕ in Multan and Peshawar, ¾ in Dera Ismail Khan, and from 1/10 to 1½ inch in the Rawalpindi Division. The rain has done some damage to the grain being harvested, but has benefitted extra spring crops. Reaping of spring crops is nearly over. Threshing of these and sowing of sugarcane, cotton, and indigo are in progress. Crops are generally in fair condition. The outturn is reported to be average or above on irrigated and poor

on unirrigated lands, especially in the southern part of the province Extra spring crops have somewhat improved by the recent rain More rain is wanted for them in Umballa. Grain is still being imported from Sind into Hissar, where local stocks have been totally exhausted. Except in the Delhi Division and parts of Ferozepore the yield promises to be good. Hail has caused some damage in three tahsils of Rawalpindi Locusts passed over two tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan without doing any damage to the crops. Cattle are improving, as dry fodder and new straw is now procurable, but their condition is still generally poor. 108 cattle died of starvation in Rohtak. Fodder is generally scarce, only dry fodder is now obtainable in some districts. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows —relief workers—24,704 men, 23,855 women, 12,125 children Dependants—632 men, 730 women, 12,885 children. Relieved in poor-houses—594 men, 698 women, 374 children Otherwise relieved—2,783 men, 4,521 women, 3,954 children. Test-workers—88 men, 17 women, 11 children. The total number of workers in the Punjab was 87,971 against 83 514 last week. The increase is mainly in Hissar, where there has been practically no spring crops and where the total number is now 66,000. Relief works have been temporarily closed at Gurgaon, as workers are not obtainable owing to harvest operations Test works have also been closed in Multan. Prices are generally high, they are still rising slightly in Hissar and Multan, the figures are unchanged in Gurgaon and Delhi; elsewhere prices of spring grains are falling daily, as the new grain is now being brought into the market; while prices of autumn grains are still very high. Wheat is selling from 9$\frac{1}{16}$ to 13, great millet 9$\frac{3}{4}$ to 11, gram 10 to 12$\frac{1}{4}$, barley 14, maize 9 to 13, and bulrush-millet 8$\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 seers per rupee Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are —Rohtak, gram 10$\frac{1}{4}$ and barley 13$\frac{1}{2}$, Delhi, wheat 10$\frac{3}{4}$, Umballa, maize 10 to 11, Ludhiana, wheat 11$\frac{1}{2}$, Ferozepore, barley and gram 11$\frac{1}{2}$, and Gujrat, maize flour 10 seers per rupee

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd May*—Weather very hot and unsettled. Clouds frequently bank up, accompanied by thunderstorms. Rain and hail rain has fallen in 12 districts; over an inch in Balaghat and Bilaspur, and smaller amounts elsewhere Preparation of land for summer sowings continues. There is a scarcity of fodder and water in parts of most districts. Latest estimates of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) are—Bhandara 8 and Chanda 6 annas. Prices still show a tendency to rise in some districts, especially Betul and the Nagpur country The numbers on relief works have increased by 38,000 owing to return of labourers after *mahua*-picking. The total number on gratuitous relief has also risen by 10,000. The number of those employed on private works shows an advance of 37,000, but this is partly due to more accurate enumeration The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 31,456, Damoh 30,432, Jabalpur 64,362, Mandla 23,021, Seoni 11,717, Narsinghpur 18,847, Hoshangabad 44,079, Nimar 133, Betul 8,936, Chhindwara 10,807, Wardha 3,509, Nagpur 8,874, Chanda 482, Bhandara 13,568, Balaghat 36,601, Raipur 65,533, Bilaspur 26,539, Sambalpur 1,683, total 400;579. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 16,895, Damoh 13,310, Jabalpur 30,750, Mandla 7,552, Seoni 3,312, Narsinghpur 5,302, Hoshangabad 9,217, Nimar 186, Betul 3,215, Chhindwara 3,413, Wardha 46, Nagpur 3,346, Bhandara 4,588, Balaghat 16,479, Raipur 22,595, Bilaspur 13,341, Sambalpur 379, total 153,926 Total number in receipt of relief 554,505. There were also 175,700 persons employed on railway and other private works, of which 63,000 are in Bilaspur. Details of relief workers are—men 121,962, women 176,141, children 101,776 with 700 unclassed Dependants—men 1,923, women 2,221, children 55,186 with 17,263 unclassed Poor-houses—men 5,656, women 5,909, children 8,852. Otherwise relieved—men 7,819, women 14,115, children 14,282 with 20,700 unclassed. Wage prices—Balaghat 7$\frac{1}{2}$, Mandla 8$\frac{1}{4}$, Bhandara 8$\frac{1}{2}$, Saugor 8$\frac{3}{4}$, Nimar, Betul, and Chhindwara 9, Nagpur 9$\frac{1}{4}$, Seoni 9$\frac{3}{4}$, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Narsinghpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur 10, Jabalpur 10$\frac{1}{2}$, and Chanda 11 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st May*—In Upper Burma ploughing for the early wet weather crops is in progress in Myitkyina, Sagaing, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan The early wet weather paddy is being transplanted in parts of Kyaukse. The outturn of the dry weather paddy crop in Meiktila is

estimated at 7 annas. General prospects are unchanged The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thongwa, Bassein, Amherst, Thaton, and Mandalay and slightly in Prome, Toungoo, Thayetmyo, and Pakokku, while it has fallen slightly in Myaungmya, elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 3,516, Myingyan 9,804 On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 549, Myingyan 2,483, Yamethin 376. Total number in receipt of relief—16,728. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks, Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee

Assam.—*For week ending 4th May*—Moderate rain in both valleys. Ploughing for late rice begun in Assam Valley. Prospects of early rice crop are generally fair, but more rain is wanted in Cachar and Nowgong. Condition of tea is good, except in Cachar where red spider prevails Prices common rice—Silchar 9, Sylhet 8, Gauhati 8, Tezpur 9, and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd May*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts Standing crops in fair condition Prices have risen in Tumkur, Hassan, and Kadur, fallen in Chitaldrug Paddy has been harvested in parts of Kolar District

COORG.—Rainfall 7 cents. Coffee does not promise a good crop, except on a few estates, the drought after February rains being too prolonged. Prices remain normal Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 3rd May*—BERAR.—Weather very warm Preparation of land for next monsoon crop is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. High prices for food-grains continue The number of persons employed on relief works was—Akola 9,118, Amraoti 4,253, Basim 1,826, Buldana 2,571, Ellichpur 2,028, Wun 470 Persons afforded gratuitous relief—Akola 718, Amraoti 1,142, Basim 680 Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 355 Total number in receipt of relief 23,160. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10½, Basim 10, Buldana 9½, Ellichpur 9, Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rain during week 24 cents Harvesting of hot weather rice crops continues in certain districts. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 23,844 Prices in affected districts—8¼ seers in Bir, 9⅛ in Lingsagar, 9½ in Raichur and Naldrug, and 9¾ in Gulburga 219 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur and 2,780 children in Bir Total number in receipt of relief 26,843 Prices—wheat 6¼, coarse rice 7¾, and *jowari* 12 seers per current sicca rupee

Central India—*For week ending 3rd May*—Slight rain fell in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies during week Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; in progress in other agencies. Crops are in fair condition in Malwa and five districts of Gwalior, good on irrigated land and below average on unirrigated lands in Bundelkhand, bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, and two districts of Gwalior; good in Baghelkhand, Bhopawar, and Malwa, bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, good in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, indifferent in Bundelkhand and in some districts of Gwalior, bad in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar, steady elsewhere Number of persons employed on famine relief works were—25,698 in Gwalior, 46,637 in four States and four Jagirs in Bundelkhand, and 59,683 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—5,116 in Gwalior, 9,014 as above in Bundelkhand, and 3,448 in Baghelkhand. Total number in receipt of relief 149,596 Prices—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 9¼ to 11 in Bundelkhand, and 9¾ seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th May*—Rainfall about an inch in Jaisulmere and a few cents in Bikanir. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Standing crops are generally good Harvest is very good in Kherwara, good in Marwar, Jhallawar, Jeypore, and Ulwar; average in Ajmere, below

average in Haraoti Agricultural stock is fair in Kherwara, Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir, and Jaisulmere, lean in Bhurtpore and good elsewhere Pasturage or fodder is fair in Kherwara and Haraoti, scarce in some tahsils of Jeypore, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Haraoti, rising in Meywar, Kotah, and Jaisulmere, falling in Pertabgarh, Jeypore, Kishengarh, Bhurtpore, and Bikanir and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 4,064, Dholepore 1,799, Bikanir 7,721, Jaisulmere 962 On gratuitous relief —Marwar 1,240, Tonk 1,906, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 360, Bikanir 3,452, Jaisulmere 178 Total number in receipt of relief 21,690. Prices—Marwar $9\frac{5}{16}$, Tonk $11\frac{3}{4}$, Deoli 13, Dholepore $11\frac{13}{16}$, Bhurtpore 13, Bikanir $9\frac{9}{16}$ and $8\frac{5}{16}$, Jaisulmere $8\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee Report from Sirohi not received

Kashmir.—*For week ending 4th May* —Rain has fallen Prices still continue below normal. Price—24 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE —*For week ending 4th May* —No rain Prices stationary. Fodder scanty Relief works closed. Price—10 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st May* —Rain 04 Weather cloudy and windy with a little rain. Barley has been harvested, outturn poor Early rice and indian-corn are being sown. Price—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

NAME OF PROVINCE	PRECEDING WEEK			PRESENT WEEK			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras .	171,629	21,427	193,056	193,106	38,656	231,762	+38,706
Bombay	407,062	28 930	435,992	373,501	30,334	403,835	—32,157
Bengal .	400,744	277,732	678,476	386,548	291,667	678,215	— 261
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	841,259	331,666	1,172,925	934,866	352,309*	1,287,175	+114,250
Punjab	69,228	14,286	83,514	75,047	12,921	87,971	+ 4,457
Central Provinces	362,106	143,280	505,388	400,579	153,926	554,505	+49,117
Burma .	14,560	1,245	15,805	13,320	3,408	16,728	+ 923
Berar	18,202	2,005	20,207†	20,265	2,895	23,160	+ 2,953
Hyderabad . .	18,744	2,053	20,797	23,844	2,999	26,843	+ 6,046
Central India	125,942	22,172	148,114	132,018	17,578	149,596	+ 1,482
Rajputana . .	16,991	7,476	24,467	14,546	7,144	21,690	— 2,777
TOTAL	2,446,469	852,272	3,298,711	2,567,640	913,840	3,481,480	+182,739

* Includes 38,69 received from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of one district

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 10th April 1897			For the week ending the 17th April 1897			For the week ending the 24th April 1897			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Madras												
1	Cuddapah	10,188	6,907	17,095	16 914	6 762	23,676	23 353	8 297	31,650	27,617	9,079	36,696
2	Kurnool	23 088	1,484	24,572	30,297	1,738	32 035	40,367	2,060	42,367	50,399	3,094	53,493
3	Bellary	49 179	919	50,098	54,872	1,305	56 177	61,037	1,723	62,760	66,210	2,022	68,532
4	Anantapur	7 7.6	243	7,989	9,787	295	10,082	11 897	402	12,299	14,744	547	15,290
5	Ganjam	185	720	905	773	1,355	2 1.8	939	3,154	4,143	1,395	5,970	7,365
6	Vizagapatam	3,868	428	4,296	7,189	775	7,964	8,094	828	8,922	10,965	721	11,686
	TOTAL MADRAS	94 254	(*)10,701	104,955	119,832	(2)12,230	132 062	145,677	(3)16 161	162,141	171,629	(4)21,4 3	193,062
	Bombay												
1	Bijapur	67 731	9 368	77,099	65,631	9,069	74,700	68,058	10,083	78,141	70,617	9,034	79,651
2	Sholapur	126,679	6,331	133,010	121,769	7 699	132 168	125,600	7,241	132,841	123,771	8,717	132,491
3	Ahmednagar	95 840	4,061	99,901	93,458	4,388	97,846	91,583	4,796	96,379	86,903	4,981	91,884
4	Poona	16,974	5,155	22,129	17,123	6,128	23 551	20,014	6 489	26,503	20,668	4,838	25,506
5	Nasik	34 840	148	34 988	36 171	155	36,629	24 404	135	24,539	31,131	186	31,620
6	Satara	36 176	25	36 201	36 219	42	36,261	15,915	42	35,957	25,104	46	25,150
7	Khandesh	41 938		41,938	42 115		42,115	40 057		40,057	36,672		36,672
8	Belgaum	7,303	589	7 892	8 634	546	9 180	9,877	615	10,492	11,229	526	11,755
9	Dharwar	483	832	1,285	250	808	1,056	151	880	1,331	277	978	1,255
10	Ratnagiri				33		33	259		259	181	..	484
	TOTAL BOMBAY	427,931	26 509	454,443	424,711	29,128	453,839	416,218	30,281	446,199	407 062	29,306	436,369
	Bengal												
1	Champaran	95,072	51 523	147,495	91,513	52,901	147 411	92,713	53,063	145 776	89,897	56 907	146,804
2	Shahabad	12 411	18 312	30 723	12 208	20,130	32 638	12,391	20,980	33,374	9,747	42,064	51,801
3	Nadia	16 596	11,119	28,015	19,521	16 568	36,092	25,793	24,341	19,134	25,906	26,527	52,433
4	Patna		86	86		135	135		120	120		126	126
5	Khulna	2,308	4,470	6,758	2 152	4,161	6,613	3,255	5,221	8,476	3,921	5,204	9,125
6	Saran	14 202	29,911	44 116	16,104	37 871	53 975	16,103	39,999	56 102	24,312	43,936	68 248
7	Darbhanga	120,233	53 807	174 040	130,653	57,760	189,413	158 113	57,996	215,739	150,936	60,224	211,160
8	Muzaffarpur	56 471	26,279	82 753	44 556	44,137	88,693	51,812	18,029	99,841	59 015	51,561	110,516
9	Rajshahi	591		591	872		872	1,463		1,463	1,000		1,000
10	Bhagulpur	9,139	2 675	11,814	10,247	2,826	13 073	14 691	2,932	17,626	19 710	2,790	22,500
11	Palamau	4 020	1 705	5 725	3,171	1,866	5 039	1 919	1,768	3,687	2,802	2,031	4,833
12	Manbhum	3,901	5,334	9,235	3,943	5,057	8,990	3 927	4,874	8,801	3,410	4,910	8,320
13	Pabna	323	..	323	513	.	513	664		664	448		448
14	Murshidabad	3 983		3 983	1,829		1 829	1,584		1,584	2,393		2,393
15	Hazaribagh	2,062	1,135	3,197	2,417	2,435	4,852	3,518	2,280	5,798	2,227	1,858	4,085
16	Puri	1,066	52	4,118	6 093	38	6 131	4 778	152	4,930	2,883	184	3,067
17	Santhal Parganas	2,350	81	2,431	1,855	61	1,916	2,401	150	2,551	2,147	159	2,306
	TOTAL BENGAL	328,551	206 802	535 333	352 161	244 026	596,187	391 761	260 905	652 266	400 711	278 121*	679,165
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh												
1	Agra	7,789	9,328	17,117	8,764	9,202	17 906	10,889	7,747	18,636	13,425	7,752	21,177
2	Etawah	750	2,489	3 239	949	2 587	3 536	1 253	2,599	3,854	1 522	2,725	4,247
3	Banda	155,538	30,589	186 127	114,526	29 707	174 233	113,743	28,070	172 413	165 489	29,985	195,474
4	Cawnpur	5,871	10,275	16,146	2 9 8	10,553	13 961	1 069	10 012	11,141	1,196	9,487	10 683
5	Hamirpur	75,448	18,817	94,265	76,825	18,923	95,748	79 547	22 810	102,577	85,886	20,416	106,302
6	Allahabad	137,.02	38 385	175,.87	152 662	38 986	191 678	168 005	40 266	208,271	198,826	44 206	243,032
7	Jhansi	58,540	14 814	73 360	50 897	15,379	66,276	48,769	16,034	65,403	49,195	17,095	66,290
8	Jalaun	69 901	7 267	76 568	84,867	17,619	102,486	97 091	24 826	121 917	107,172	25,648	133,120
9	Jaunpur	9,999	11,980	21,979	11 773	12 9 5	24 698	13,129	13,965	27,094	14 720	14,448	29,168
10	Gorakhpur	30,128	17 644	48 072	10 482	10 386	20,868	7,6 3	10 850	18,473	11,630	11 136	22,766
11	Lucknow	22 345	22,958	45,293	15,494	24,176	39 670	17,414	24,181	41,595	20,958	24,177	45,135
12	Unao	5,670	10 082	15,752	4,767	10 607	15,374	3 491	11,521	14,925	5,910	11,490	17,110
13	Rai Bareli	14,813	12,702	27,515	13,719	12,564	26,283	9,739	11,665	21,404	12,698	11 942	24,540
14	Sitapur		4,667	4,667		4,327	4 327	76	4,232	4,308	228	3 999	4,227
15	Hardoi	53,615	27,933	81,548	72,380	28,989	101,369	89,047	30,615	119,662	102,863	31,479	134,342
16	Bara Banki	505	1,032	1,537	481	1,083	1 564	541	894	1,435	507	937	1,444
17	Mirzapur	38 935	16,822	55,257	29,596	17,469	47,065	27,957	18,617	46,574	31,635	17,987	49,622

(*) Includes 9,035 weavers relieved in their own trade.
(2) " 9,701 " " " " " "
(3) " 11,247 " " " " " "
(4) Including 13,067 weavers relieved at their own trade
* Includes 669 cotton workers.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 10th April 1897.			For the week ending the 17th April 1897.			For the week ending the 24th April 1897			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Dehra Dun	475		475	320		320	.	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bijnor		4,266	4,266		4,340	4,340	.	1,427	1,327	..	1,146	1,146
20	Moradabad	62	2,705	2,767		2,710	2,710	.	2,725	2,725	.	2,506	2 506
21	Bareilly	.	2,206	2,206	.	2,134	2,134	.	2,110	2,110	..	2,118	2,118
22	Muttra .	240	7,106	7,616	339	5,861	6,203	714	3,966	4,680	893	3,623	4,516
23	Etah .	..	2,280	2,280	...	904	904	..	117	117	.	246	246
24	Mainpuri	..	36	36	..	49	49		35	35		59	59
25	Farukhabad		1,570	1,570	14	1 550	1,564	46	1 569	1,615	52	1,512	1,564
26	Budaun		1,029	1,029		1,264	1,264	.	1,527	1,527	.	1 788	1 788
27	Shahjahanpur	62	3,044	3,106	174	1 396	1 570	2.1	3,341	3,552	144	3,687	3,831
28	Pilibhit . .	296	2,402	2,698	140	2,313	2,453	257	2,350	2,607	389	2,359	2,748
29	Kheri .	120	60	180	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	Sultanpur	342	530	872	587	254	841	584	766	1,350	1,041	974	2,018
31	Pertabgarh .	177	1,897	2,074	265	1,869	2,134	212	1 955	2,167	*123	2,175	2,298
32	Fyzabad .	280	2,284	2,564	223	2,181	2 404	202	2,311	2,513	98	2,584	2,682
33	Fatehpur	5 605	8,572	14,177	3 974	8,005	11,979	3,472	8 924	12,396	5,231	7,729	12 960
34	Azamgarh	2,688	3,223	5,911	2,859	2,189	5,348	4,433	2,854	7,287	6,956	2 927	9,883
35	Benares		8 352	8 352		8,696	8,696		9 454	9.454	..	10,059	10,059
36	Gonda .	389	1 0.7	1 416	281	805	1,086	338	592	930	277	271	548
37	Basti	1,487	1,555	3 042	373	1 206	1 579	1,018	1,223	2,241	1,982	1,094	3 076
	TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	608,988	311,628	1,010,616	690,029	285,337	1,004,600	731,002	327,313	1,058,315	841,259	331,666*	1,172,925
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	51,295	6 526	57,821	54,217	6 913	60 160	52,687	7,190	59,877	51 989	7 599	59,588
2	Rohtak	5,839	2,508	8,347	6,503	2,463	8,966	5,580	2,434	8,014	5 645	2,221	7,856
3	Gurgaon	1,103	511	1,614	960	149	1,109	544	160	704	718	156	874
4	Delhi	1 140	724	1 864	636	775	1,411	635	705	1 340	625	72	1,351
5	Karnal	9 161	1,613	10 771	611	1,716	2,390	9,317	1,984	11,301*	3,552	2 190	5,742
6	Umballa	2 031	166	2 197	608	363	971	670	172	842	969	181	1,100
7	Ferozpur	1,496	..	1,196	1,410		1,410	290	...	29	159	...	159
8	Multan	102		102	76	.	76	30		30	7	.	7
9	Lahore	2,001		2 001	1,511		1,511	398		398	245		245
10	Gujrat	12,853	3,236	16,129	10,480	2,022	12,502	7,991	1,356	9,347	4	2	6
11	Rawalpindi						...	191		191	5,375	1,171	6,546
12	Ludhiana	79	21	99	27	7	34	.		.			.
	TOTAL PUNJAB	87,140	15,334	102 471	76,072	14 468	90,540	78,353	14,001	92,334	69,428	14 246	83,474
	Central Provinces												
1	Sangor	35,720	12,227	47 956	93,571	10,794	36 368	28,957	11 104	10,061	29,613	12,836	42 449
2	Damoh	24,362	7 764	30,626	29 356	7 467	36,823	22 144	7 773	29 917	28,674	8 317	36 951
3	Jubulpur	74 272	2 180	96 752	72 074	21 960	93,971	68 335	21,571	89 906	74,250	21,978	96,228
4	Mandla	22 762	1,614	24 376	23,071	1,319	24,120	24 5 3	1 421	26 014	26 927	1,114	28,341
5	Seoni	9,852	669	10,521	11,226	623	11,849	10 623	1,838	12 461	12,125	1,133	13,258
6	Narsinghpur	42 883	2 447	45,330	37 387	2,313	39 700	23,869	2,486	26 35	25,722	2 3.5	28,047
7	Hoshangabad	46,085	861	46,946	41 694	881	42,575	40,018	914	40,932	47 113	830	47,943
8	Nimar	219	231	480	375	535	910	180	497	677	177	339	516
9	Betul .	8 010	820	8,860	6 219	809	7,028	6 485	1,672	8,157	9,336	1 680	11 016
10	Chindwara	8 625	1,927	10,552	9 948	1 977	11 225	8,364	1,849	10 213	11,021	1,877	12,898
11	Nagpur	6,094	1,019	7,113	10,680	989	11,669	9 701	903	10,604	10,726	811	11,537
12	Chanda				194		194	94		94	304		304
13	Bhandara	12 906	1,858	14 764	11,689	1,752	13,441	10 716	1,546	12 262	13 024	1 682	14,706
14	Balaghat	31,166	3 976	35,442	33,056	4 362	37,418	36,3 2	4,992	41,304	41 220	6 875	48,095
15	Raipur	60,897	2 979	63 876	63,296	3 519	66,815	71,650	4,948	76,598	68,567	4,662	73,229
16	Bilaspur	22,462	8,568	31,030	22,611	5,072	27,713	26,481	6,044	32,525	32,195	7,058	39,880
17	Sambalpur				136	60	496	1 030		1,030		.	
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	406,684	68,960	475 644	399.216	61,402	462,618	389,552	69,548	459,100	430,954	74,434	505,388†
	Burma												
1	Mœktila .	6,830	931	7,761	717‡	61	778	4,259	631	4,890	4,264	625	4,889
2	Myingyan	12,829	2,657	15,486	10,789	2 774	13,563	10,336	2,953	13,289	10,296	257	10,553
3	Yamethin . .	...	358	358	Not	reported	...	..	368	368	...	363	363
	TOTAL BURMA	19,659	3,946	23,605	11,506	2,835	14,341	14,595	3,952	18,547	14,560	1,245	15,805

* Includes 36,077 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† There were also 137,793 persons employed on railway and other private works.
‡ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 10th April 1897.			For the week ending the 17th April 1897			For the week ending the 24th April 1897			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.		
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar												
Akola	9,313	...	9,313	8,541	.	8,541	919	1,324	2,243	10,423	1,230	11,663
Basim	2,105	...	2,105	3,681	..	3,681	2,451	...	2,451	2,165	775	2,940
Ellichpur	2,507	..	2,507	2,035	..	2,035	1,877	...	1,877	1 914	...	1,914
Amraoti	Not	reported	.	Not	reported		23,345	...	23,345	(Not	reported.)	
Buldana	1,702		1,702	1,709	..	1,709	1,773	...	1,773	2,353		2,353
Wun		...	...		...		1,735	...	1,735	1,337	.	1,337
TOTAL BERAR	15,627	...	15,627	15,966	..	15,966	32,100	1,324	33,424	18,202	2,005	20,207
Hyderabad												
Raichur		.	..	..	..	..						
Naldrug	.	...	.	8,341	...	8,341*	12,499	.	12,499‡	18,744	..	18,744‡
Gulburga	4,414†	...	4,414	...	...	.	.	..	..			..
Lingsagar	..	...	...	.	170	170	...	180	180	.	190	190
Bir	...	..	...	...	339	339	..	1,131	1,131		1,863	1,863
TOTAL HYDERABAD	4,414	..	4,414	8,341	509	8,850	12,499	1,311	13,810	18,744	2,053	20,797
Central India												
Bundelkhand	Not	reported	...	50,304	8,549	58,853	52,095	9,259	61,354	39,669	8,747	48,416
Baghelkhand	65,352	4,170	69,522	58,695	3,699	62 394	55,257	3,542	58,799	59,288	3,422	62,710
Gwalior	23,756	6,968	30,724	24 316	1,963	26,279	25,706	10,467	36,173	26,985	10,003	36,988
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	89,108	11,138	100,246	133,315	14,211	147,526	133,058	23,268	156,326	125,942	22,172	148,114
Rajputana												
Marwar	4,657	1,111	5,768	4,759	1,195	5,954	4,794	1,145	5,939	3,983	1,147	5,130
Dholpur	4,893	.	4,893	2,466		2,466	1,919		1,919	1,665		1,665
Bikanir	11,197	4,625	15,462	11,263	4,535	15,798	11,189	3,883	15,072	10,542	3 880	14,422
Jaisalmir	835	112	947	811	118	929	724	138	862	801	155	956
Kotah	404		404	346	.	346	.	..	...			...
Bhurtpur	..	312	312	.	316	316		396	396		380	380
Tonk	91	1,923	2,014	268	1,976	2,244		1,976	1,976		1,906	1,906
Deoli		8	8	..	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	22,077	7,731	29,808	19,913	8,148	28,061	18,626	7,546	26,172	16,991	7,476	24,467
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,194,276	662,889	2,857,165	2,251,062	702,528	2,953,590	2,366,421	755,513	3,121,934	2,515,315	784,457	3,299,772

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug.
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar
‡ Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however nally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Dated 7th May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH APRIL 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 24TH APRIL 1897.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 25th April 1896			Week ending 24th April 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 25th April 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 24th April 1897	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,713	11,10,044	641	1,736	11,90,000	685	1,88,61,740	1,98,16,000	9,54,290	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	145	18,035	120	125	16,300	130	2,63,439	2,81,000	17,561	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	502	1,37,973	154	862	1,49,000	138	26,81,136	23,28,000		3,53,336
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,17,881	157	708	1,25,000	163	18,14,679	18,60,000	31,321	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	3,144	164	21	2,700	129	64,130	57,800		6,330
Mad-Tinnur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,399	155	9	1,100	122	(*c*) 12,590	22,000	9,410	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,780	4,75,898	266	1,815	3,91,000	215	79,74,905	64,41,000		15,33,995
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	996	58	17	1,500	88	13,410	15,400	1,990	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,95,166	187	1,042	1,84,000	177	27,89,116	27,71,000		18,116
Máyavaram Mutupet	87	54	5,159	96	54	4,100	76	70,937	78,100	7,163	
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,77,887	153	1,165	1,58,000	136	24,45,720	22,23,000		2,22,729
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,47,453	195	819	1,77,000	167	21,06,639	19,43,000		1,63,639
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	84	231	19,939	86	231	17,500	77	3,12,679	2,88,000		44,679
Assam-Bengal	86	150	17,689	111	300	18,800	52	2,47,952	3,39,000	91,018	...
Burma (*g*)	191	880	1,55,580	170	886	1,79,000	202	20,01,368	24,38,000	4,77,632	
TOTAL	256	9,001	25,70,525	268	9,910	25,45,200	257	4,26,50,739	4,19,07,300		7,52,439
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,656	6,27,581	236	2,883	5,93,000	206	1,05,39,585	95,90,000		9,49,585
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	707	1,68,903	250	830	1,88,000	227	33,13,408	27,06,000	..	6,07,408
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	200	813	2,51,127	309	814	2,38,000	292	40,39,103	38,58,000		1,81,103
East Coast	108	488	84,900	174	535	91,700	115	8,07,474	7,94,000		13,474
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	44	28	1,493	53	28	2,100	75	15,211	30,000	15,609	
Cherra-Companygunj	60	8	585	73	8	500	63	9,247	8,000		1,247
TOTAL	211	4,790	11,04,660	243	5,098	10,83,300	212	1,87,24,108	1,69,95,000		17,28,208
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	8,77,697	589	1,491	5,94,000	398	1,44,00,823	1,01,92,000		42,08,823
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,53,005	983	461	3,49,000	757	62,00,505	46,32,000		10,34,865
Madras	251	840	2,10,935	253	840	2,22,000	267	33,90,062	35,84,000	1,93,938	
TOTAL	498	2,791	15,47,667	555	2,792	11,07,000	418	2,40,57,750	1,84,08,000		56,49,750
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,582	52,88,858	308	17,800	47,05,500	269	8,54,31,597	7,73,11,200		81,30,397
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	150	161	21,403	133	160	28,100	176	4,30,521	4,24,000		15,521
Tarkeswar	300	22	5,412	240	22	5,600	204	1,17,300	1,20,000	2,700	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	8,547	130	66	7,100	108	1,22,576	1,28,000	5,424	
Bengal Doo rs	112	36	2,141	68	36	2,700	75	60,416	61,800	1,384	
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	14,283	183	78	18,400	230	2,08,047	2,47,000	38,953	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	16,479	323	51	12,000	235	2,34,721	1,89,000		45,221
TOTAL	175	414	68,565	166	413	74,100	179	11,82,081	11,69,800		12,281
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,275	17	74	3,000	53	23,197	49,300	26,103	
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	5,187	51	114	7,900	69	29,275	1,47,000	1,17,725	
Nágda-Ujjain					35	2,200	63		33,700	33,700	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	313	69,274	208	331	73,000	220	11,63,692	11,63,000		692
The Gaekwar's Petlad	228	13	2,262	174	13	1,200	92	27,512	16,000		11,512
Rájpura-Bhatinda	220	108	16,643	154	108	8,000	80	3,41,190	2,18,000		1,23,190
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	3,490	350	10	2,700	260	44,641	63,600	18,951	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*j*)	98	362	34,603	96	362	30,800	110	5,78,179	6,11,000	32,821	..
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	8,761	94	93	7,500	81	1,10,820	1,07,000		17,829
Kolhápur	87	29	3,094	104	29	2,400	83	12,404	35,000		7,404
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,960	97	72	4,100	57	1,13,580	72,000		41,584
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,358	62	22	1,300	59	25,120	23,900		1,426
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,53,403	125	1,266	1,55,100	123	25,00,137	25,31,800	25,663	
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	145	334	60,364	181	334	47,400	142	8,60,778	6 92,000		1,68,778
Jetalsar-Rájkot	88	46	5,106	111	46	1,700	80	70,798	61,600		7,198
Rájkot-Jamnagar					51	2,300	45		(*k*) 5,000	5,000	
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	75	364	26,530	73	364	24,400	67	4,79,877	4,30,000		49,877
Oudeypore-Chitor (*l*)	43	60	2,874	48	60	2,000	33	45,728	38,700		7,028
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	10,025	107	94	8,300	88	1,29,375	1,21,000		8,375
TOTAL	101	898	1,04,899	117	949	88,100	93	15,86,556	13, 0,300		2,36,256
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,723	56,15,815	285	2 ,428	51,12 800	250	9,07,19,171	8,23,66,1 0		83,53,271

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from 22nd February to 25th April 1896

(*d*) Includes the Godhra Ratlam-Nágdá railway

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(*k*) Total earnings from 8th to 24th April 1897

(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 6th May, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No III OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96	Week ending 25th April 1896			Week ending 24th April 1897			Earnings from 1st to 25th April 1896	Earnings from 1st to 24th April 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week				
State lines worked by companies	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,733	11,10,044	641	1,736	11,90,000	685	40,02,703	42,21,000	2,18,297	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	15,933	120	125	16,300	130	51,874	56,600	4,726	
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,32,973	154	862	1,19,000	138	5,20,677	4 26,000		1,03,677
Indian Midland (*b*)	126	752	1,17,581	157	768	1,25,000	163	4,33,199	3,88,000		45,199
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	194	21	3,444	164	21	2,700	129	11,604	9,600		2,004
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	158	9	1,399	155	9	1,100	122	4,713	3,900		813
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	4,75,888	266	1,915	3,91,000	215	17 56,837	12,86,000		4,70,837
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	990	58	17	1,500	88	2,845	4,100	1,255	
South Indian	167	1,042	1,95,166	187	1,042	1,84,000	177	6,27,970	5,07,000	.	30,970
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,159	96	54	4,100	76	18,227	16,300	.	1,927
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,105	1,77,887	153	1,105	1,58,000	130	6,03,618	5,42,000		61,618
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,47,453	195	819	1,37,000	167	4,74,035	1,87,000	12,965	.
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	72	231	10,939	86	231	17,700	77	73,419	68,900		4,519
Assam-Bengal	76	159	17,689	111	360	18,800	52	47,149	64,000	16,851	.
Burma (*f*)	169	886	1,55,580	176	886	1,79,000	202	5,21,408	5,76,000	54,592	..
TOTAL	247	9,601	25,76,525	268	9,910	25,15,200	257	91,50,478	87,46,400		4,13,078
State lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	255	2,056	6,27,581	236	2,883	5,93,000	206	22,49,729	20,75,000	..	1,74,729
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	234	797	1,98,953	250	830	1,85,000	227	7,28,709	6,67,000	.	61,209
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,51,127	309	814	2 18,000	202	8,15,628	7,66,000	.	49,628
East Coast	94	488	84,927	174	535	61,700	115	2,12,158	1,75,000	...	37,158
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	58	28	1,493	53	28	1,100	75	3,374	6,200	2,826	
Cherra-Companygan)	57	8	585	71	8	500	63	2,072	1,600		472
TOTAL	250	4,790	11,64,666	243	5,098	10,83,300	212	40,11,170	36,90,800		3,20,370
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge —											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	418	1,490	8,77,667	589	1,491	5,91,000	398	32,57,084	19,52,000		13,05,084
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,53,065	983	461	3,40,000	737	15,82,301	10,09,000		5,73,304
Madras	253	840	2,16,935	258	840	2,24,000	267	7,47,600	7,97,000	50,334	
TOTAL	437	2,791	15,47,667	555	2,792	11,67,000	418	55,87,054	38,19,000		17,08,054
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,182	52,88,858	308	17,800	47,95,500	269	1,87,57,702	1,62,56,200		25,01,502
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	21,403	133	160	28,100	176	1,04,680	1,01,000		3,680
Tarkessur	205	22	5,411	246	22	5,800	264	32,894	33,200	306	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kamaon (Coy 's sec)	117	66	7,547	129	66	7,100	108	45,313	30,200	..	15,113
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	2,441	68	36	2,700	75	11,228	9,800		1,428
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	14,283	183	78	18,400	236	48,725	57,200	8,475	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	16,479	323	51	12,000	235	67,010	50,000		17,010
TOTAL	173	414	68,567	166	413	74,100	179	3,00,850	2,81,400		28,450
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	19	73	1,275	17	74	3,900	53	6,648	7,900	1,252	.
Bhopal Ujjain	7	114	5,787	51	114	7,900	69	14,246	25,600	11,354	
Nágdá-Ujjain					35	2,200	63		6,500	6,500	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	63,274	208	334	73,600	220	2,54,384	2,44,000		10,384
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	2,262	174	13	1,200	92	7,097	3,100		4,097
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	16,623	154	108	8,600	80	59,004	37,700	.	21,304
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,496	350	10	2,000	200	6,904	11,900	2,996	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(*i*)	98	362	34,603	96	302	39,800	110	1,24,027	1,46,000	21,973	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	8,701	94	93	7,500	81	20,215	24,000		5,215
Kolhápur	82	29	3,094	107	29	2,400	83	10,010	8,000		2,010
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,960	97	72	4,100	57	28,153	12,000	...	16,153
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,358	62	22	1,300	59	5,782	3,900		1,882
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,53,493	125	1,266	1,55,100	123	5,46,070	5,31,100		16,970
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	60,364	181	334	47,400	142	2,12,348	1,50,000	..	62,348
Jatalsar-Rájkot	80	46	5,106	111	46	3,700	80	16,528	13,500	..	3,028
Rájkot-Jámnagar					51	2,300	45		(*j*) 5,000	5,000	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	26,530	73	364	24,400	67	1,00,071	78,000		22,071
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	42	60	2,874	48	60	2,000	33	10,810	8,600		2,210
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	10,025	107	94	8,300	88	33,928	28,300	.	5,528
TOTAL	85	898	1,04,899	117	949	88,100	93	3,73,585	2,83,400		90,185
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,723	56 18 815	285	20,428	51,12,800	250	1,99 80,207	1,73,52,100	..	26,37,107

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections
(*j*) Total earnings from 8th to 24th April 1897
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 6th May, 1897.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 20

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th May, 1897

No. 9—*Corrigendum*—In Notification No 7, dated the 7th May, 1897, *for* "6th" *read* "7th."

No 10—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict, Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared to be from the 1st March, 1896, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States,

And whereas His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 10th day of May, 1897,

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*

REGULATION NO I OF 1897

A Regulation to amend the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887, It is hereby enacted as follows XII of 1887.

Amendment of section 6, Regulation XII, 1887

1 In section 6 of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887, as amended by Regulation No. V of 1891, after the words "before a Magistrate of the first class", wherever XII of 1887.

they occur, the words "or, in a stone-tract, before a Magistrate of the second class, specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 9, Regulation XII, 1887.

2. In section 9, sub-section (*2*), of the said Regulation, for clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely

"(*b*) in a stone-tract, detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under section 6, and, if necessary, arrest that person and any other person in his company,

"(*c*) elsewhere, detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under section 6, and, if that person has any stone in his possession, arrest him and any other person in his company"

J. M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL

Simla, the 12th May, 1897

No 462—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J S Wilkins, D S O, I M S (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 27th April 1897

The 14th May, 1897

No. 465.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W P Barter, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 467.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W Westropp White, M D., M CH, I M S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on famine duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 469—The services of Surgeon-Captain F M Mangan, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 3rd April 1897.

SANITARY

The 14th May, 1897

No. 1494.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information.

Telegram, dated the 6th May 1897

From—The Consul-General for the Netherlands, India, Darjeeling,
To—The Foreign Secretary, Simla

Netherlands Indian Government wires For vessels arriving from or having touched at Bombay and Karachi, nine days' quarantine since departure or last plague case on board Importation butter, victuals, rags, raw wool, hair, hides, furriery, from those places temporarily prohibited.

Telegram, dated the 7th May 1897

From—The Secretary of State, London,
To—The Viceroy, Simla

France.—My telegrams of 9th* February, 15th† February, 19th‡ March Revised list prohibited articles includes only rags, fresh offal, hoofs and shoes, from infected areas will probably be condemned Raw and manufactured wool, used and unused body linen, wearing apparel and bed linen, raw leather and fresh skins, admitted after disinfection.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 449, dated the 12th February 1897.
† Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 583, dated the 19th February 1897.
‡ Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1093, dated the 26th March 1897

Notification of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department), London, dated the 17th April 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at St. Petersburg containing the following Quarantine Regulations, *viz*.

Rules now enforced by the Imperial Anti-Plague Commission for all vessels proceeding to the Black and Azoff Seas from plague-infected places or at which they may have touched on their passage.

All vessels can only enter and discharge at such ports of the above seas at which quarantine or quarantine agencies have been established These ports are Theodosia, Kertch, Odessa, Sebastopol, Novorossisk, Batoum, and Poti.

On reaching any of these ports, vessels coming from, or which may have touched at, a plague-proclaimed country or port, are subjected to ten days' quarantine. After the expiration of this period, provided they prove to be in a satisfactory sanitary condition, they may discharge their cargoes.

If a portion of such cargoes consist of tea coming from plague-stricken places, the exterior packing of the chests, etc, of such tea is subjected to disinfection All other goods may be landed without disinfection, on condition, however, that there is no good reason for supposing that any portion of them has come in immediate contact with persons suffering with plague. In this latter case the exterior covering or superficial layer of the goods is also subjected to disinfection.

The process of disinfection consists in drenching or daubing the outside of bales, chests, cases, etc, with a solution of corrosive sublimate of two pro 1,000 strength, or with that of milk of lime of the strength of ten per cent. to twenty per cent.

It must be observed that it is only the continental parts of British India that have been proclaimed by the Russian Government as plague-stricken and that the Island of Ceylon is recognized as being to the present time free from that disease.

St. Petersburg, March 24, 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th May, 1897

No. 597—The services of Captain L H. Reid, Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

No. 599—The services of Lieutenant R R Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

This cancels the notification of this Department No 251, dated the 12th March 1897

No 601—The services of Lieutenant H deV Harvest, 9th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No 603—The services of Lieutenant T. S Barton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No 605.—The services of Captain H. G B Raitt, 7th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

J P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS

Simla, the 11th May, 1897.

No. 1059—6-15.—Lieutenant H H. Turner, R.E, is appointed to the Survey of India Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 22nd April 1897.

FORESTS.

The 14th May, 1897.

No. 428—163-2-F.—Furlough for nine months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Survey of India Department, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, with effect from the 15th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

LAND-REVENUE

The 14th May, 1897.

No. 1074—184-1—The following agreement executed under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) is published for information in accordance with section 42 of that Act

Agreement made this third day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven between *The Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company Limited* hereinafter called the Company of the one part and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the other part

WHEREAS pursuant to and under the authority of an order made by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and duly notified by the Local Government under Notification dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and known as the Nasik Tramway Order one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight the Company have constructed and are now working a tramway from the Násik Road Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to a point near Násik City AND WHEREAS the Company propose extending the said tramway into Nasik City AND WHEREAS the Government of Bombay by an order dated the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and duly notified on the third day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six has sanctioned the extension of the said tramway into Násik City as aforesaid AND WHEREAS for the purposes of such extension and otherwise for the purposes of their undertaking the Company have applied to the Local Government to put in force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four (Act One of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four) in order to acquire for the Company certain lands in the schedule hereto more particularly mentioned and described AND WHEREAS the Local Government having held an enquiry and being satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the said work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public has pursuant to section forty-one of the said last mentioned Act required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State as is herein contained NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and it is hereby agreed between and by the Company for and on behalf of themselves and their successors and assigns on the one hand and The Secretary of State for India in Council for and on behalf of himself and his successors on the other hand as follows

1. That the Company shall and will pay to the Secretary of State through the Local Government the cost as determined by the Local Government of the acquisition of each of the several lands specified in the schedule hereto as and when possession of the same shall respectively be handed over by the Local Government to the Company

2 That on such payment as aforesaid being made the land in respect whereof the same shall be so made shall be transferred to and legally vested in the Company subject however to the provisions of clause three of these presents

3 That the said lands when so transferred to and vested in the Company shall be held by the Company as their own property and used for the purposes of their undertaking and in case at any time the said lands or any of them or any part thereof shall no longer be required for the purposes of their undertaking the Company shall be at liberty to sell the same or any part thereof subject to their first offering the same to the Local Government and to the Násik Municipality at a price not exceeding the price which the Company shall fix as their minimum limit for sale

4. The work of constructing the said extension shall be completed within nine months from the date on which possession of the whole of the lands specified in the schedule shall be handed over by the Local Government to the Company The said extension and the works appertaining thereto shall be maintained subject to the conditions prescribed by the aforesaid order dated the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six sanctioning the extension of the said tramway

5 The public shall be entitled to use the said extension and works appertaining thereto upon the conditions prescribed by the aforesaid order dated the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six sanctioning the extension of the said tramway

In witness whereof the common seal of the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company Limited has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two Directors of the Company who have hereunto signed their names and one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company Limited in the presence of HUGH HENRY MITCHELL and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, two of the Directors of the said Company who in token of their presence have hereunto signed their names in the presence of

R W. LAYARD DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay

Indian Railway Feeder Lines Co Ltd Bombay

HUGH HENRY MITCHELL,
LEIGHTON B KER, } Directors

Signed and sealed by J DEC. ATKINS Esquire one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay in the presence of

ALFXR. R. KING,
Assistant Secretary to Government
J. M ANTIA,
Superintendent, General Department

Seal

J DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE.

Return of Land required for the extension of Násik Tramway.

Survey No.	Pôt No.	Owner's Name.	Description of Land.	Area required			Boundaries.				Remarks.
				Length in Feet.	Breadth in Feet	Total in square yards	East	South	West	North	
489	...	Dagdu *alias* Bala valad Khandu Junre, purchaser Mahadeo Harbaji Thakur.	Cultivated land.	The	whole	Survey No of 2 acres and 11 gunthas	Road to Násik Station	Survey No 488	Pakhal Road	Road.	
532	...	Raghunath Yashwant Khot .	Cultivated land.	900	100	10,000	Portion of Survey No 532	By Nála .	Portion of Survey No 532	Survey No. 531, Pôt No 4.	The breadth in this piece is average, as the shape of the land is triangular.
531	2	Syed Mirlal valad Syed Husein, deceased, his heirs five sons— 1. Syed Mahomed valad Syed Mirlal 2 Syed Husein. 3. „ Rasul 4. „ Bunemiya 5 „ Kasam.	Uncultivated land, trees growing on it.	206	75	1,716	By high road	By high road .	Survey No 532	Part of Survey No 531.	As above.

LEIGHTON B. KER,
HUGH HENRY MITCHELL,
Managing Directors.

Witness—R W. LAYARD DUNLOP

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. MONTEATH,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1897.

No. 783-*G.*—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 6th March, 1897

Munshi Damodar Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class at Ajmere, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Fateh Chand Khabya, deceased

Munshi Harnam Das, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Munshi Damodar Lal

No. 789 *G*—Mr. E G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J H Newill, and with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 12th May, 1897.

No. 1795-*I B.*—Major R I Scallon, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 3rd April, 1897, and during the absence on deputation to England of Colonel H. Melliss, C S I., or until further orders.

No 1796-*I B*—Captain C. M. Crawford, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th April, 1897, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W C. Scott, or until further orders.

No 1209-*F*—The date, with effect from which the services of Mr R. Udny, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, was the 9th April, 1897, and not the 6th April as stated in notification No 829-F, dated the 1st April, 1897

The 13th May, 1897

No 800-*G*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P Bonenblust as acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S Schmuck.

W J CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1897.

No. 2133-*Gl.*—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

Mr. C H. Holford, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Sambhar Lake Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lyon, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 509.—Surgeon-Colonel N. B Major, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General H S Muir, transferred to Egypt. Dated 20th April 1897.

No. 510—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the establishments noted below in G G O. No. 314 of 1897, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified

Punjab Command.	
James Henry Hugo.	
William Hamilton Kenrick	
Bengal Command.	
Andrew Augustine Frayne McArdle.	17th April 1897
Jasper Maxwell Woolley	
Clayton Arbuthnot Lane	
Thomas Bernard Kelly	
Bombay Command.	
Raymond Herbert Price.	
Edgar Francis Eardley Baines	

MILITARY SECRETARIAT

No 511—Captain E Peach, 3rd Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, officiated as Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 15th April to the 30th April 1897, inclusive, *vice* Major P. A Buckland, on furlough

No 512—Captain F G Cardew, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major P. A. Buckland, on furlough Dated 1st May 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 513—The tenure of the appointment of Captain St. J. A. D Muter, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 27th October 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 514.—Lieutenant Percival Forbes Newnham, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th July 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 515.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenants—

Richard Stukeley St John, attached to the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—11th April 1897

Claude Lumsden Norman, attached to the 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—14th March 1897

Henry Barstow, officiating wing officer, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—31st March 1897.

Gerald Maxwell Orr, attached to the 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—9th April 1897

Frank Graham Marsh, attached to the 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—30th March 1897

Claude Gregory Woodhouse, officiating wing officer, 26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—31d April 1897.

William Henry Bingham, officiating wing officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—29th March 1897.

Fitzstephen Henry Bridges, officiating wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd April 1897.

Leonard Lane Wheatley, attached to the 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st April 1897.

Edward William Crawford Ridgeway, attached to the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—13th April 1897

Sidney Morton, officiating wing officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—31st March 1897

George Newcome, officiating wing officer, 30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion),—30th March 1897

Henry Sullivan Becher, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—3rd April 1897

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

No. 516.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel H Thomson to be Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command, with effect from the 10th April 1897, *vice* Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Poyser, retired.

NATIVE ARMY

No. 517.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Pertap Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O No 456 of 1895, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 518.—*The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)*—

Jemadar Thakur Agar Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 895 of 1 95, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 7th April 1895.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES

No. 519.—William Sutherland, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 520.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army

Captain Charles Fulford Grantham,—4th March 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

No 521.—Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Frederick John Skinner is absorbed in the grade of Sub Conductor, with effect from the 18th March 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Charles Kennedy, deceased

NATIVE ARMY

No 522.—*5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Budhu Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Bakhsh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897

No 523.—*13th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Adinarayadu to be Subadar and Havildar Venkatasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1897

No 524.—*17th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Sivachidambram to be Subadar and Havildar Ramdass to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th March 1897

No 525.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Kondaya to be Subadar Major and Jemadar Kamarud-din Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Fazil Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd March 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION

No 526—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and Mysore Rifles from the control of the Government of Madras to that of the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Yercaud Rifle Volunteers, who are at present attached for administrative purposes to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, will, on the transfer of that corps to the control of the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, be affiliated for like purposes with the Madras Railway Volunteers.

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 527—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Captain George Irving to be Major, *vice* Dawson, resigned

Lieutenant Charles Clifford to be Captain, *vice* Barnard, transferred to the supernumerary list

No 528—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain C S. Elloy, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No 529.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Captain A. F. Clifford resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 34—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant C R. Rowsell, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) for six months.

Lieutenant A R. S Warden, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c) for four months.

P J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th May, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th May 1897

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots	Lieutenant-Colonel W D Shaw	2nd May 1897	Maymyo	..	...
2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	Captain G E Wilkinson	6th May 1897	Chakrata	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th April and the 14th May 1897.

On whose account.	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs A P		
John Duncan McMillan (*a*)	Surgeon-Lieutenant	Indian Medical Service (Bengal)	5th February 1897	No will found.	2,481 15 10	...	13th July 1897

(*a*) *Next-of kin*—*Mother*—Mrs. Ruthven, West Manse, Kinross, Scotland

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th May, 1897.

No. 185.—Major-General G. F. L. Marshall, C I E, R.E, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department, under Article 687 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, is, under the provisions of the same regulation, re-appointed as Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

The 11th May, 1897

No 186—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, on special duty with the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel T Gracey, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 12th May, 1897

No. 187—Captain C. H Cowie, R.E, officiating Deputy Manager, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Class I, Grade 1, of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence of Mr S. Finney on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

No 188—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897

Names	From	To
Biscoe, C. L.	Class II, Grade 2 Class I, Grade 3, temporary	Class II, Grade 1 Class I, Grade 3, temporary.
Rainier, P.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
James, W. H. H.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Holmes, H B.	Class III, Grade 1, permanent Class II, Grade 4, temporary	Class II, Grade 4, permanent.
Gordon, L.	Class III, Grade 1, permanent Class II, Grade 4, temporary	Class II, Grade 4, permanent.
Copley, N. B	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Littlewood, W.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.
Gilmore, H St G.	Class III, Grade 4	Class III, Grade 3.
O'Connor, M S. S.	Class III, Grade 4	Class III, Grade 3.

The 14th May, 1897.

No. 190.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

Names.	From	To
Hindmarsh, T A.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3
Millard, F T	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1
Hindmarsh, H. A	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1
Strong, E. S	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th May, 1897.

No. 189—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Rurki are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as apprentices

Mr. P. N. Mallick.

Mr. D. D. Banerji.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 14th May, 1897.

No. 1493.—The following charts illustrating the course of the plague in Bombay, Karachi and some other places in the Bombay Presidency up to the end of April are published for information.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 14th May, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1490 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th May 1897:—

No. 178 of 1897.—Charles William Ansell, civil and mechanical engineer, proprietor, Ansell & Sons, Darjeeling engineering works, Toong, Bengal, for improvements in rotary sifting machines for tea or other suitable substances.

No. 179 of 1897.—Charles Day Durnford, gentleman, of Elmhurst, Shooter's hill, in the county of Kent, for improvements in gun barrels.

No. 180 of 1897.—John Armstrong, consulting metallurgist, of Ramlé, Springfield park, Acton, London, for improvements in treating complex ores, mattes, and the like, and in furnaces therefor.

No. 181 of 1897.—Freeman Augustus Taber, photographer, of 121, Post street, city and county of San Francisco, California, United States of America, for an improved method of producing embossed photographs.

No. 182 of 1897.—Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, engineer, of 5, East 27th street, New York city, United States of America, for a compressed air engine.

No. 183 of 1897.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for an improved compensator for signals worked by wires.

No. 184 of 1897.—Albert Joisten, printer, of 31, Agrippastrasse, and Josef May, agent, of 6a, Andreashlöster, both in Cologne, Germany, for improvements in platen printing presses.

No. 185 of 1897.—Wasudeva Kashinath Kirloskar, L.M.S, medical practitioner, and Lakshman Kashinath Kirloskar, both of Sholapur, for purifying water by filtering for drinking and cooking purposes, and cooling the same to a very low temperature.

No. 186 of 1897.—James Shannan Stevenson, tea planter, of Rothes, Hatton, Ceylon, for improvements in or connected with means or apparatus for withering and drying tea or other produce.

No. 187 of 1897.—Khair-ud-din, son of Mahbub Alum, inhabitant of Nur Mahall, district Jullundur, for a wood floater for floating sál or other timber.

No. 188 of 1897.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69, Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for a device for enabling the passage of a weight of parcel or any other kind of attachment along a wire or rope.

No. 189 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 50 of 1897.

No. 1491 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the department of and records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee

of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 366 of 1895.—Bruno Wesselmann, engineer, Friedlander Weg 45, Gottingen, in the German Empire, for improvements in or relating to drilling or boring tools. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 52 of 1896.—William Phillips Hall, president of the Hall Signal Co., of No. 80, Broadway, New York city, United States of America, for an improved electric signalling system. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 124 of 1896.—Gerhard Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23, 25 and 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for an improved annular liquid-combustible burner for incandescent light. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

No. 180 of 1896.—Albert Meyenberg, manufacturer, Max Wendorf, mechanician, and Siegmund Healein, merchant, all of 61, Langestrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, for an incandescent lamp for the combustion of parafin oil and other liquids. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

No. 246 of 1896.—Edward Davies, architect, and Arthur Harrison, clerk, both of No. 21, King William street, Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved protector for pneumatic and other similar tyres. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

No. 356 of 1896.—William Lindsay, contractor, of Ann street, Brisbane, in the colony of Queensland, for an enlarging bit for well boring by the cable or pole system. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

No. 384 of 1896.—Henry William Headland, electrical engineer, of Leyton, in the county of Essex, for improvements in secondary batteries. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 393 of 1896.—Pontin's Patent Butter Box Co., Ld., of 6, Adam street, Adelphi, London, for improvements in and relating to boxes or packages for the transport of butter, fruit, or other edible substances. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

No. 436 of 1896.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40, King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of battery cells or vessels to contain acids or other chemicals. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 437 of 1896.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld, of 40, King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of material suitable for belting, carding cloths, soles of boots, and like uses. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 438 of 1896.—Silvio Alimonda, gentleman, of Spezia, in the Kingdom of Italy, for an improved process for the tanning of skins. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 459 of 1896.—Charles Halford Thompson, F.R.H.S., colonel in Her Majesty's regiment of Royal Artillery, Eastcliff, Teignmouth, in the county of Devon, for fertilized and fertilizing materials for promoting the growth of plants. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 1 of 1897.—Rudolf Langhans, electrical engineer, of 12B., Elisabethstrasse, Berlin, in the German Empire, for improvements in the manufacture or production electrolytically of coatings composed of earthy oxides. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 1492 P.—THE undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 8D of 1897.—Pir Bakhsh, shawl weaver, of Kila' Bhungian, Amritsar, for a pattern of flowers to be worked on shawls.

No. 9D of 1897.—Pir Bakhsh, shawl weaver, of Kila' Bhungian, Amritsar, for a pattern of flowers to be worked on shawls.

No. 10D of 1897.—Pir Bakhsh, shawl weaver, of Kila' Bhungian, Amritsar, for a pattern of

No. 1493 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

No. 177 of 1890.—Dadabhai Ruttonji Dalal, late public gauger at the Dadur distillery, of No. 52, Homji street, Fort Bombay, for a new and improved automatic totalisator. (From 1st February 1897 to 1st February 1898.)

No. 1494 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 261 of 1892.—Léon Raphael Lecellier's invention for improvements in locks. (Specification filed 4th February 1893.)

No. 279 of 1892.—Walter Swain and William Philipson's invention for improvements in the construction of wheels and tyres for carriages, bicycles, tricycles, and other road vehicles. (Specification filed 4th February 1893.)

No. 329 of 1892.—Fritz Hansen's invention for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Specification filed 8th February 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I.—The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours in the B.A. Examination, 1897:—

(These lists are arranged in order of merit.)

(E) indicates 1st division in English.
(P) " " " " Philosophy.
(H) " " " " History.
(S) " " " " Sanskrit.
(M) " " " " Mathematics.
(C) " " " " Chemistry and Physics.
(e) " 2nd " " English.
(p) " " " " Philosophy.
(h) " " " " History.
(s) " " " " Sanskrit.
(m) " " " " Mathematics.
(c) " " " " Chemistry and Physics.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1	Ghatak, Sureschandra (h) ...	Presidency College.
2	Datta, Pramathanath, I. (p) ...	City College
3	Chattopadhyay, Dineschandra (S)	Presidency College.
4	" Akhilchandra (s)	Ditto.
5	Sengupta, Baibakilal ...	Ditto.
6	Chaudhuri, Amiyanath (p) ...	Ditto.
7	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath (h).	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Anisuzzaman Khan ...	Patna College
2	Mukhopadhyay, Sudhirkumar...	Presidency College.
3	Sen, Sarala ...	Bethune College
3	Pal, Satischandra	Berhampur College.
4	Carrapett, R. S. ...	Rangoon College.
6	Sen, Prabodhchandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
7	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta ...	Presidency College.
8	Basu, Narendrakumar ...	Ditto.
9	Maitra, Sasikamal ...	Ditto.
9	Sanyal, Gangnath ...	St. Xavier's College.
11	Das, Nadiabihari ...	Presidency College.
12	Mitra, Kamakhyanath ...	City College
13	Chattopadhyay, Jogindranath (p).	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
14	Ray, Prabhansukumar (h) ...	Ditto
15	Lahiri, Phanindranath ...	Presidency College.
16	George, C. R. ..	Bishop's College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College
17	Chakrabarti, Raicharan ...	Ripon College.
19	Ray, Manoranjan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
19	E. Navaratnam ...	Teacher
21	Datta, Manomohan ...	Berhampur College.
22	Basu, Taraknath (p) ...	Presidency College
22	Chaudhuri, Narendranarayan ..	Bangabasi College
22	Dhar, Kshirodranjan ..	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
22	Mukhopadhyay, Haripada (s) ...	Krishnagar College.
26	Datta, Milanchandra ..	F C Institution and Duff College
26	Bhattacharyya, Anukulchandra	Ditto
28	Bagchi, Debendranath (p) ...	Presidency College
29	Ray, Atulkrishna ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
30	Lahiri, Saratchandra ...	Presidency College
30	Krishna Lakshman Peshwe ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
32	Martinus, O. E. ...	Teacher
33	Basu, Satischandra ...	Ripon College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Division

1	Basu, Hemchandra (m) ...	Presidency College.
2	Datta, Pramathanath, I (E) ...	City College.
3	Dasgupta, Durgaprasanna ...	General Assembly's Institution.
4	Bagchi, Debendranath (c) ...	Presidency College.
5	Chattopadhyay, Jogindranath (e)	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
6	Dasgupta, Anantakumar ...	Ditto.
7	Basu, Taraknath (e) ...	Presidency College.
8	Chaudhuri, Amiyanath (E) ...	Ditto.
9	Sen, Atulchandra (s) ...	Ditto.
10	Bagchi, Dwijendranath ...	Ditto.

HISTORY.

First Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Santosh ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.

Second Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Rebatinath ...	Presidency College.
2	Tripathi, Jugalkisor ...	Ditto
3	Chattopadhyay, Pramathanath (E).	Ditto.
4	Ray, Prabhansukumar (e) ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Dineschandra (E).	Presidency College.
2	Chakrabarti, Haridas ...	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Ripon College.
2	Dinkar Dhundhiraj Jatar ..	Hislop College, Nagpur.
3	Chattopadhyay, Akhilchandra (E)	Presidency College.
4	Gopal Shridhar Lule ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
5	Bandyopadhyay, Debendrakumar	Presidency College.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
7	Sen, Sasijiban ...	Ripon College.
8	" Prasannakumar ...	Presidency College.
9	Sarma, Lakshminath ...	Ditto.
10	Sen, Atulchandra (p) ..	Ditto.
11	Shankar Vishnu Kulkerni ...	Holkar College, Indore
12	Mukhopadhyay, Haripada (e) ..	Krishnagar College.
13	Chaudhuri, Dwarkanath ...	Ripon College.
14	Sengupta, Ambikaprasanna	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
15	Basu, Narendrakumar ...	City College.
15	Sadatali Khan .	Dacca College.

ARABIC.

Second Division.

	Abu Nasr Mohamed Obeed ...	Teacher.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

	Sharda Prasad ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.

Second Division.

	Moinul Haque ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Harisadhan (C)	Presidency College.
2	Datta, Saratchandra (c) ...	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Sen, Rajendranath (c) ...	Presidency College.
2	" Jogeschandra (c) ..	Ditto.
3	Nandi, Kalicharan (c) ...	Ditto
4	Sen, Jogeschandra ..	General Assembly's Institution.
5	Chaudhuri, Harilal ...	City College.
6	Chattopadhyay, Abanichandra ...	Presidency College.
6	Bhattacharyya, Kaminikumar (c)	Ditto.
8	Chaki, Nabagopal ...	Ditto.
9	Bandyopadhyay, Bijanbihari ...	Ripon College.
10	Ghosh, Srischandra (c) ...	Presidency College.
11	Mukhopadhyay, Praphullakumar	Ripon College.
12	W Durysamy Pillai (c) ..	Presidency College.
13	Basu, Hemchandra (p) ...	Ditto.
14	Mukhopadhyay, Janakinath (c)...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
15	Ghosh, Siddheswar .	Hooghly College.
16	" Rajanikumar ...	Dacca College.
17	Cornelius, J ..	Hislop College, Nagpur.
18	Ghosh, Sailendranath	Teacher.
19	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath ...	Patna College
20	Basak, Rajendralal .	Presidency College.
20	Sarkar, Asutosh, I	General Assembly's Institution
22	Basak, Asutosh .	Presidency College.
23	Ray, Bipinchandra ...	City College.
24	Ghosh, Jatindranath ...	Presidency College.
24	Dev Vinayak Sitaram .	Morris College, Nagpur.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

First Division.

	Mukhopadhyay, Harisadhan (M)	Presidency College.

Second Division.

1	Sen, Rajendranath (m) ...	Presidency College.
2	Ghosh, Srischandra (m) ..	Ditto.
3	Datta, Saratchandra (M) ..	Ditto.
4	Bhattacharyya, Kaminikumar (m)	Ditto.
5	Biswas, Gopalchandra ...	Ditto.
6	Nandi, Kalicharan (m) .	Ditto.
7	Mukhopadhyay, Janakinath (m)	F. C Institution and Duff College.
8	Bandyopadhyay, Manomohan ...	City College.
9	Basu, Jyotishchandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
10	Mitra, Priyanath ...	Presidency College.
11	Sen, Jogeschandra (m) ...	Ditto.
12	Mukhopadhyay, Bhupendranath	Ditto.
12	Ray, Jatindrakumar ...	City College.
14	[illegible] Pillai [illegible] ...	Presidency College.

II. The undermentioned candidates have passed the B.A. Examination, 1897 :—

This list is arranged in alphabetical order.

	Abdul Hamid	Presidency College.
	Abhiram Bhanj	Ravenshaw College.
	Acghar Ali	Ripon College.
	Anant Gopal Deshmukh ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Asadazzaman	Presidency College.
	Aung Hla	Rangoon College.
	Bagchi, Harendrakrishna ...	T N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	,, Mahendranath ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	Balkrishna Bhasker Kekre ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
10	Balwant Raghav Deshmukh ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bhushanchandra.	Ripon College.
	,, Dwijapada .	Berhampur College.
	,, Kalikes ...	Central College, Calcutta.
	,, Madhusudan	Teacher (Roll. Dac. T. 6)
	,, Nandalal ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rabaneswar ...	Ditto.
	,, Radharaman...	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	,, Saratchandra	Ravenshaw College.
20	,, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	,, Satyakinkar ...	F C Institution and Duff College
	,, Surendralal ...	City College.
	Bapurao Ramchandra Avate ..	C M. College, Indore.
	Barat, Sanatkumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Barman, Saratchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bartlett, W. H.	Teacher (Roll Kan. T. 1)
	Basak, Brindabanchandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	,, Jadunath	Ditto.
	Basu, Amarendranath ...	Presidency College.
30	,, Anandamohan ...	F C Institution and Duff College.
	,, Basantakumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bijaykrishna ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	,, Charuchandra, II . .	City College.
	,, Ganeschandra ...	F C. Institution and Duff College
	,, Girindranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Girischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Hemangakumar ...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Hemendramohan ...	City College.
	,, Jaminikanta	Ripon College.
40	,, Kisornath	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Lalitmohan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Manmatha Nath ...	B. N. College, Bankipur
	,, Nagendrakumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Pramathanath ...	City College.
	,, Prankumar ...	Dacca College.
	,, Rakhalchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Rameschandra ...	Patna College.
	,, Sudhansumohan ...	City College
	,, Surendrakumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
50	,, Surendranath, I ...	Presidency College.
	,, Tarapada ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ba Thin ..	Rangoon College.
	Bhaduri, Pramathanath ...	Doveton College.
	Bhaskar Moreshwar Vighnay	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhabasankar...	Ravenshaw College.
	,, Bijaybasanta ...	Patna College
	,, Harendrachandra.	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	,, Haricharan ...	Hughli College.
	,, Satischandra ...	Ripon College.
60	,, Taranganath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhaumik, Bipinbihari ...	City College.
	,, Krishnasundar ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Biswas, Radhikaprasad ...	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 11).
	Brajakishore Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Chakrabarti, Bimalacharan ...	Dacca College.
	,, Jadunath ...	Presidency College.
	,, Jnanendranath ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Jogindrachandra	City College.
	,, Jyotishchandra ...	Dacca College.
70	,, Kalipada ...	Ripon College.
	,, Krishnadhan ...	Teacher (Roll. Dac. T 4).
	,, Narendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nimkanta ...	Dacca College.
	,, Satischandra ...	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Satischandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Syamacharan .	City College.
	Chanda, Aswinikumar ...	Dacca College.
	Chandra Kumar ...	Patna College.
	Chandra, Brajanath ...	Teacher (Roll Cal T. 48).
80	,, Satyacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, S. Supendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	City College.
	,, Amritalal ...	Bangabasi College.
	,, Bijaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Brajendrakumar.	Presidency College.
	,, Hanseswar ...	City College.
	,, Haranchandra	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 18).
	,, Harilal ...	Teacher (Roll Pat. T. 11).
	,, Jitendranath ...	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Kalidas ...	Presidency College.
90	,, Kunjabihari ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Lalitmohan ..	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	,, Manoranjan ..	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 25)
	,, Mohinimohan, II.	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Praphullachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Radhikaprasad	Bangabasi College.
	,, Rampada ...	L M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	,, Satischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Srischandra ...	Dacca College.
100	,, Sunilkrishna .	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Dhirendranath ..	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	,, Kumudinikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sasimohan ...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Umeschandra ...	Ripon College.
	Das, Charuchandra ...	Patna College.
	,, Gadadhar	Presidency College.
	,, Goshthabihari	Ripon College
	,, Harakisor .	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Haridas ...	Ravenshaw College.
110	,, Prangobinda ...	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 39).
	,, Srinath, II ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Surendrakumar ...	Presidency College
	Dasgupta, Jitendrakumar ...	Krishnagar College.
	Dastidar, Rajanikanta ...	City College.
	Datta, Benimadhab ...	Teacher.
	,, Bijaychandra ...	Presidency College.
	,, Bijendrakrishna ..	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Haridas ...	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	,, Jogeschandra ...	Ditto
120	,, Khagendranath ...	Presidency College.
	,, Manmathanath ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Nagendranath ...	Ripon College.
	,, Saratchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Satischandra ...	Ditto
	,, Syamacharan ...	Ditto
	D'Cruz, Ida Constance ...	Private Student (Roll Cal. F. P. 1).

	De, Charuchandra ...	Presidency College.
	„ Manorathadhan ...	City College.
	„ Surendranath ...	Ripon College.
130	Dhar, Anukulchandra ...	Presidency College.
	Dowera, Bishnuprasad .	Ditto.
	D'Rosario, F. E. C. ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Faisnor Ali ...	Presidency College.
	Gangadhar Narain Shastree ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Gangopadhyay, Gokulchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Jogindranath	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Bhubanmohan ...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jagadischandra ..	Dacca College.
140	„ Jitendranath ...	Teacher.
	„ Jnanendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Narendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyanath ...	Dacca College.
	„ Sailendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sisirkumar ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Saratchandra ...	Ditto.
	Goswami, Biharilal .	Teacher (Roll Cal T 20).
	Govind Atmaram Shastri ...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Guha, Bibhucharan ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
150	„ Hemchandra .	Hooghly College
	„ Jayantakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Praphullachandra ...	Dacca College
	„ Pratapchandra ...	Ditto
	„ Srischandra .	Ditto.
	„ Suryyakumar ...	Presidency College.
	Guin, Harigopal ..	Bangabasi College.
	Gupta, Jnanadacharan ..	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	„ Nagendranath ..	Ripon College.
	„ Upendrachandra ...	Dacca College
160	Hajra, Mansaram ..	Teacher, (Roll. Cal T. 8).
	Harharprasad, Singh ...	B N College, Bankipore.
	Hunter, D J. ...	Teacher.
	Jadunandan Prasad .	Patna College.
	Jogeshwarnath Mattey .	Ditto
	Chelhab, J V .	Teacher, (Roll. Jaf T 3).
	Kabasi, Kusilal ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Kandhaprasada .	B. N College, Bankipore
	Kar, Atalbihari ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bhutnath .	Presidency College.
170	„ Dasarathi ...	Ripon College.
	„ Manimohan ..	Central College, Calcutta.
	Karmakar, Sasibhushan ...	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Kashinath Vishwanath Waranasiwar	Hislop College, Nagpur
	Khan, Bamapada ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Krishna Sahay ...	Patna College.
	Lahiri, Rambrahma . .	Teacher, (Roll Cal. T. 7)
	Lakshman, Sadashiv Soman ...	Holkar College, Indore.
	Lakshmi Narayan ...	T N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	Lala Tarak Nath ...	St. Xavier College.
180	Lutfur Rahman ...	City College.
	Mahanti, Pareswar ...	Ravenshaw College.
	Maitra, Atulchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendramohan ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Majumdar, Bijaygobinda ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Binodlal ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Birendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nripalchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	Dacca College.
	„ Rajendralal ...	Ditto.
190	Mallik, Rasiklal ...	General Asembly's Institution.
	Mandal, Krishnadas ...	Ditto.
	„ Phakirchandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Mercado, S. ...	Bishop's College.
	Mitra, Amulyakrishna ...	Presidency College.
	„ Birendranath ...	Ditto.
	„ Debendranath ...	City College.
	Mitra, Gopalchandra ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kahdas ...	City College.
	„ Kiranchandra ...	Presidency College.
200	„ Lalbihari ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Narendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Nirmalchandra ...	St Xavier's College.
	„ Panchanan ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sailendranath ...	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra ...	City College.
	„ Satyakinkar ...	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Momtaz Ahmed ...	Ripon College.
	Muhammad Ismail ..	St. Xavier's College.
210	Mukhopadhyay, Anukul ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Ashutosh ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bijayakrishna	City College.
	„ Binodbihari ...	Hooghly College.
	„ Bishnucharan	Ripon College.
	„ Brahmakisor	Hooghly College.
	„ Chandrasekhar.	Berhampore College.
	„ Debendranath	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	„ Harendrakumar.	Ripon College.
	„ Haridas ...	General Assembly's Institution
220	„ Indranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Jagadischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Jugalkisor ...	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	„ Krishnachandra	Krishnagar College.
	„ Kshetradas ...	Presidency College.
	„ Kshetramohan	Ditto.
	„ Kshetranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kshitibhushan	St Xavier's College.
	„ Matilal ...	Presidency College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	Hooghly College.
230	„ Prabodhchandra	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	„ Purnachandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Radharaman...	Berhampore College.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	F. C Institution and Duff College
	„ Rebtiranjan ...	City College.
	„ Tinkari ...	St Xavier's College.
	„ Trailokyanath	Ripon College.
	Nag, Priyanath .	L M. S Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Nagchaudhuri, Nalinbihari ...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Naik, Raghunath ...	Ripon College.
240	Nan, Pannalal ...	Presidency College.
	Nandi, Anandachandra ...	Teacher (Roll Dac. T. 5).
	„ Hariprasad ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kalidas ...	Presidency College.
	Niyogi, Jyotishchandra ...	Dacca College.
	Ramnarayan Lall ...	B N. College, Bankipore.
	Ram Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Ramu Lal ...	B N College, Bankipore.
	Ray, Durgadas ...	City College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Presidency College.
250	„ Jagdananda ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindranath ..	Presidency College.
	„ Jogindranath ...	City College
	„ Kisoripati ...	Ripon College.
	„ Madhusudan ...	Dacca College.
	„ Nagendranath ...	Ripon College.
	„ Rajendraprasad ...	Ditto.
	„ Ramanikisor ...	Ditto.
	„ Rasamay ...	Dacca College.
	„ Sadananda ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
260	„ Satischandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Satischandra, II ...	Ripon College.
	„ Sukhendranarayan ...	Dacca College.
	„ Surendranath ...	General Assembly's Institution.

	Raychaudhuri, Samaresa	...	Ripon College.
	Reza Karim Ahmed	...	St Xavier's College.
	R. V. Ethirvirasingha	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sadanve Vishna Paranjpay	...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Sadad Abdul Musood	...	Presidency College.
	Saha, Sanatan	...	Ripon College.
270	„ Srinath	...	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Bijaykrishna	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	„ Binaykumar	.	Ripon College.
	„ Purnachandra	.	Bangabasi College
	Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Binaybhushan	...	T. N. Jub. College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Birajkrishna	.	Presidency College
	„ Charuchandra	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	„ Upendrachandra	...	Dacca College.
	Sasni, Trailokyanath	...	City College
280	Saw Chin Cheng	...	Rangoon College.
	Saw Chin Htin	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Baradaprasad	..	St. Xavier's College
	„ Bipinbihari	..	Teacher.
	„ Kedareswar	...	Ripon College.
	„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Rameschandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Sachindrakumar	.	Presidency College
	Sen, Satischandra	...	F. C Institution and Duff College.
	„ Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
290	„ Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Surendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sengupta, Baradakanta	...	Ripon College.
	„ Jatindramohan	...	Presidency College.
	Sharafat Ali Khan	...	Dacca College.
	Sheonarain Tiwari	...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Sil, Ranklal	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College
	Sinha, Kalıprasanna	...	Ripon College.
	„ Purushottam	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
300	Surendranath	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sinheswar Prasada	...	Patna College.
	Thakur Saran	...	Ditto
	Wadsworth, W. S.	...	Teacher, (Roll. Jaf. T. I).
	Waman Baliram Lakhe	...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Waman Balvant Digankar	...	Holkar College, Indore.
306	Yadeo Amrit Deshmukh	...	Hislop College, Nagpur.

SENATE HOUSE; J. H. GILLILAND,
The 10th May 1897. *Registrar.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

III.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

1	Chandra, Jogindralal	..	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Chattopadhyay, Gaganchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Tinkari	...		Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Bijaykrishna	...	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Anukulchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Davidson, Louise	...	...	Ditto.
	De, Surendrakumar	...	...	Ditto.
	Gan, Satischandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Gopendranath	...	...	Ditto.
10	Gupta, Dwijendranath	...	...	Ditto.
	Kanjilal, Jnanendranath	...	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Satyanarayan	...	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Guruprasad	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Jogindranath, I	...	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Narendranath, I	...	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Kalidas	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Sisirkumar	...	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Hridayranjan	...	...	Ditto.
	Sil, Purnachandra	...	...	Ditto.
20	Sinha, Kiranchandra	...	...	Ditto.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In alphabetical order*).

1.	Brahmachari, Bipinbihari	...	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
2.	Chakrabarti, Tarakeswar	...	...	Ditto.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Manomohan	...	...	Ditto.
4.	Mallik, Amiyamadhab	...	...	Ditto.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Girindranath	...	...	Ditto.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1. Basu, Kartikchandra ... ... Medical College, Calcutta.
2. Cohen, Rachel ... ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

1. Bhattacharyya, Surendranath ... ... Medical College, Calcutta.
2. Chakrabarti, Satyasaran ... ... Ditto.

IV.—The undermentioned candidates who appeared at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination, are declared to have passed that Examination:—

(This list is arranged in alphabetical order)

	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Ramlal	...	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Hiralal	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	...	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bipinbihari	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Kisorimohan	...	...	Ditto.
	Bhaya, Upendranath	...	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Jnanendu	...	...	Ditto.
10	Chattopadhyay, Arunchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Basantakumar	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Binaygopal	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Charusasi	...	..	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Basantakumar	..	...	Ditto.
	Das, Dinaranjan	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Muktinath	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Ramkumar	...	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Kartikchandra	...	...	Ditto.
20	„ Nagendranath	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Srischandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Anandalal	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Kiranchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Goswami, Kisorimohan	...	...	Ditto.
	Guha, Pabitraraman	. .	...	Ditto.
	Mahalanabis, Hemantanath	...	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Harendrachandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Mandal, Gokulchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Marik, Hiralal	...	...	Ditto.
30	Mukhopadhyay, Baridbaran	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Debendranath	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Nandan, Abinaschandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Phakirchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Susilchandra	...	...	Ditto.
	Pramanik, Gangadhar	...	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Manaskumar	...	...	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Ajitanath	...	...	Ditto.
	Saha, Satischandra	...	...	Ditto.
40	Sanyal, Debaprasad	...	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Jyotischandra	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Rakhalchandra	...	. .	Ditto.
	Shah Jahan Ali	. .	...	Ditto.
44	Sinha, Abhaybala	...	...	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th May 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st March, 1897, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment						
		3½ per cent, 1842-43.	3½ per cent, 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds	Bank deposit receipts.	Total
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	STOCK.							
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	.	100	47,400	4,300	.	...	51,800
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer	...	..	23,900	500	.	...	24,400
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	500	...	35,600	4,400	.		40,500
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	..	.	13,200	500	...	...	13,700
5	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore .	...	...	15,100	100	...	...	15,200
6	Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar . .	.	..	1,500	500	...	...	2,000
7	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar . .	...	..	6,500		...	...	6,500
8	Ordnance Officer, Ferozpore	...	...	3,300	...	,	..	3,300
9	Major W. R. Yielding, D.S.O., C.I.E .	...	...	2,000	...	...	..	2,000
10	Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O.	...		1,200	.		.	1,200
		500	100	1,49,700	10,300	..	..	1,60,600
	SAFE CUSTODY.	Various 4 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent.	Various 3 per cent.				
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	...	6,400	...		...	...	6,400
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer	100	1,200	2,000	..	...	1,000	4,300
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi .	...	13,200	...	...	...	13,220	26,420
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
5	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore . .		8,000	...	..	..	1,730	9,730
		100	28,800	2,300	...	...	15,950	47,150

Besides the above the upper halves of the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not accounted for in March, 1897 :—

For conversion into stock from Chief Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi, aggregating Rs. 2,500.
For safe custody „ „ „ „ „ „ 1,200.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND,
RAWALPINDI ;
The 5th May, 1897

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 80,77,366 6 2			
Public Deposits at Branches . 72,19,898 12 10	1,52,97,265	3	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,39,91,059	9	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,40,298	2	1
Sundries	23,47,849	12	9
RUPEES .	9,97,76,472	11	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	36,42,285	0	0
Other authorised Investments	66,03,341	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,42,82,378	0	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,15,20,418	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	1,62,97,486	3	11
Balances with other Banks	11,93,120	11	4
Bullion	3,453	1	0
Dead Stock	13,35,135	6	4
Stamps	9,398	6	9
Sundries	8,27,055	9	6
	7,57,14,071	15	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,13,82,553 1 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,26,79,847 9 9	2,40,62,400	11	4
RUPEES .	9,97,76,472	11	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th May, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 33 3.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

SREEGOPAL BASU MALLIK FELLOWSHIP.

An election for the above Fellowship, founded for the encouragement and promotion of Sanskrit learning and Vedantic studies, will be held on or about the 26th June, 1897.

The remuneration is R400 per mensem, and the first election will be for two years only. The Fellow shall not embark in, or continue in, any other occupation or profession during the term of his Fellowship.

Hindu graduates of the Calcutta University or any other Hindus, without distinction of caste, who may have made the Vedanta their especial study, are elegible as candidates.

Each candidate is to send in to the Registrar, before the 15th June, certificates of his qualifications and 15 copies of a synopsis, printed in either Bengali or English, of at least 12 lectures to be delivered by him during his two years' tenure of office in the subjects which will be found in the Regulations.

The attention of intending candidates is particularly directed to Rule 13:—

"Under no circumstances will any candidate, or any one on his behalf, be allowed to canvas directly or indirectly for his appointment, or in any way to communicate with regard thereto with any member of the Syndicate or with Babu Sreegopal Basu Mallik, or with any one acting on his behalf."

Disqualification is the penalty attached to disregard of this rule.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations can be had on application to

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th May, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the hill slopes around Naini Tal, by T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Price R3.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India.

GOVERNMENT

MILITARY

(Published in continuation of the Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission regarding the *Gazette of India*, dated

Return for the Years 1894 and 1895, as regards the United Kingdom and Foreign Stations, showing Bermuda, West Indies, Jamaica, South Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, *and* Hong Kong, *Admissions per Thousand of mean Strength for Primary Venereal Sores, Secondary Syphilis, and constantly Sick from such Causes per Thousand of mean Strength; specifying any Changes which general Effect on the subsequent Statistics in the Return, with the Dates when such Changes were*

	Year.	Average Strength.	Admitted into Hospital for				Average Number of Sick	
			Primary Venereal Sores	Secondary Syphilis	Gonorrhœa and Sequelæ.	Total	Primary Venereal Sores	Secondary Syphilis.
United Kingdom	1894	99,360	6,808	3,456	7,858	18,122	668	386
	1895	99,795	6,322	3,478	7,546	17,346	595	390
Gibraltar	1894	4,704	632	98	722	1,452	67·51	11·75
	1895	4,690	675	139	670	1,484	75 36	18 64
Malta	1894	7,911	295	108	614	1,017	28 40	14·66
	1895	8,292	284	184	647	1,115	33 25	25 76
Cyprus	1894	579	13	11	67	91	1 31	·51
	1895	176	5	3	26	34	·32	·10
Canada	1894	1,443	59	23	57	139	3·99	1·93
	1895	1,347	58	11	120	189	3 31	·63
Bermuda	1894	1,410	27	8	34	69	2·05	·83
	1895	1,347	19	26	43	88	1 85	3 00
West Indies (including Jamaica)	1894	1,337	207	61	195	463	16·46	4 85
	1895	1,287	182	59	187	428	15·37	6 61
South Africa and St. Helena	1894	3,172	305	132	433	870	26·84	13·60
	1895	3,491	308	165	517	990	29 43	21 38
Mauritius	1894	583	45	26	51	122	3·56	2·32
	1895	657	38	27	63	128	3·17	3 14
Ceylon	1894	1,411	175	83	187	445	14·56	7·52
	1895	1,350	186	62	155	403	17 53	6·87
China and Straits Settlements	1894	2,763	451	235	446	1,132	40·07	23·14
	1895	2,883	599	286	579	1,464	51·40	21·03
Egypt	1894	5,226	1,038	340	562	1,940	88 61	37 85
	1895	4,504	566	264	434	1,264	44 08	25·99
Bengal Presidency*	1894	44,160	10,751	2,940	8,400	22,091	936 55	307·97
Madras Presidency	1894	13,407	3,318	1,359	2,251	6,928	294·29	142·59
Bombay Presidency	1894	13,416	3,556	1,000	2,750	7,306	285·58	85·86
Total, India	1894	70,983	17,625	5,299	13,401	36,325	1,516·42	536·42
Bengal Command*	1895	21,553	5,892	1,984	5,290	13,166	551·60	199·14
Punjab Command	1895	16,608	3,517	1,223	2,968	7,708	301·25	115·20
Madras Command	1895	13,248	3,301	1,353	2,448	7,102	312·31	153·02
Bombay Command	1895	15,545	3,834	1,327	3,053	8,214	320·37	135·50
Troops Marching in India	1895	1,377	229	42	220	491	4·60	·93
Total, India	1895	68,331	16,773	5,929	13,979	36,681	1,490·13	603·79

No changes were made in 1894 or 1895 in the Nomenclature of the Diseases referred to.

* In consequence of changes made under the Bombay and Madras Armies Act of 1893, the figures for 1895 do not compare with those for former years. A table is therefore annexed giving figures for the whole of India, for the years 1890 to 1895, inclusive.

OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India which appeared in Part II the 1st May, 1897.)

separately for the United Kingdom, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Canada, *the average Annual Strength of the Troops; the Admissions of Soldiers to Hospital, and the Ratio of Gonorrhœa respectively, together with the Total Numbers constantly Sick from those Causes, and the Ratio have been made during the Period it covers in the Nomenclature of the Diseases referred to, showing the made (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 153, of Session 1896).*

MEN CONSTANTLY WITH		RATIOS PER 1,000 OF THE AVERAGE STRENGTH								REMARKS
		ADMISSIONS.				CONSTANTLY SICK				
Gonorrhœa and Sequelæ.	TOTAL.	Primary Venereal Sores	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa and Sequelæ.	TOTAL.	Primary Venereal Sores	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa and Sequelæ	TOTAL.	
578	1,632	68 5	34'8	79 1	182 4	6 72	3 89	5 81	16'42	
540	1,525	63 3	34 9	75 6	173 8	5 96	3 91	5 41	15 28	
63'95	143'21	134'3	20 8	153 5	308 6	14'35	2 50	13 59	30 44	
54 43	148 43	143 9	29 6	142'9	316 4	16 07	3 07	11 61	31 65	
47'52	90 58	37 3	13'7	77 6	128 6	3'59	1'85	6 01	11 45	
51'51	110'52	34'3	22 2	78 o	134 5	4 01	3 11	6'21	13'33	
5 74	7'56	22'5	19'o	115 7	157 2	2 26	88	9'91	13'05	
1 67	2 09	28'4	17 o	147'7	193 1	1 81	57	9 49	11 87	
1'82	7'74	40 9	15 9	39'5	96 3	2'76	1 34	1 26	5 36	
4 58	8'52	43 1	8'1	89'1	140 3	2'46	47	3 40	6 33	
2 35	5'23	19'1	5'7	24'1	48 9	1 45	59	1 67	3 71	
3 34	8'19	13 1	18'o	29 7	60 8	1 27	2 07	2 31	5'65	
13'52	34'83	154'8	45 6	145'8	346'2	12'31	3'63	10 11	26 05	
10 70	32 68	141'4	45'8	145 3	332 5	11 94	5 14	8 31	25 39	
33'03	73 47	96 2	41 6	136 5	274'3	8 46	4 29	10 41	23 16	
45 95	96 76	88 3	47'3	148 1	283 7	8 43	6 12	13 16	27 71	
3'20	9'08	77'2	44 6	87 5	209'3	6 10	3 98	5 49	15'57	
5 04	11 35	57 8	41 1	95 9	194 8	4 82	4 /8	7 67	17 27	
11'69	33'77	124'o	58 8	132 5	315 3	10 31	5 33	8 29	23 93	
10'13	34'53	133 8	45 9	114'8	294 5	12 99	5 09	7 50	25 58	
28 93	92'14	163'2	85 1	161 4	409'7	14 50	8 38	10 47	33 35	
38'55	110 98	207 8	99 2	200 8	507 8	17 83	7 29	13 37	38 49	
40'08	166'54	198'6	65'o	107 5	371'1	16 95	7 24	7 67	31 86	
30 79	100 86	125'7	58 6	96 3	280 6	0 79	5 77	6 83	22 39	
633'18	1,877 70	243'5	66 6	190'2	500 3	21 21	6 97	14 34	42 52	
180'35	617'23	247'5	101 4	167 9	516 8	21 95	10 63	13 45	46'03	
195 81	567'25	265'1	74 5	205 o	544 6	21 28	6 40	14 60	42 '8	
1,009'34	3,062 18	248 3	74 6	188 8	511 7	21 36	7 56	14 22	43'14	
392'88	1,143 62	273 4	92 1	245 4	610'9	25'59	9 24	18 23	53 06	
242'86	659'31	211'8	73 6	178'7	464 1	18 14	6 94	14 62	39 70	
197'99	663'32	249 2	102'1	184 8	536 1	23'57	11 55	14'95	50'07	
234'99	690 86	246 6	85'4	196'4	528'4	20 61	8 71	15'12	44'44	
2'20	7 73	166 3	30'5	159'8	356'6	3'34	'67	1 60	5'61	
1,070 92	3,164'84	245'4	86 8	204'6	536'8	21'81	8'84	15 67	46 32	

TABLE showing the Number of Men admitted into HOSPITAL for, and constantly Sick from, VENEREAL DISEASE in India *during each of the Six years 1890—95 with Ratios per 1,000 Strength*

YEAR	Average Strength	ALL FORMS OF VENEREAL DISEASE.		RATIO PER 1,000 STRENGTH	
		Admissions into Hospital	Average Number constantly Sick.	Admissions	Constantly Sick
1890	67,456	31,160	2482 09	462	36·79
1891	66,178	24,695	1996·16	373	30 16
1892	68,045	25,741	2040 52	378	29 99
1893	69,865	32,058	2619·48	459	37 49
1894	70,983	36,325	3062 18	512	43 14
1895	68,331	36,681	3164·84	537	46·32

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE,
March, 1897.

J. JAMESON,
Director General, Army Medical Department.

Representations received by the Secretary of State for India from the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians, relative to the Prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India.

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I.

Letter from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 11th March 1897.

MY LORD,

I AM directed to forward to you the enclosed address, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Council of the College, held this day and signed by all the members present, by means of which the Council desire through your Lordship, to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent need for the adoption of measures to check the prevalence of venereal disease in the Indian Army.

I am to add that the Council are desirous of assisting the Government in every way which may be possible in the furtherance of any remedial measures which they may think fit to adopt.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your obedient Servant,
EDWARD TRIMMER,
(Secretary).

(*Enclosure in above.*)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, 11TH MARCH 1897.

WE, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, desire to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the urgent need for the adoption of measures to check the prevalence of venereal disease in the Indian Army.

The extent to which the British troops in India are shown by official reports to be now infected with venereal disease, not merely seriously impairs the efficiency of the army in that country, but constitutes, we believe, a grave danger to the health of the nation at large.

When we know that 13,000 soldiers, of whom only four per cent. are married, leave India every year, and that at least one quarter of them have been affected with constitutional syphilis during their service in India, we can realise the risks to which the civil population in this country are exposed when these men return home.

It has been shown that in 1894 only 37 per cent. of the British troops in India had never suffered from any form of venereal disease, that 28 per cent. had been treated for syphilis, and that of late years there has been a rapid increase in the frequency of both the primary and secondary forms of syphilis, and also in a marked degree, in the virulence of the disease.

In face of such facts it is difficult to over-estimate the amount of suffering which must follow, not only in the near future, but in years to come.

We therefore express our earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government may take effective means to check the ravages of a disease, which not only undermines the constitution of those who contract it in the first instance, but, by reason of the many ways in which it may be transmitted, destroys the health and happiness of countless other persons, and induces in the children of those originally infected diseases of a most formidable character.

WILLIAM MACCORMAC, *President.*
N. C. MACNAMARA, } *Vice-Presidents.*
JOHN LANGTON, }

THOMAS BRYANT.	JOHN TWEEDY.
THOMAS SMITH.	HENRY MORRIS.
CRISTOPHER HEATH.	A. W. MAYO ROBSON.
REGINALD HARRISON.	JAS. HARDIE.
ALFRED WILLETT.	J. WARD COUSINS
H. G. HOWSE.	ALFRED COOPER.
W. MITCHELL BANKS.	HENRY T. BUTLER.
WALTER RIVINGTON.	FREDERICK TREVES.
HOWARD MARSH.	N. DAVIES-COLLEY.

2.

Letter from the Royal College of Physicians, London, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 29th March 1897.

MY LORD,

I AM desired by the President and Follows of this College to forward to you the enclosed report, and to inform your Lordship that it was adopted unanimously at a general meeting of the College held this afternoon.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

EDWARD LIVEING.
(Registrar.)

(*Enclosure in above.*)

Report of a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians on the Contagious Diseases Acts.

Committee appointed, February 23rd, 1897 :—

"To advise the College on the desirability of making a formal declaration of opinion to the Government in favour of the re-enactment of the Contagious Diseases Acts, or some such modifications of them as may prevent the spread of these Contagious Diseases."

Members of the Committee.

Dr. WILKS, President.	Sir DYCE DUCKWORTH.
Sir WILLIAM PRIESTLEY.	Dr. PAYNE.
Sir WILLIAM ROBERTS.	Dr. BOWLES.
Dr. CHURCH.	Dr. JOHN ANDERSON.

Dr. LIVEING, Registrar.

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows :—

They have referred to a number of official and other reports and publications bearing upon the subject of the prevalence of venereal disease in the British Army in India ; and some of their number proceeded to Netley, in order to inspect the numerous patients at present under treatment in the wards of the Royal Victoria Hospital, with the view of personally ascertaining the nature and type of the disease from which they are suffering. On the day they visited the hospital it contained 752 patients, of whom 219 were syphilitic cases. The last troopship brought 312 invalids, among whom were 76 cases of syphilis. It is difficult to describe the painful impression made by the inspection of these sick soldiers. Almost every variety of constitutional syphilitic disease was represented—those of a virulent form being very numerous—and the results of the disease were in many cases deplorable, while the appearance of the sufferers was most pitiable. The records of the hospital show that the number of such cases has largely and steadily increased in recent years, and that almost all have arrived from India.

In order to discuss the statistical aspect of the question usefully and satisfactorily, it would be necessary to enter to some extent upon the recent medical history of the British Army in India. It is not proposed to do this, nor is there any need for it, because a Departmental Committee of the India Office has just issued a special report on the subject. Your Committee is quite satisfied from the evidence before it, that the amount of syphilis among the European troops serving in India has enormously increased during the last few years, whereas whilst the Contagious Diseases Acts were in full operation (1872—1884) the amount remained almost stationary.

The extent of syphilis in the British Army in India, and its rapidly increasing prevalance, are most serious. Whether this disease be regarded in relation to the large amount of inefficiency it causes in the British Army and consequent weakening of the military power at the disposal of the Government of India ; to its present, and often life-long, effect on the health and constitutions of the individual sufferers and their future wives and children ; or in relation to its remoter consequences on the

well-being of future generations, it appears to us to be a matter of serious moment, and to call for the gravest consideration.

The constitutional form of the disease is one of the most serious, insidious, and lasting of all the contagious diseases that afflict humanity. Other contagious complaints, *e.g.*, small-pox or scarlatina (which in this and other civilised countries are made the subject of legislative interference in the interest of the population at large), are transmissible only for a limited time and not by inheritance; yet the sufferers are separated during the course of the disease, and for such longer periods thereafter as experience has found to be necessary for safeguarding others from infection. With syphilitic disease it is far otherwise: it is the most lasting in its effects and most varied in the character of its specific manifestations; it frequently gives rise to consequences far removed from its initial symptoms, most seriously implicating and effectiug various organs of the body; it complicates other diseases, its contagious properties extend ever lengthened periods of time, during which the sufferers are often a source of danger to innocent people, while they may be, and frequently are, as parents, the source whence specific infection is transmitted to their children.

It follows, therefore, that if all reasonable measures to limit the spread of infection are justifiably taken in the case of other contagious or infectious diseases, they are far more necessary in the case of the disease in question.

About 13,000 soldiers return to England from India every year, and of these, in 1894, over 60 per cent. had suffered from some form of venereal disease. These figures are quoted as showing more forcibly than words can the risk of contamination, not only to the present population of this country, but also to its future generations. Of these men a number die, or, remaining invalids, are more or less incapacitated from earning their own livelihood, and thus become a a burden on the rates.

The far-reaching effects of syphilis are so serious that it is of the first importance that the earliest indications of the disease should be medically treated without any loss of time; neglect of this measure tends to increase its virulence in all its stages.

As regards the unfortunate women who pursue their calling in a diseased condition, it is simply a matter of humanity to them that they should have the benefit of medical treatment, with rest and care in hospital, until they are cured.

In view of this lamentable prevalence of desease, your Committee makes the following recommendations and suggestions:—

That as the civil, military, and medical officers in India are best acquainted with the local conditions now existing, and affecting this prevalence of venereal disease, so they are the best judges of the most efficient means of dealing with it. Your Committee, therefore, suggests that power be given to the Government of India to take such steps for the mitigation of this evil as these officers may advise.

That, for the protection of the healthy population, venereal diseases in both sexes, in the soldiers as well as the women, be subjected to the same restrictions as are other contagious diseases; such restrictions having for their object the detection and prevention of such diseases.

With regard to the unfortunate women, such measures necessarily include examination as well as treatment; and it may be desirable in India that the examination should be performed by persons of their own sex, who have been sufficiently trained and educated for the efficient discharge of this duty.

Syphilis requires prolonged constitutional treatment, during which the sufferers should be under frequent medical supervision, although not necessarily hospital in-patients.

Your Committee also suggests that no women should be employed as coolies in or in the immediate vicinity of, the barracks, as there is evidence that such women are frequently the source of aggravated forms of venereal disease.

In making these recommendations, your Committee considers that they should apply not only to the women, but also to the men with whom they consort; and is of opinion that it would be highly advantageous if medical officers in the army found some means, by elementary reading-room lectures or otherwise, of acquainting young and inexperienced soldiers with the grave and far-reaching consequences that are likely to result from immoral conduct, as well as from the concealment of the primary symptoms of the dicease, the early treatment of which is of the utmost importance.

23rd March 1897.

SAMUEL WILKS,
President.

Copy of a Despatch to the Government of India regarding the Measures to be adopted for checking the spread of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India.

MILITARY DESPATCH FROM SECRETARY OF STATE, TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, No. 25, DATED 26TH MARCH 1897

MY LORD,

I have considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch No. 184 of the 4th November 1896, forwarding statistics relative to the prevalence and increase of venereal disease among the British troops in India. You point out that whereas in the decennial period 1876—85 the rate of sick from this cause was only 258 per mille per annum, in the following decennial period it had risen to 443, while in 1895 it had reached 522 3 per mille, that is more than half the total strength of the troops These figures include troops on field service, who are less exposed to contagion than in cantonments For the latter the ratio of admission in 1895 amounted to 536 8 per mille. You state that you have been careful to adopt such means as lie in your power to protect soldiers from temptation likely to lead to the contraction of venereal disease, but that you are strongly convinced that, without some fresh powers, no instructions or regulations can have any material effect in mitigating this scourge.

2 As your Lordship is aware, I had, prior to the receipt of your Despatch, appointed, in communication with the War Office, a Departmental Committee* to examine the official returns of venereal disease among British troops stationed in India, and to report what changes, if any, had taken place during recent years in the prevalence of such disease and its character and intensity. The Committee were also to obtain and report any information which might be available with regard to the prevalence of venereal disease, and its character and intensity, in foreign armies They submitted their report on the 20th February 1897, and I forward herewith a copy for the information of your Government.

3 The report discloses a most deplorable state of things. In the year 1895, an average of 45 men per 1,000, or 3,200 in a force of 71,031 British soldiers in India were constantly in hospital for venereal disease But even these figures, striking as they are, do not include many cases which have been treated out of hospital, and which do not therefore appear in the returns. Again, "a large number of men who "are nominally cured are only fit for service under peace conditions, and would break "down on field service. Among 5,822 men detailed for field service with the Central "Relief Force, 462, or nearly 8 per cent., had to be rejected for venereal disease, "279 more, or an additional 4½ per cent., had to be transferred from the field "hospitals to the base for the same cause. In the great majority of these cases the "disease had been contracted before the men crossed the frontier. On a basis of "8 per cent. rejected before starting on field service, and 4½ per cent more subsequently invalided for disease contracted before crossing the frontier, 8,800 men out "of a total force of 71,031 would have to be put down as useless, from this one cause, "for field operations."

4. The report shows that not only has this disease greatly increased of late years, but that its character and virulence have been intensified. There has been a disproportionately great increase in the amount of its more serious and constitutional forms "Of the enormous total of 522 venereal cases per thousand troops, syphilis "contributed very nearly one half, that is, 259 cases per 1,000—a figure many times "greater than the higest of which we can find any record in the statistics of "continental armies for recent years, either at home or abroad" Of the fatal character of this form of disease the Committee, after a visit to the Military Hospital at Netley, where invalids from India are sent for treatment, have drawn a terrible picture "During their short term of military service a great part (in some cases "more than half) of their time has been spent in hospital, either in India or at home "Before reaching the age of 25 years these young men have come home presenting a "most shocking appearance, some lay there having obviously but a short time to "live, others were unrecognisable from disfigurement by reason of the destruction

* The Earl of Onslow, Chairman; Sir J Peile, K C S I, Surgeon-Major-General W Taylor, M D, Surgeon-Colonel J Richardson, Secretary, Mr F W. Newmarch

"of their features, or had lost their palates, their eyesight, or their sense of hearing, "others again were in a state of extreme emaciation, their joints distorted and "diseased Not a few are time-expired, but cannot be discharged in their present "condition, incapacitated as they are to earn their livelihood, and in a condition so "repulsive that they could not mix with their fellow men. Their friends and "relatives refuse to receive them, and it is inexpedient to discharge them only to seek "the asylum of the poor house, so they remain at Netley in increasing numbers, "which, as matters now are, seem likely to continue to increase.

5. The information collected by the Committee as to the prevalence of disease among the armies of other Powers who have adopted regulations of various kinds, is remarkable, and tends to prove beyond question the effectiveness of such preventive measures. Among European forces the average ratio of admission during the three years 1890—92, for the graver form or disease, varies from 5 5 per thousand in the German army to 14 8 in the Dutch Army, in the British army in India it was then 175·4 and has since risen to 259 per thousand. In the Dutch East Indian force it was 47 per thousand, but this is a diminishing rate, whereas in the British army in India the rate has very greatly increased It appears to me to be impossible, in the face of such statistics as these, to maintain that there can be any doubt as to the effect of regulations as a check on the spread of disease.

6. In summing up the results of their inquiries as to the year 1895, the Committee report:—"Venereal disease directly caused more than one-third of the total amount "of sickness, 15 deaths in India, 348 invalidings, resulting in 130 cases in final "discharge from the service, the constant and total disablement of 3,200 men out of "a force of 71,000 men, and a vast amount of partial disablement and unfitness for "any but routine duties. Indirectly, it increased the amount of sickness and invalid-"ing under the head of many other complaints. The military efficiency of the "Army was most seriously impaired, and the increasing prevalence and intensity of "contagious and inheritable disease among a body of 71,000 men, of whom many "thousands are annually coming home to mingle with the civil population, was a "growing danger to the health of the community." The Committee add that the number of British soldiers returning to this country annually from India is about 13,000, they point out that, according to a recent return 28 per cent of the British Army serving in India had suffered from syphilis in that country, and that since then the proportion had probably increased, and they call attention to the terrible effect on the public health of the United Kingdom which the absorption of such a force among the civil population at home must tend to produce.

7. It will be a satisfaction to your Government to read in the report that the increase of venereal disease is in no way connected with or due to any want of sanitary precautions which it was within the power of the Government of India to enforce. On this point the Committee report that "the increase of this latter (venereal "disease) is the more striking when contrasted with the improvement in the general "health of the troops in India, which has been progressing ever since the Mutiny, "and which would assuredly have been greater in recent years but for the growing "influence of veneral disease in predisposing to, and aggravating, so many other "complaints. Improved sanitation has had the very greatest effect upon every "disease other than venereal, this alone has not only been unchecked in recent years, "but has increased to an extent which is appalling and disastrous." It is equally satisfactory to find that the increase of this disease "does not appear to be attributable "to increased immorality in the army. Drunkenness and crime have greatly "diminished. The attention of successive Commanders-in-Chief in India, and of "none more than Lord Roberts, has been given to the provision and improvement of "recreation rooms, libraries, regimental workshops, etc, to the encouragement of "cleanliness, and, so far as the climate admits, of active exercise and sports. Much "also has been done by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association (which "is aided by a Government grant of R8,000 per annum) and the Army Health "Association, towards encouraging self-control among the soldiers."

8. In paragraph 4 of your Despatch you write, "We should be glad to see an "independent inquiry set on foot to establish, or controvert, the connection between "the increase of venereal disease among the class of women referred to, and "consequently among the soldiers who consort with them, and the abolition from time "to time of the restrictive and protective measures which formerly existed" This point did not come within the scope of the reference to the Departmental Committee, but the

statistics furnished by them, notably those in Table I, to which I would invite attention, show clearly that there is a close connection between the withdrawal of the above measures and the increase of venereal disease, especially syphilis. In fact, they distinctly stand in the relation of cause and effect. The measures which were in existence in 1884 were modified in subsequent years, and afterwards abolished. Since that date, while non-syphilitic diseases have remained almost stationary, the cases of secondary syphilis have nearly quardrupled.

9. Her Majesty's Government cannot acquiesce in the continuance of this state of things. Common humanity, no less than their duty to the large body of British troops in India, "a body of men," as stated by the Committee, "mostly very young, and nearly all obliged by the conditions of the service to remain unmarried," requires that remedial measures should at once be adopted to restrain the prevalence of venereal disease, the increase of which has of late years been truly "appalling and disastrous." Nor is the evil confined to India alone. Every year, as I have already pointed out, some 13,000 British soldiers leave India for home, where they become absorbed in the civil population. Of these, no less than 8,190 or 63 per cent., according to the latest statistics, have suffered from some form of venereal disease. Not only is the admission rate increasing, but the more dangerous forms of the disease itself annually assume larger proportions It cannot be doubted that the health of the civil population and of subsequent generations in this country is seriously imperilled by this annual discharge from the Army of men constitutionally diseased.

10. The Army Sanitary Committee, to whom your Despatch had been referred for their observations, have submitted a Memorandum,* copy of which I enclose for the information of your Government. They are unanimous in thinking that some restrictions upon the evils of prostitution are required, but they do not offer any detailed suggestions as to the form these measures should take. They consider that the local military, medical, and civil authorities should best be able to offer suggestions and give advice as to the mode in which restrictions could be applied in India, that the necessary measures should be taken to prevent soldiers and women in a diseased condition from spreading contagion, and they suggest whether, when women require examination and treatment, female medical assistants should not be employed for that purpose. They also repeat the opinion expressed in their previous Memorandum of the 25th January 1894, which was as follows:—"But we entirely "concur in the suggestion contained in the Military Despatch from the Government "of India that the authorities should have power, as in the case of other infectious "diseases, to expel from cantonments women 'when they are known to be diseased "and refuse to submit to treatment in hospital.' We would also strongly advocate "that the power of commanding officers should be as much enlarged as practicable in "the direction of diminishing the temptations to young soldiers, by preventing women, "for example, from coming about the lines after dusk, and also in putting places out "of bounds where soldiers are believed to have contracted disease."

11. Your Excellency will, I am confident, concur with Her Majesty's Government that in any measures which may be adopted there must be nothing that can be represented as an encouragement of vice. There must be no provision of women for the use of soldiers by any authority, civil or military. There must be no registration of prostitutes other than that which is, or should be, enforced for all inhabitants of cantonments, and no granting of licenses to practise prostitution. There must be no compulsory and periodical examination of women. Prostitutes must not be allowed to reside in regimental bazars, or to accompany regiments on the march Subject to these restrictions, Her Majesty's Government consider that Rules 5, 6 and 7 of the Cantonment Rules† made in 1895, under Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonment Act of 1889, should be made applicable not merely to "cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever" as specified in the rules, but to all contagious and infectious diseases, including venereal disease. They consider it imperatively necessary that this disease should not be exempted from the measures adopted to prevent the spread of other contagious diseases. It may be argued that the examination of women which may, but need not necessarily, be held under these rules, is in effect compulsory Her Majesty's Government do not share this view. But if there be any compulsion, it is precisely of the same kind as that which has been accepted as necessary and enforced without any objection in the case of diphtheria or typhoid fever. There

* Printed as a Parliamentary Paper, East India (Contageous Disease) No 2 (1897)

† These Rules are printed on page of these papers as an Appendix

will be no obligation on women to attend hospital, but as an alternative to doing so they will be required to leave the cantonment, and rightly so, as an almost certain cause of disease to others Her Majesty's Government also approve of the suggestion made by the Army Sanitary Committee as to the employment of female hospital assistants under the direction of the medical officer in the examination and treatment of women

12. There is, I find, a general concurrence of opinion that a large number of cases of venereal disease originate with the low class of women who frequent the vicinity of barracks after dusk, and are in the habit of soliciting soldiers. This is a point to which I am glad to learn your Government has directed its attention. Whatever may be possible should be done to diminish the number of women employed in various work about the soldiers' barracks.

13 I request that your Government will at an early date forward for my consideration a copy of the draft rules which you propose to issue in order to give effect to the decision of Her Majesty's Government. It is not clear to me that any legislation will be required to effect this object. Should, however, your Excellency's Government be of a different opinion, the necessary legislation should without delay be undertaken.

14. While sanctioning these measures, which will, it may be hoped, have the effect of mitigating this terrible scourge, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a valuable aid in checking disease will be found in renewed and extended efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the British troops in India, and to enlarge, if possible, the means of their instruction, occupation, and recreation. I am aware that this subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government of India and that, as pointed out by the Departmental Committee, much has been done in this direction both by Government and by societies, such as the Army Temperance Association and the Army Health Association. Any further measures which you may consider desirable and feasible will, I need hardly assure you, meet with the hearty approval and support of Her Majesty's Government. It will also, I think, be very desirable that all soldiers in India, especially the young soldiers and those newly arrived in the country, should be warned of the great virulence of disease in tropical climates, of the temptations to which they may be subject, and the consequences that may ensue from yielding to them. I understand that this is now very commonly done by regimental and medical officers, but it is desirable that the practice should be made universal, and that instructions, on this subject should be drawn up under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

15. The suggestions of the Army Sanitary Committee for the medical inspection of soldiers who have been in hospital for these diseases, as also proposals which have been put forward for penal stoppages for admission to hospital on account of venereal disease and for punishment of men concealing the existence of disease, are deserving of serious consideration, and on this subject I should be glad to receive at an early date the views of your Government.

16. Lastly, I desire to invite the attention of your Government to the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Committee that some inquiry should be made into the causes which led to the large increase shown by the returns of 1895 to have taken place in the number of admissions into hospital from venereal disease at some stations, and to their decrease at others. These variations are very remarkable, not only at Cawnpore and Lucknow, the two stations mentioned by the Committee, but at many cantonments in all four Commands. In the opinion of the Committee these variations seem to suggest either that some influence was brought to bear upon the troops themselves, or that the contrast was due to differences affecting the native population in and around the cantonments In their report, the Departmental Committee attribute these variations in some instances to bazars or cities in the neighbourhood of cantonments being temporarily placed out of bounds The inquiry might with advantage be conducted by one or two specially selected officers, who by visiting consecutively various cantonments would be in a position to note any marked differences in their regulations or sanitary conditions which might account for the greater or less liability of the garrison to this disease, and to suggest the necessary remedial measures.

I have, etc,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

APPENDIX.

CANTONMENT RULES OF 1895.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, the 3rd May 1895.

Judicial.

No. 460.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No 309, dated the 22nd March 1895, and in supersession of the rules published in G G O No 617, dated the 4th July 1890, and of any rules hitherto issued which are inconsistent with the rules hereby published, the Governor General Council has been pleased to make the following rules, under Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII. of 1889), and to direct that they be put in force in all cantonments in British India —

1 As many hospitals as may be necessary within or without the limits of the cantonment, as the cantonment authority, with the concurrence of the district magistrate, may determine, shall be maintained at the expense wholly, or in part, of the cantonment fund.

2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.

3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and if such person is without means of support and is either a resident of the cantonment, or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority, or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistance allowance, not less being than the lowest alllowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under Section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the cantonment authority may determine.

4 Every such hospital shall have attached to it one or more wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

5 If the medical officer for the time being in charge of any such hospital is informed upon testimony, which he belives to be credible, that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever, he may by notice require such person to attend at the hospital at a time to be mentioned in such notice, and if, upon the attendance of such person in pursuance of such notice or otherwise, he shall ascertain that such person is in fact suffering from any of the above-mentioned disorders, he may require such person to remain in the hospital until he shall have been pronounced free from such disorder, or may give such other direction in the matter as may seem to him most expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of such disorder.

6. If any person upon whom any such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding rule shall have been served, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the hospital in pursuance of such notice, he shall be deemed to be suffering from such disorder as aforesaid and to have refused to go to the hospital.

7 If the medical officer for the time being in charge of any such hospital certifies in writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person living in the cantonment is or is deemed to be suffering from any of the disorders mentioned in rule 5, and that such person has refused or is deemed to have refused to go to the hospital, or that he, having gone to the hospital, has left it while still under the influence of such disorder, and that the continuance of such person in the cantonment is likely to be attended with danger to the health of the other inhabitants of the cantonment or some of them, the cantonment magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

8 Save as aforesaid, no person shall be required to attend at or become a patient in any such hospital, nor shall any person under any circumstances be detained in any such hospital against his will, nor shall any person, except at his own request, be examined by such medical officer as aforesaid, or any other person acting under Government authority, with a view to ascertaining whether he is or is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

9 If a person having been prohibited under rule 7 from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment remains in or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, for every breach of the said prohibition.

10. No person known to be a prostitute shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th May, 1897

No. 5.—Offices reported opened and closed during April, 1897 —

Name of Office	Where situated	Date	Remarks.
Government Telegraph Offices		1897	
Baradam Camp	Chitral Route	17th Apl	Opened
Baragali	Punjab	31d ,,	Ditto
Barkhan	Sind and Baluchistan	8th ,,	Ditto.
Barracoa Camp	Punjab	7th ,,	Ditto
Changlagali	Ditto	15th ,,	Ditto.
Dungagali	Ditto	20th ,,	Ditto
Ghariial	Ditto	16th ,,	Ditto.
Kalabagh	Ditto	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Khairagali	Ditto	12th ,,	Ditto.
Kotagala	Ceylon	7th ,,	Ditto
Kuldana	Punjab	9th ,,	Ditto
Madras Guindy	Madras	14th ,,	Closed.
Mashobra	Punjab	5th ,,	Opened
Meerut Nauchandi Pan	North-Western Provinces.	4th ,,	Closed.
Meerut Sudder Bazar.	Ditto	2nd ,,	Opened
Mussoorie Charleville	Ditto	1st ,,	Ditto
Nathiagate	Punjab	22nd ,,	Ditto
Ramachandrapuram (Godaveri)	Madras	1st ,,	Ditto
Rawalpindi Race Course	Punjab	3id ,,	Closed.
* Syiee Camp	Ditto	4th ,,	Opened
* Ditto	Ditto	6th ,,	Closed
Thobba	Ditto	17th ,,	Opened.
Wakema	Burma	15th ,,	Ditto
Ziarat	Sind and Baluchistan	25th ,,	Ditto
Railway Telegraph Offices		1897	
Chidarzai	Muskaf-Bolan Railway	11th Apl	Closed.
Dalujal	North Western Railway	14th ,,	Ditto
Dozan	Muskaf-Bolan Railway	11th ,,	Ditto
Garakota Road	Indian Midland Railway	1st ,,	Opened.
Gaur	Bengal North-Western Railway	7th ,,	Ditto
Jalalgarh	Eastern Bengal Railway	15th ,,	Ditto
Jamnagar	Rajkot-Jamnagar Railway.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Kochali	North-Western Railway	14th ,,	Closed
Lidhora	Indian Midland Railway	1st ,,	Opened
Malir	North-Western Railway	25th ,,	Ditto.
Naribank	Muskaf Bolan Railway	8th ,,	Closed
Orepur	Ditto	11th ,,	Ditto
Pachi	Ditto	11th ,,	Ditto.
Righa	Tirhoot State Railway.	10th ,,	Opened
Risia	Bengal North-Western Railway	7th ,,	Ditto.
Tanduri	North Western Railway	14th ,,	Closed

Change of name.

The office on the East Coast Railway hitherto known as Cuttack Road is now called Barang

* Office opened in connection with the tour of His Excellency the Viceroy

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 10th May, 1897.

No 6.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the 20th March, 1897.—

Names	From	To
F. Mercer	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.
H. Mayston	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and temporary class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.
J J. R. Overton	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade	Assistant Superintendent, class VII 1st grade.

C. H REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1897.

No. 216.—Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave from the 12th March to the 12th April, 1897, both days inclusive, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 4th May, 1897.

No. 217.—Mr. C. W. Wilson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted leave on private affairs for two months and ten days, with effect from the 23rd March, 1897, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 10th May, 1897.

No. 218.—Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th instant, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

No. 219.—Mr. L. J. Pocock, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th May, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 5th May, 1897.

No. [1771-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 715-G., dated the 27th April, 1897, Surgeon-Captain W. H B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed medical charge of the Bikanir Agency on the forenoon of the 16th idem.

The 11th May, 1897.

No 1839-*G.*—Hospital Assistant Sadashive-rao Ramchandra Gokhale was appointed Third Class Hospital Assistant for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 29th September, 1896.

No. 1840-*G.*—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer
Third	Abdul Hamid . . .	Meywar Residency Hospital	Charitable Dispensary, Todgarh.	15th March, 1897
Second .	A. D. Burnis Sewaie .	Charitable Dispensary, Todgarh.	Meywar Residency Hospital	23rd March, 1897
Third	Deonandon Pershad .	Native States Reserve List	Jeypore Raj Service	1st December, 1896.
Third	Mirza Muhammad Jan	Ditto .	Marwar Raj Service	7th April, 1897.

No. 1841-*G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Syed Noor Khan returned on the forenoon of the 17th March, 1897, from the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 675-S., dated 22nd February, 1897. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

No 1842-*G* —Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan returned on the afternoon of the 1st April, 1897, from the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 676-G., dated 22nd February, 1897, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Issar Pershad Chakravarti reverted to the Government Reserve List from that date.

No. 1843-*G.*—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period and from and to the dates specified against their names —

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period	From	To
Third .	Jadunath Sircar .	Jalore Dispensary in Marwar	1 month 18 days	22nd December, 1896.	8th February, 1897
Second .	Mehdi Husain . .	Khanpur Dispensary in Kotah.	2 months . .	20th November, 1896	19th January, 1897
Second .	Thomas Romare .	Karauli Raj Dispensary	16 days	23rd August, 1896	7th September, 1896.
Third .	Rahim Baksh . .	Baran Dispensary in Kotah	1 month and 27 days	25th January, 1897	22nd March, 1897

No. 1844-*G.*—Medical pupils Babulal Gupta and Issar Pershed Chakravarti, of the Agra Medical School, passed their final examination on the 1st October, 1896, from which date they were appointed Third Class Hospital Assistants for Government service. The former was placed on the Native States Reserve List and the latter on the Government Reserve List from that date.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1897.

No. 13.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for temporary employment on plague and famine duties —

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon N. A Lemondine.
3rd " " " H A Richardson
" " " " A E. Clarke.
2nd " " " M M. O J Apcar.
1st " " " C. E. Davis.
2nd " " " G R Haines
" " " " C A. Farmer.

The 7th May, 1897.

No. 14.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major H. C. Hodgkins, Superintendent of the Military Pupil class, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for forty-five days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 10th May, 1897.

No. 15—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeon, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for temporary employment on Famine duty :—

1st class Assistant Surgeon W A. Boucher.

No. 16.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for temporary employment on Plague duty in the Persian Gulf —

2nd class Assistant Surgeon J. Fraser.
" " " " C. N. Gregg.

No. 17—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeon, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for temporary employment on Plague duty —

1st class Assistant Surgeon W D Busher.

No. 18.—The services of the undermentioned Military Hospital Assistant, of the Bengal Command, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for Famine duty —

No. 582 1st grade Hospital Assistant Abdur Rahman.

No. 19—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistant, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to Governor General for Central India, for temporary employment on Plague duty.—

No 642 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Muhammad Yasin.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 11th May, 1897.

No. 190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with power to try summarily all or any of the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 190-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 185-A, of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), and under the authority vested in him by section 357 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that in all civil cases, in which an appeal is allowed, and in all criminal cases of the class referred to in section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, tried by Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in Ajmere, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

No 190-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section V of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Harnam Dass Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 190-*C*.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, under the authority vested in him by section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to invest Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in Ajmere, and Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere-Merwara, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be exercised within the limits defined below —

The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District, with the exception of the Kekri Pergunnah, the Goela Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the Notification of June, 1877, of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinac, Masuda, Deolia, Bandanwara and Kharwa

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th May, 1897.

No 2608—Under sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) as in force in the Cantonment, town and tahsil of Quetta, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to issue the following orders.—

(*i*) The Quetta registration district is divided into three sub-districts, as shown below :—

Sub District.	Limits.
Quetta Cantonment	Cantonment limits.
Quetta Municipality.	Municipal and Railway limits
Quetta Tahsil	All the Quetta Tahsil not included in the above limits

(*ii*) The public officers mentioned below are appointed Sub-Registrars of

the aforesaid Sub-districts; and their offices are established as the offices of Sub-Registrars :—

Sub-District.	Sub-Registrar
Quetta Cantonment.	The Cantonment Magistrate.
Quetta Municipality.	The Treasury Officer of Quetta
Quetta Tahsil.	The Tahsildar

2 These orders will have effect from the 1st June, 1897, and modify the Notification by the Agent to the Governor-General, No. 5062, dated the 21st October, 1893.

By Order,

F MACDONALD, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th May, 1897.

No. 2.—Mr. W. R. Haughton, Special Engineer, is granted furlough for 12 months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th May, 1897, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H COWIE, *Captain, R.E*,
Offg Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Agra, the 3rd May, 1897.

No. 29.—Syad Abbas Ali, Inspector, Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Gorakhpur Circle, in the same division, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent

The 4th May, 1897.

No. 36.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, Attock Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to hold charge of both the Ghazi and Attock Beats, in the same division.

The 5th May, 1897.

No. 37.—Mr. J. S. McGowan, Superintendent, Kohat Mines, is promoted from the (old) 2nd to the (old) 1st grade, *vice* Mr. J. D. Young, Superintendent, deceased, with effect from the 6th April, 1897.

No. 38.—Mr. D. Durham, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is promoted to the new 4th grade of Superintendents, with effect from the 1st May, 1897.

No. 39.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Punjab Mines Division, is promoted to the new 4th grade of Superintendents, with effect from 1st April, 1897.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS

The 4th May, 1897.

No. 35.—Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, is transferred from the Ghazi Beat to the Attock Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

The 5th May, 1897.

No. 40.—The following transfers of officers are ordered :—

Mr. D Durham, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, to the Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

LEAVE.

The 3rd May, 1897.

No. 28.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Article 291 Section 11, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

A B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N I Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd May, 1897.

No 33.—Mr. A E. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey.

No. 34.—Director General of Railways' Notification No 25, dated the 23rd April, 1897, transferring Mr. C H. C Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, to the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey, is hereby cancelled.

The 5th May, 1897.

No. 35.—Mr A. S Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for seven months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 18th April, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

The 8th May, 1897.

No. 36.—Mr. G. S. E. Rice, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, *vice* Mr P. Rainier, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, on furlough, or until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director-General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th May, 1897.

No 1689.—Mr. Lakshman Balwant Khare, appointed Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on probation, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1897

No. 1691.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 10th March, 1897, during the absence on deputation of Mr. G A. T. Bennett, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders.—

Mr. Moreshvar Raghoba, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. C. Currie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. S. P. Vas to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 1693.—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 10th April, 1897.

The 10th May, 1897.

No. 197-*C.*—Moulvi Hafiz Mahomed Abdul Ghanni is appointed, until further orders, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 2nd May, 1897

The 14th May, 1897.

No. 1855.—Mr A E B. Hutton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed, with effect from the 18th April, 1897, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 11th May, 1897.

Agent, the Royal Steam Packet Co.
Backer, Anson & Co.
Bally Sugar Manufacturing Co.
Bernstein, Mr. (Watch Merchant)
Curtis, G S
Eckel, Th
Editor, "Evening Star"
Editor, "Fun and Frolic."
Elsworth, T (care of C H. Gerrard & Co.)
Evatt & Co. (Cotton Brokers).
Fleming, A. B & Co
Gray Walter (care of Stanley, Moran & Co).
Grey, Dr.
Hall, Caine & Co.
Harrington, H.
King, Harman & Co.
Laccarn, Eugen.
Loutz, Wegner & Co.
Martin, Mrs. V., care of Mrs. Jeffrey's Boarding House.
Matthews, J. W.
Meurnal, F. M.
Morris, N.
Managing Agents, New Manbhoom Coal Co., Ld.
Place, O G. (M.D)
Reynolds, Willingham Franklin.
Rich, Mr.
Rockbell & Co.
Sexton & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E. R.
Anderson, A. G.
Argo, Mr.
Ashworth, J
Back, Fanney, Miss.
Ranson, Jennie, Mrs.
Barnes, John
Barrett, C. J.
Barrett, Mrs
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W.
Bramner, D
Brown, Mrs W. W.
Brownlow, E P
Bukson, D. D. (of Ceylon)
Captain, Setts, H
Cattell, Miss
Chanter, Miss.
Coghlan, H.
Comedian, T. A. K.
Crockwell, J. H.
D'Aiguebelle, P.
Daly, H.
Davids, Mrs.
Davies, D P
Davis, Miss L.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruze, Mrs H.
DeLamangarry, A
Delhni, Reisi, Miss
Descos, Monsieur
DeSouza, Miss
DeVine, Dr. C. L
Dollie, Mr.
Drakeford, F
Eady, G B
Eaton, Sam
Eaves, S C
Edwards, J T.
Farquhar, A
Fenn, R
Fleming, Albert
Forbes, J D
Forde, J.
Fraser, J Foster.
Galbraithe, John M R.
Gomas, F.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs B.
Gosak, J F.
Goulden, Miss
Grant, Lewis
Greenberg, Miss E
Greenway, A. C.
Grevel, C.
Grunberg, M.
Guillain, Ernest.
Harvey, Mrs. D P.
Hay, A R
Heiti, Henri.
Hendry, G. V.
Herriton, Mina.
Hill, Bertram.
Hill, Mrs. N
Hinckes, R Tichbourne
Hirsch, Rosina.
Hoffmann, P.
Hosking, R
Hoyle, Mr
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs. G.
Kenna, Thos J.
Lacey, E. A.
Leal, W.
Lemon, E A.
Leonard, J. D.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lockhart, Mrs.
Lynch, Mrs A.
Maclean, Miss A.
Maclean, Mrs
Mardon, H.
Mason, H Baskerville.
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos. G.
McMamee, R.
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G. B
Mitri, Ibrahim.
Murray, James.
Noble, J R.
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs L.
Owen, Cecil.
Palomino-de Castro
Pantin, H
Patrick, J
Pirkins, H
Price, Mr.
Ramage, W
Randall, A
Richter, F A
Robbins, Capt. J. A
Rosenberg, L.
Roussac, J
Rowe, A. W
Rowley, J. D.
Russell, Miss E.
Russell, R
Ryan, J.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schibli, Robert.
Schwartzmann, J.
Sett, H.
Silnena, Miss E. (care of F. G Ashwood, Esq.)
Sinclair, M D.
Smedley, Ronald.
Smith, H. J.
Smith, Mrs. J.
Smith, W. H.
Smith, W L.
Smith, Wm.
Smyth, L. G
Stevens, Mrs. M.
Stewart, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss
Tardival, E. N.
Target, C. A. B.
Tasker, W.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of T. Ryan, Esq.
Thompson, Alf.
Thorley, E J.
Tiefels, Carls
Townsend, Prof. D. J.
Vallacanee, J.
Vallance, Mrs. F
Walker, E W
Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P.
Wightman, F. W.
William, S. H.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C
Winterroth, F.
Woloszczuk, Rosalie, Mrs. (at B. Weissmann).
Workman, E.
Yackjee, A.
Young, Miss.
Young, Mrs. S. R
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H
Gregoriantz, T S.
Grunberg, Esq
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr.
Meikle, James.
Mullagerino, Max.
Rowe, A. W.
Ryan, E
Ryan, L., Mrs.
Wilson, R. J. Turner
Willard, Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abel, H. F.
Alexander, C. N.
Brown, W. Lindsay.
Binlay, Henry.
Chusel, Gusta.
Cox, H. E.
Curtis, W. S.
Cutler, Dr.
Dickson, D. D.
Eden, Mrs (care of Col. Eden, late R H. A.).
Ferrer, Michael (Bengal C S).
Frances, Jas.
Grant, J, Col.
Gottu, Fram (M. R. C. S)
Geary, J. W.
Greenhalgh, Walter.
Green, J. De Billing.
Gelbrin, M.
Hilson, R.
Hamilton, Lilian, Dr.
Holzstein, Bernhard.
Izzard, A. H.
Johnson, Mary B., Miss.
Johnson, J. S.
Keilly, H. P, Mrs.
Kannaz, Lewis.
Lawsen, H.
Lawrence, G. H.
Miller, Egon.
Mitchell, W. J, Lt.
Moffat, Douglas.
Morse, P. E.
Martin, Robert R.
Master, J.
O'Connor, T.
Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Pinder, P.
Richards, J.
Rex, Mrs.
Sandilands, P.
Sanderson, E. C.
Styne, Geo. A. Le
Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Sinclair, C. W.
Smith, Mitchell, Col.
Sovel, R. C.
Tucker, A. H.
Taylor, John.
Virjid Narayenjie
Wills, W. G., Mrs.
Weeks, F.
Wallace, E. A.
Zuckermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th May, 1897.

Brown, Rev. J. Buhver, C. Donoline, W. E. Hall, Mrs. R. M. Hudson, E. P. Treigellas, Rev. R. M. Walsh, J. G. Watson, Capt. C. J.

The 15th May, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	18th May	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	17th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	15th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Sutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	17th ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	19th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony	21st ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Quarantine restrictions on parcels addressed to France having been removed, parcels may now again be accepted for that country under the usual conditions.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
CALCUTTA;
The 7th May, 1897.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*, per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چھ پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هي — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹھ آنه ؛ آٹھ اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت بعد حسب نرخ ديل مل سکتي هي — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹھ اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چھ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت بارہ روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹھ اونس والے ٹين کا آٹھ آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا بارہ آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin, R15, or, post free, R15-12.
½ ,, R7-8, ,, R8.
¼ ,, R3-12, ,, R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিমলোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১	এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৷৹
½	আধ ,, ,,	৭৷৹	,,	৮৲
¼	সিকি ,, ,,	৩৷৹	,,	৪৷৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার সার্টীফীকেট দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং শিলিকাড়ার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কাম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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,,	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1 4.
,,	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).		

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,,	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).
,,	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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J CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court In cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series

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The Bombay Code, Vol II, Ed 1896, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880 R5 (10a)

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In the Press.

The Assam Code.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

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Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a (3a.)

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Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894 10a (2a)

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Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a (1a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (1a)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96 R4 8 (4a)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96 R1 8 (3a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96 10a (2a)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal 12a. (2a)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96 R3 (4a)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N N BANNERJEE, B A, M R A C 1896 R1 8 (2a

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94 1894-95 and 1895-96 R1 8 (3a)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev L H WHITLEY, S P G, RANCHI 6a (1a)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 8 (5a)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2a)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6a)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1895 R1 (5a)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition 1896 R1 (3a)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R H Sayed Hutchison, 1897 R1 8 (2a)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali 1a per copy

Ditto, in Kaithi 1a per copy

☞ *NOTE. A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 046613, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Shadoo Churn Roy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SHADOO CHURN ROY,
Kalighat, Taligunge Road, No 154.

Lost or Stolen.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. B 008605, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, and $\frac{B\ 563}{B\ 015080}$, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, for ₹500, both originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Robert Christian Smidt, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

P. MCGUIRE,
Administrator,
Estate Robert Christian Smidt, deceased,
8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
The 30th April, 1897

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, as I have sold my zemindari, etc., in the District of Purnea, to Babu Dharam Chand Lal, I, subject to the provision of the deed of debenture loan raised through Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta, cancelled the general power-of-attorney executed by me in favour of Mr. J. G. La Reverree and Mr S. M. La Reverree, Managers, and as for myself, I have discharged them, and that I shall not be bound by, or be any way responsible for, the acts, if any, done by them since the 9th April, 1897, the date of the above sale.

DELAWAR REZA,
Surjapur Estate, Kissengunge.
The 17th April 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JAYPUR.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Sanskrit Title Examinations of Jaypur, held in March, 1897:—

I.—SASTRI EXAMINATION.

IN VYAKARAN.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Gangadhar Sastri and Pandit Damodar Sastri of Benares.

Second Division.

1. Ramkumar Gaur . . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
2. Rupnarayan Dadhich . . . Ditto ditto.

IN SAHITYA.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Gangadhar Sastri and Pandit Damodar Sastri of Benares.

Second Division.

1. Gopinath Dadhich . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

IN NYAY.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Kailas Chandra Siromani of Benares.

Second Division.

1. Harbans Ojha . . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur

II.—UPADHYAY EXAMINATION.

IN SAHITYA.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Gangadhar Sastri and Pandit Damodar Sastri of Benares

First Division.

1. Bhagavatilal Dadhich . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
2. Gopinath Samrat . . . . Ditto ditto.

Second Division.

1. Lakshminarayan Gaur . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur

IN JYAUTISH.

Examiner.—Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedi of Benares.

First Division.

1. Gopinath Sarma . . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
2. Vaidyanath Dadhich . . Ditto ditto.

IN AYURVED.

Examiner—Kaviraj Jnanendra Nath Ray Kavyatirtha of Santipur.

Second Division.

1. Bhairav Sarma . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

III.—PRAVESIKA EXAMINATION.

Examiners.—In Vyakaran and Nyay, Pandit Lakshminath Sastri, In Sahitya, Pandit Krishna Sastri, and in Ganit, Itihas and Bhugol, Professor Meghnath Bhattacharya, B.A.,—Jaypur.

First Division.

1. Ambabalal Nagar . . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.

Second Division.

1. Madanlal Tiwari . . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
2. Jawahirlal . . . . . Digambar Jain Pathshala, Jaypur.
3. Suryabaksh Sarma . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
4. Isvarlal . . . . . Digambar Jain Pathshala, Jaypur.

Third Division.

1. Ramgopal Dadhich . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur
2. Phulchand . . . . . Digambar Jain Pathshala, Jaypur.
3. Narayanprasad . . . . Sanskrit College, Jaypur.
4. Sundarray Misra . . . . . Ditto ditto.
5. Kalidas Sarma . . . . . Vaidik School, Jodhpur.

JAYPUR: KALIPADA BANERJI

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	1st November 1896 to 8th May 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
Calcutta	Imports	416,750	6,182,158
	Exports	122,009	3,688,201
		+294,741	+2,493,957
Rangoon	Imports	4,183	234,506
	Exports	968,455	20,370,347
		−964,272	−20,135,841
Madras	Imports	34,100	629,400
	Exports	3,000	145,900
		+31,100	+483,500
Bombay	Imports	270,500	5,869,300
	Exports	178,200	3,221,200
		+92,300	+2,648,100
Karachi	Imports	38,800	372,371
	Exports	83,000	1,546,676
		−44,200	−1,174,305
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 8th May 1897.
Patna	Imports	28,900	470,200
	Exports	21,700	377,400
		+7,200	+92,800
Gaya	Imports	11,200	81,400
	Exports	200	88,500
		+11,000	−7,100
Shahabad	Imports	8,000	151,400
	Exports	18,000	170,800
		−10,000	−19,400
Sáran	Imports	29,400	594,000
	Exports	9,200	88,900
		+20,200	+505,100
Champáran	Imports	15,500	252,700
	Exports	500	26,300
		+15,000	+226,400
Muzaffarpur (*incomplete*)	Imports	40,400	376,793
	Exports	1,600	14,726
		+38,800	+362,067
Darbhanga	Imports	88,700	482,100
	Exports	3,200	65,600
		+85,500	+416,500
Bhagalpur Division—			
Monghyr (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,200	108,800
	Exports	29,600	689,500
		−22,400	−580,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	18,547	169,259
	Exports	30,185	618,349
		—11,638	—449,090
PURNEA	Imports	5,100	42,935
	Exports	6,200	76,464
		—1,100	—33,529
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	700
		...	—700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	13,100	77,900
	Exports	13,400	330,200
		—300	—252,300
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports	10,400	259,500
	Exports	2,600	39,600
		+7,800	+219,900
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	25,900
	Exports	15,900	288,200
		—15,900	—262,300
JALPAIGURI	Imports	18,900	140,603
	Exports	400	2,700
		+18,500	+137,903
DARJEELING	Imports	7,500	76,800
	Exports	300	2,300
		+7,200	+74,500
RANGPUR	Imports	5,300	22,000
	Exports	1,700	24,300
		+3,600	—2,300
BOGRA	Imports	200	1,800
	Exports	10,200	228,900
		—10,000	—227,100
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	8,300	179,700
	Exports	400	14,900
		+7,900	+164,800
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	5,200
	Exports	600	11,000
		—400	—5,800
NARAINGANJ	Imports	2,000	22,000
	Exports	1,800	152,200
		+200	—130,200
MAIMENSINGH	Imports	728	71,071
	Exports	1,143	4,387
		—415	+66,684
FARIDPUR	Imports	5,800	66,000
	Exports	12,200	77,300
		—6,400	—11,300
BACKERGANJ	Imports	300	600
	Exports	..	16,300
		+300	—15,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
Tippera	Imports	1,600	9,400
	Exports	600	22,100
		+1,000	−12,700
Noakhali	Imports	...	100
	Exports	100	4,000
		−100	−3,900
Chittagong	Imports	25,100	265,431
	Exports	3,500	54,020
		+21,600	+211,411
Burdwan Division—			
Burdwan	Imports	3,600	82,300
	Exports	49,200	967,700
		−45,600	−885,400
Birbhum	Imports	2,000	18,800
	Exports	25,000	1,173,300
		−23,000	−1,154,500
Hooghly (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,200	41,900
	Exports	...	12,500
		+2,200	+29,400
Presidency Division—			
24-Parganas	Imports	800	18,300
	Exports	1,500	18,100
		−700	+200
Nadia	Imports	23,200	367,500
	Exports	15,100	547,500
		+8,100	−180,000
Murshidabad	Imports	1,000	14,400
	Exports	3,700	185,900
		−2,700	−171,500
Jessore	Imports	4,100	146,500
	Exports	1,500	53,500
		+2,600	+93,000
Khulna	Imports	.	2,200
	Exports	300	31,200
		−300	−29,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
Hazáribagh	Imports	10,800	130,500
	Exports	..	1,400
		+10,800	+129,100
Lohárdaga	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
Mánbhum (*preceding week*)	Imports	13,500	79,100
	Exports	300	3,700
		+13,200	+75,400
Singhbhum (*incomplete*)	Imports	400	2,900
	Exports	2,900	35,800
		−2,500	−32,900
Ranchi (*preceding week*)	Imports	150	1,407
	Exports	700	5,487
		−550	−4,080

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	100
	Exports	68,800	280,100
		−68,800	−280 000
BALASORE	Imports	500	10,400
	Exports	46,600	586,400
		−46,100	−570,000
PURI	Imports	26	682
	Exports	1,579	10,853
		−1,553	−10,171
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	7,369	152,806
	Exports	4,665	54,211
		+2,704	+98,595
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	2,200	164,300
	Exports	25,400	134,200
		−23,200	+30,100
MEERUT	Imports	8,000	201,600
	Exports	23,000	129,200
		−15,000	+72,400
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	...	32,400
	Exports	48,800	166,200
		−48,800	−133,800
ALIGARH	Imports	1,100	93,500
	Exports	40,200	168,900
		−39,100	−75,400
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	461	62,811
	Exports	5,977	20,672
		−5,516	+42,139
AGRA	Imports	10,900	245,900
	Exports	9,600	132,800
		+1,300	+113,100
FARUKHABAD	Imports	1,800	80,800
	Exports	1,500	3,500
		+300	+77,300
MAINPURI	Imports	100	16,700
	Exports	800	3,200
		−700	+13,500
ETÁWAH	Imports	6,600	45,400
	Exports	100	4,700
		+6,500	+40,700
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,000	13,500
	Exports	15,600	55,700
		−14,600	−42,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
BIJNOR (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,200	113,700
	Exports	100	6,700
		+1,100	+107,000
MORADABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,900	147,400
	Exports	42,400	196,500
		—40,500	—49,100
SHAHJAHÁNPUR	Imports	869	52,808
	Exports	47,392	128,042
		—46,523	—75,234
BUDAUN	Imports	...	2,300
	Exports	1,400	8,700
		—1,400	—6,400
PILIBÍT	Imports	600	46,400
	Exports	4,800	27,100
		—4,200	+19,300
BARELI (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,200	72,000
	Exports	17,500	68,800
		—14,300	+3,200
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	88,700	891,400
	Exports	19,500	186,200
		+69,200	+705,200
FATEHPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,800	65,300
	Exports	100	1,277
		+2,700	+64,023
BÁNDA	Imports	24,100	229,300
	Exports	100	2,200
		+24,000	+227,100
HAMÍRPUR	Imports	4,000	41,000
	Exports	300	1,800
		+3,700	+39,200
ALLAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	25,100	701,700
	Exports	1,100	10,800
		+24,000	+690,900
JHÁNSI	Imports	26,300	165,000
	Exports	700	8,300
		+25,600	+156,700
JALAUN	Imports	12,100	72,200
	Exports	200	10,200
		+11,900	+62,000
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	14,300	329,700
	Exports	1,100	31,700
		+13,200	+ 298,000
MIRZAPUR	Imports	5,800	76,515
	Exports	700	6,371
		+5,100	+70,144
JAUNPUR	Imports	2,800	105,000
	Exports	4,600	30,900
		—1,800	+74,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*concld.*			
Benares Division—*concld.*			
GHAZIPUR	Imports	4,300	81,400
	Exports	4,300	51,400
		...	+30,000
Gorakhpur Division—			
BASTI	Imports	200	21,200
	Exports	5,100	102,100
		—4,900	—80,900
BALLIA	Imports	3,061	30,666
	Exports	4,765	18,506
		—1,704	+12,160
GORAKHPUR	Imports	4,000	37,400
	Exports	60,200	205,000
		—56,200	—167,600
Kumaun Division—			
GARHWÁL (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	2,600
	Exports	...	...
		+100	+2,600
NAINI TAL	Imports	600	14,300
	Exports	3,100	66,400
		—2,500	—52,100
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
LUCKNOW	Imports	7,600	195,200
	Exports	2,200	60,000
		5,400	+135,200
UNAO	Imports		52,300
	Exports	300	500
		—300	+51,800
RAE-BARELI (*preceding week*)	Imports	700	150,500
	Exports	600	7,500
		+100	+143,000
SITAPUR	Imports	1,500	19,100
	Exports	16,900	145,500
		—15,400	—126,400
KHERI (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	8,900
	Exports	2,900	51,900
		—2,800	—43,000
HARDOI	Imports	1,600	110,000
	Exports	6,200	33,900
		—4,600	+76,100
Fyzabad Division—			
FYZABAD	Imports	3,000	140,100
	Exports	20,200	158,600
		—17,200	—18,500
GONDA	Imports	2,700	96,200
	Exports	7,600	45,800
		—4,900	+50,400
BAHRAICH	Imports	...	6,500
	Exports	11,700	56,400
		—11,700	—49,900
BARABANKI	Imports	2,400	45,900
	Exports	7,100	126,800
		—4,700	—80,900
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	8,000	77,900
	Exports	3,100	42,010
		+4,900	8

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	45,900	434,400
	Exports	1,000	12,200
		+44,900	+422,200
Rohtak	Imports	200	3,900
	Exports	100	3,500
		+100	+400
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,200	76,800
	Exports	9,600	53,600
		—8,400	+23,200
Delhi	Imports	29,800	492,300
	Exports	7,800	97,700
		+22,000	+394,600
Karnál	Imports	500	38,300
	Exports	1,400	8,100
		—900	+30,200
Ambala	Imports	15,900	199,700
	Exports	1,900	37,400
		+14,000	+162,300
Simla	Imports	2,800	27,400
	Exports	...	200
		+2,800	+27,200
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	3,300	31,700
	Exports	37,200	177,000
		—33,900	—145,300
Ludhiána	Imports	7,500	62,600
	Exports	12,500	324,100
		—5,000	—261,500
Ferozpur	Imports	6,300	100,500
	Exports	30,600	379,300
		—24,300	—278,800
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	8,900	125,100
	Exports	1,700	42,700
		+7,200	+82,400
Jhang	Imports	700	22,900
	Exports	4,100	6,800
		—3,400	+16,100
Montgomery	Imports	400	83,000
	Exports	..	7,400
		+400	+75,600
Lahore	Imports	12,827	292,107
	Exports	15,600	65,360
		—2,773	+226,747
Amritsar	Imports	7,500	140,900
	Exports	39,500	162,300
		—32,000	—21,400
Gurdáspur	Imports	1,200	36,300
	Exports	17,000	102,018
		—15,800	—65,718

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	4,000	50,400
	Exports	2,200	37,600
		+1,800	+12,800
Gujrát	Imports	500	97,200
	Exports	1,200	7,300
		−700	+89,900
Gujránwála	Imports	1,400	86,600
	Exports	22,800	77,500
		−21,400	+9,100
Shahpur	Imports	1,200	50,400
	Exports	4,100	26,300
		−2,900	+24,100
Jhelam	Imports	5,272	144,225
	Exports	918	9,857
		+4,354	+134,368
Ráwalpindi	Imports	26,500	340,651
	Exports	6,400	40,000
		+20,100	+300,651
Pesháwar Division—			
Peshávar	Imports	21,400	150,300
	Exports	2,800	117,300
		+18,600	+33,000
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	500	1,670
	Exports	4,400	55,157
		−3,900	−53,487
Dera Ismail Khan	Imports	400	7,800
	Exports	2,200	59,800
		−1,800	−52,000
Muzaffargarh	Imports	400	4,856
	Exports	1,600	33,100
		−1,200	−28,244
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	31,100	227,700
	Exports	9,000	172,700
		+22,100	+55,000
Kaira	Imports	10,400	113,000
	Exports	5,000	150,200
		+5,400	−37,200
Panch Maháls	Imports	10	5,436
	Exports	34,037	412,217
		−34,027	−406,781

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	4,200	254,900
	Exports	5,000	189,300
		—800	+65,600
SURAT	Imports	18,900	309,400
	Exports	4,300	105,600
		+14,600	+203,800
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports	..	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	...	64,257
	Exports	...	881
		...	+63,376
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	25,100	350,100
	Exports	..	1,200
		+25,100	+348,900
NÁSIK	Imports	16,400	214,600
	Exports	4,600	55,700
		+11,800	+158,900
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	3,500	95,600
	Exports	5,000	47,600
		—1,500	+48,000
POONA	Imports	30,400	376,121
	Exports	100	13,500
		+30,300	+362,621
SHOLAPUR	Imports	3,000	71,900
	Exports	4,500	55,800
		—1,500	+16,100
SATARA	Imports	9,697	193,177
	Exports	2,229	7,993
		+7,468	+185,184
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	25,000	202,900
	Exports	1,900	145,500
		+23,100	+57,400
BIJÁPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,400	182,500
	Exports	200	7,200
		+5,200	+175,300
DHARWAR	Imports	1,900	51,533
	Exports	15,700	225,921
		—13,800	—174,388
TANNA	Imports	2,600	65,800
	Exports	2,600	181,600
		...	—115,800
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,965	74,507
	Exports	6,783	95,736
		—818	—21,229
KOLHAPUR	Imports	25,992	308,360
	Exports	1,699	41,060
		+24,293	+267,300
KANARA	Imports	...	14,600
	Exports	...	113,500
		...	—98,900
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	42,700	402,400
	Exports	600	10,500
		+42,100	+391,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,606	88,194
	Exports	65,161	752,127
		−61,555	−663,933
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	19,900	148,500
	Exports	18,300	163,200
		+1,600	−14,700
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	300	7,800
	Exports	6,800	148,300
		−6,500	−140,500
HYDERABAD *(preceding week)*	Imports	4,000	77,700
	Exports	14,200	105,800
		−10,200	−28,100
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	12,900	55,000
	Exports	300	17,300
		+12,600	+37,700
JUBBULPORE	Imports	17,600	172,600
	Exports	6,200	192,300
		+11,400	−19,700
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	2,800	30,800
	Exports	3,000	75,700
		−200	−44,900
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	6,600	89,000
	Exports	1,300	29,300
		+5,300	+59,700
NIMAR	Imports	5,900	106,800
	Exports	1,600	22,100
		+4,300	+84,700
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA *(incomplete)*	Imports	2,900	43,200
	Exports	100	7,800
		+2,800	+35,400
NÁGPUR	Imports	33,200	260,700
	Exports	1,500	67,400
		+31,700	+193,300
CHÁNDA	Imports	...	9,300
	Exports	2,600	33,300
		−2,600	−24,000
BHANDÁRA	Imports	36,400	148,200
	Exports	2,000	38,400
		+34,400	+109,800
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	2,000	13,500
	Exports	15,200	373,300
		−13,200	−359,800
BILÁSPUR	Imports	6,400	60,859
	Exports	1,700	47,098
		+4,700	+13,761
SAMBALPUR	Imports	500	10,000
	Exports	19,000	346,500
		−18,500	−336,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
Amráoti	Imports	6,700	142,100
	Exports	900	7,000
		+5,800	+135,100
West—			
Akola	Imports	5,600	74,100
	Exports	6,800	34,800
		−1,200	+39,300
Buldána	Imports	600	23,300
	Exports	...	1,900
		+600	+21,400
MADRAS—			
Ganjam	Imports	1,200	20,500
	Exports	5,600	81,500
		−4,400	−61,000
Vizagapatam	Imports	7,600	156,500
	Exports	2,300	18,200
		+5,300	+138,300
Godávari	Imports	3,400	45,100
	Exports	16,700	450,300
		−13,300	−405,200
Kistna	Imports	1,700	26,574
	Exports	10,800	532,007
		−9,100	−505,433
Nellore	Imports	400	18,891
	Exports	500	32,704
		−100	−13,813
Karnúl (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,100	49,700
	Exports	800	14,600
		+2,300	+35,100
Bellary	Imports	6,700	134,500
	Exports	5,200	37,600
		+1,500	+96,900
Anantapur (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,900	33,500
	Exports	8,700	55,300
		−6,800	−21,800
Cuddapah	Imports	2,500	82,400
	Exports	1,600	38,900
		+900	+43,500
North Arcot	Imports	4,100	126,100
	Exports	20,400	202,300
		−16,300	−76,200
Chingleput	Imports	900	13,600
	Exports	7,200	88,100
		−6,300	−74,500
South Arcot	Imports	300	70,000
	Exports	26,100	356,100
		−25,800	−286,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	30th January to 8th May 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	300	16,300
	Exports	6,800	126,900
		−6,500	−110,600
COIMBATORE	Imports	3,900	141,800
	Exports	16,300	464,500
		−12,400	−322,700
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	495	27,604
	Exports	7,151	100,722
		−6,656	−73,118
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	62,000
	Exports	266,900	1,630,100
		−264,200	−1,568,100
MADURA	Imports	5,100	50,300
	Exports	22,600	222,200
		−17,500	−171,900
TINNEVELLY	Imports	14,900	320,200
	Exports	26,900	307,600
		−12,000	+12,600
MALABAR	Imports	130,500	1,020,800
	Exports	20,600	257,100
		+109,900	+763,700
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,400	101,220
	Exports	28,500	602,990
		−27,100	−501,770

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

relief works—Meiktila 2,909, Myingyan 9,013. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 537, Myingyan 2, 709, Yamethin 370. Total number on relief 15,538 Price of rice—Meiktila 9 seers 12 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee

Assam.—*For week ending 11th May*—Weather seasonable. Rain has done good to tea and early rice Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane in progress. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet, and Gauhati 8, Tezpur and Sibsagar 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th May*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts Prices have risen in Kolar and Shimoga, fallen in Tumkur, Hassan, and Kadur Paddy harvested in parts of Chitaldrug District

COORG.—Rainfall 6 cents. Prices remain normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 10th May*—BERAR.—Weather hot Breaking up of land for next monsoon crop continues Fodder and water-supply are inadequate to wants No material change in price of food-grains Persons employed on relief works—Akola 9,241, Amraoti 4,700, Basim 3,312, Buldana 2,706, Ellichpur 1,975, and Wun 622 Persons afforded gratuitous relief—Akola 684, Amraoti 1,422, and Basim 1,254 Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 386 Total number on relief 26 302 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10, Ellichpur 8, and Wun 12 seers per rupee

HYDERABAD.—Rain during week 2[illegible] cents Harvesting of hot weather rice crop continues in certain districts. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 17,954 Prices in affected districts—8½ seers in Bir, 9¼ in Raichur and Lingsagar, 9¾ in Gulburga, and 10 in Naldrug 234 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur and 400 children in Bir Total number on relief 18,588 Prices—wheat 6½, coarse rice 7¾, and *jowari* 12¼ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India—*For week ending 10th May*—No rain fell in Central India during week Agricultural operations completed in Gwalior and Bhopal Spring crops being harvested in Bundelkhand, operations in other agencies completed Crops are in good condition on irrigated land and below average on unirrigated land in Bundelkhand, elsewhere all crops harvested Probable outturn on the whole will be below average in most agencies Agricultural stock is in fairly good condition in all agencies, except in most parts of Gwalior Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, good in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar, and indifferent in Bundelkhand and most parts of Gwalior Prices are above normal in Bhopawar, steady elsewhere Persons employed on famine relief works—in Gwalior 28,449, Bundelkhand 47,514 in six States and seven Jagirs, and Baghelkhand 60,371. On gratuitous relief—12,154 in Gwalior, 7,994 in Bundelkhand as above, and 3,664 in Baghelkhand Total number on relief 160,146 Prices are—10 to 10⅛ in Gwalior, 9½ to 11½ in Bundelkhand, and 9¾ seers per rupee in Baghelkhand. Report from Malwa not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th May*—Rainfall few cents in Bickanir. Agricultural operations in progress in Meywar, over in Karauli and Jaisulmere, satisfactory in Jhallawar, Ajmere, and Jeypore Crop cutting completed in Marwar and Bikanir Harvesting continues in Jeypore and Ulwar Harvest good in Sirohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, and Jeypore, average in Kotah and Ajmere, below average in Haraoti Agricultural stock fair in Kherwara, Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir, and Jaisulmere, lean in Bhurtpore, good elsewhere Pasturage or fodder scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, and sufficient elsewhere Prices are high in Haraoti, rising in Meywar, Kotah, Kishengurh, and Bikanir, falling in Jhallawar, fluctuating in Pertabgurh, steady elsewhere. Number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 1,590, Dholepore 1,511 and on ordinary work 2,652, Bikanir 7,969, Jaisulmere 912 Gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,222, Tonk 1,025, Chabra 70, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 356, Bikanir 3,537, and Jaisulmere 155 Total number on relief 23,095 Prices—Marwar 9¼, Tonk 11$\frac{13}{16}$,

Deoli $13\frac{5}{16}$, Dholepore $11\frac{14}{16}$, Bhurtpore $13\frac{5}{16}$, Bikanir $9\frac{11}{16}$ and $8\frac{1}{4}$, and Jaisulmere $9\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 11th May.*—Rain has constantly fallen. Standing spring crops are generally in good condition. Weather now fine. Prices are normal. Price—22 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 11th May* —No rain. Prices falling. Fodder scanty Price—$10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Over three inches of rain fell during the week, and weather is still stormy and unsettled Sowing of early rice and indian-corn in progress Price—$8\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

Name of Province	Preceding week			Present week			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	193,106	38,656	231,762	218,913	46,479	265,392	+33,630
Bombay	373,501	30,334	403,835	355,988	29 215	385,203	—18,632
Bengal .	386,548	291,667	678,215	408,483	307,653	716,136	+37,921
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	934,866	352,309	1,287,175	973,439	342,121*	1,315,560	+28,385
Punjab . .	75,047	12,924	87,971	74,963	15,865	90,828	+ 2,857
Central Provinces	400,579	153,926	554,505	423,946	167,158	591,104	+36,599
Burma .	13,320	3,408	16,728	11,922	3,616	15,538	— 1,190
Berar	20,265	2,895	23,160	22,556	3,746	26,302	+ 3,142
Hyderabad . .	23,844	2,999	26,843	17,954	634	18,588	— 8,255
Central India	132 018	17,578	149,596	136,334	23,812	160,146	+10,550
Rajputana . .	14,546	7,144	21,690	16,722	6,373	23,095	+ 1,405
TOTAL	2,567,640	913,840	3,481,480	2,661,220	946,672	3,607,892	+126,412

* Including 35,068 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor houses or at their homes

No.	Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 17th April 1897			For the week ending the 24th April 1897.			For the week ending the 1st May 1897			For the week ending the 8th May 1897		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Madras												
1	Cuddapah	16 914	6,762	23,676	23,353	8,297	31,650	27,617	9,079	36,696	33,349	9,856	43,205
2	Kurnool	30,297	1,718	32,015	40,307	2,060	42,367	50,999	3,094	54,493	59,805	3,765	63,570
3	Bellary	54,872	1,305	56,177	61,047	1,723	62,760	66,510	2,022	68,532	71,275	3,886	75,161
4	Anantapur	9,787	295	10,082	11,897	402	12,299	14 743	547	15,290	19,171	988	20,159
5	Ganjam	773	1,355	2,128	989	3,154	4,143	1,395	5,970	7,365	5,617	10,625	16,242
6	Vizagapatam	7,189	775	7,964	8,094	828	8 922	10,965	721	11,686	12,438	855	13,293
	TOTAL MADRAS	119 832	(*)12,230	132 062	145,677	(*)16,164	162,141	171,629	(*)21,4 3	193,002	201,670	(*)29,97	231,650
	Bombay												
1	Bijapur	65,631	9,069	74,700	68,058	10 83	78,141	70,617	9,034	79 551	69,547	9,687	79,234
2	Sholapur	121,769	7,699	132 468	12 ,60 0	7,241	132,841	123,774	8,717	132,491	123,668	8,271	131 939
3	Ahmednagar	93 458	4,388	97,846	91,583	4,796	96,379	86 903	4,981	91,884	67,112	5,176	72,287
4	Poona	17,123	6,428	23 551	20,014	6 189	26,503	20,668	4,848	25,506	22,722	5,787	28,509
5	Nasik	30,471	155	30,629	24,404	135	24,539	31,444	186	31,620	26,218	199	26,417
6	Satara	30,219	42	30,261	35,915	12	35,927	25, 01	16	25,150	23,234	87	23 321
7	Khandesh	42 115		42 115	40,057		40,057	36 672		36,672	28,274		28,274
8	Belgaum	8 634	516	9,180	9,877	615	10,492	11,229	526	11,755	12,039	517	12,556
9	Dharwar	255	808	1,056	451	880	1,331	277	978	1,255	273	893	1,166
10	Ratnagiri	33		33	259		259	481		484	115	..	115
	TOTAL BOMBAY	421 711	29,128	453 839	416 218	30,281	446,199	407,062	29 306	436 ,368	373,202	30,616	403,818
	Bengal												
1	Champaran	94,513	52,901	147,414	92,713	53,063	145,776	89,897	56 907	146,804	78,068	61,011	139,079
2	Shahabad	12,208	20,430	32 638	12 391	20,980	33,371	9,747	22 064	31,801	8,921	21,937	30,858
3	Nadia	19,524	16,568	36,092	25,793	23,341	49,134	25 966	26 527	52,433	29,046	20,085	49,131
4	Patna		135	135		120	120		126	126		121	121
5	Khulna	2 452	4,161	6,613	3,255	5,221	8,476	3,921	5,204	9,125	3,764	5,360	9,124
6	Saran	16,101	37,871	53,975	16,103	39,999	56,102	24,342	43,936	68,248	24,776	48,8 3	73,649
7	Darbhanga	131,653	57,760	189,413	158,144	57,596	215,739	150,936	60,224	211,160	140,665	66,597	207,262
8	Muzaffarpur	44,555	44,137	88,692	51,812	48,029	99,841	59,015	51,561	110,516	58,811	55,141	113,952
9	Rajshahi	872		872	1,463		1,463	1,000		1,000	781		781
10	Bhagulpur	10,217	2,826	13,073	14 694	2,932	17,626	19 710	2,790	22,500	22 016	2,815	24,861
11	Palamau	3,473	1,666	5,039	1,919	1,768	3,687	2,802	2,031	4 833	2,839	1,9-9	4,828
12	Manbhum	3,953	5,037	8,990	3,927	4,874	8,801	3,410	4,910	8,320	3,899	5,932	9,831
13	Pabna	513		513	664		664	118		418	492		492
14	Murshidabad	1,829		1,829	1,584		1 584	2 393		2,393	3,517		3,517
15	Hazaribagh	2,417	2,435	4,852	3,518	2,28	5,798	2 227	1,858	4,085	3,408	2,160	5,568
16	Puri	6,093	38	6,131	4,378	152	4,530	2,883	184	3,067	3,225	182	3,407
17	Sonthal Parganas	1,855	61	1,916	2,101	150	2,551	2,147	159	2,306	2,290	221	2,511
	TOTAL BENGAL	352,161	244,026	596,187	394,761	260 505	655 266	4 0 744	278,421	679,165	386,548	*292,424	678,972
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh												
1	Agra	8,704	9,202	17,906	10,889	7,747	18,636	13 425	7,752	21,177	16,037	7,492	23,529
2	Etawah	929	2 587	3 516	1,255	2,599	3,854	1 5-2	2,725	4,247	1,770	2,893	4,669
3	Banda	144,526	29,707	174,233	143,743	28,670	172,413	165 489	29,985	195,474	185,624	35,129	220,753
4	Cawnpur	2 4 8	10 553	12 961	1 099	10,042	11,141	1,196	9,487	10,683	1,385	8,696	10,081
5	Hamirpur	76,825	18,923	95,748	79,737	22 840	102,577	85 880	20,416	106,302	91,778	22,235	114,013
6	Allahabad	152,692	38 986	191,678	168,005	40 266	208,271	198,826	44,206	243,032	228,833	45 884	274,717
7	Jhansi	50 897	15,379	66,276	48,769	16,634	65,403	49,195	17,095	66,290	54,523	17,980	72,503
8	Jalaun	84,867	17,619	102,486	97,091	24,826	121,917	107 472	25,648	133,120	109,973	28 121	138,094
9	Jaunpur	11 773	12 9-5	24,698	13,129	13,965	27,094	14 720	14,448	29,168	13,899	16,169	30,068
10	Gorakhpur	10,482	10,386	20,868	7,623	10,850	18,473	11,630	11,136	22,766	16,491	11,514	28,005
11	Lucknow	15,494	24,176	39,670	17,414	24,181	41,595	20,958	24,177	45,135	25,227	24,215	49,442
12	Unao	4,707	10 667	15,374	3,401	11,524	14,925	5,910	11,400	17,310	9 398	15 545	24,943
13	Rai Bareli	13,719	12,564	26,283	9,739	11,665	21,404	12,608	11,942	24,540	16,043	12,240	28,273
14	Sitapur		4,327	4,327	76	4,232	4,308	228	3,999	4,227	366	3,995	4,361
15	Hardoi	72,380	28,989	101,369	89,047	30,615	119,662	102,864	31,479	134,342	104,664	32,472	137,086
16	Bara Banki	481	1,083	1 564	541	894	1,435	507	937	1,444	868	726	1,594
17	Mirzapur	29,596	17,469	47,065	27,957	18,617	46,574	31,635	17,987	49,622	37,891	17,580	55,471

(*) Includes 9,76. weavers relieved at their own trade
(*) " 11,347 " " " " " "
(*) " 13,067 " " " " " "
(*) Including 16,345 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Includes 737 cotton workers.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued

No	Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 17th April 1897.			For the week ending the 24th April 1897			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.			For the week ending the 8th May 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Dehra Dun	320		320	.	...	...	.	.	.	...		.
19	Bijnor		4,340	4,340		1,327	1,327		1,146	1,146	..	718	718
20	Moradabad		2 710	2,710	.	2,725	2,725		2,506	2,506	...	2,657	2,657
21	Bareilly		2,134	2,134		2,110	2,110		2,118	2,118	..	2,008	2,008
22	Muttra .	339	5,864	6,203	714	3 966	4,680	893	3,623	4,516	1,441	3,569	5,010
23	Etah . .	..	904	904		117	117	..	246	246	.	596	596
24	Mainpuri .	.	49	49		35	35		59	59	.	33	33
25	Farukhabad	14	1 550	1,564	46	1,569	1,615	52	1,512	1,564	54	2,829	2,883
26	Budaun .	.	1,264	1 264	.	1,527	1,527		1 788	1,788		1,425	1,425
27	Shahjahanpur .	171	1,396	1,570	211	3,241	3,552	111	3,687	3,831	303	3,828	4,131
28	Pilibhit .	140	2,313	2,453	257	2,350	2,607	389	2,359	2,748	375	2,665	3,040
29	Kheri . .										..		...
30	Sultanpur	587	254	841	584	766	1,350	1,041	974	2,018	1,273	1,158	2,431
31	Partabgarh	265	1,869	2,134	212	1 955	2,167	123	2,175	2,298	397	2,089	2,486
32	Fyzabad . .	223	2,181	2,404	202	2,311	2,513	98	2,584	2,682	30	2,802	2,832
33	Fatehpur	3 971	8,005	11,979	3,472	8 924	12,396	5 231	7,729	12,960	6,521	7,928	14 449
34	Azamgarh	2,859	2,489	5 348	4,434	2 851	7,287	6,956	2,927	9,883	7,002	3,387	10,389
35	Benares		8,696	8,696		9,454	9,454		10,059	10,059		10,498	10,498
36	Gonda . .	281	805	1,086	338	592	930	277	271	548	435	266	701
37	Basti	373	1,206	1,579	1,018	1,223	2,241	1,982	1,094	3,076	2,279	1,027	3.306
	Total for N-W P & O	690,020	285,337	1,003,600	731,002	327,313	1,058 315	841,259	331,666	1,172,92	934,886	352, 09*	1,287,195
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	53 217	6 943	60,160	52 687	7,190	59,877	51 089	7,599	59,588	56,340	7,892	64,232
2	Rohtak	6 503	2,463	8 966	5,580	2,434	8,014	5 645	2,221	7,856	6 397	2,141	8,538
3	Gurgaon	960	119	1,109	544	160	704	718	156	874	461	5	517
4	Delhi	636	775	1,411	635	705	1,340	625	726	1,351	1045	536	1,581
5	Karnal	644	1,746	2,390	9,317	1,984	11,301	3 552	2,190	5 742	4,324	1,548	5,872
6	Umballa	608	363	971	670	172	842	919	181	1,100	1,186	203	1,389
7	Ferozpur	1,110		1,410	290		290	159	...	159	73	...	73
8	Multan .	76		76	30		30	7		7	..		
9	Lahore	1 511		1,511	398		398	245		245	91	.	91
10	Gujrat .	10,180	2,022	12,502	7,991	1,356	9,347	4	2	6	5,041	539	5,580
11	Rawalpindi			...	191		191	5,375	1,171	6,546	66		66
12	Ludhiana	27	7	34							23	9	32
	Total Punjab	76 072	14,468	90,540	78,383	14,001	92 384	69 228	14,246	83 474	75,047	12,924	87,971
	Central Provinces												
1	Saugor	25 374	10,794	36 368	28,957	11 104	40,061	29,613	12,836	42 449	34,817	13,534	48,351
2	Damoh .	29 456	7 467	36 823	22 141	7 775	29 917	28,631	8 317	36 951	35,084	8,658	43,742
3	Jabalpur	73 074	20,900	93 974	68,335	21,571	89,906	74,250	21 978	96 228	73,134	39,042	112,176
4	Mandla	23 071	1,349	24,420	24,593	1 421	26 014	26,927	1,414	28,341	28,255	2,388	30,643
5	Seoni	11 226	623	11 849	10,623	1,838	12 461	12,125	1,133	13,258	14,145	884	15,029
6	Narsinghpur	37,387	2,313	39 700	23,869	2 486	26 456	25,722	2 325	28,047	21,615	2,534	24,149
7	Hoshangabad .	41,694	881	42,575	40,018	914	40,932	47,113	830	47,943	52,428	868	53,296
8	Nimar	375	535	910	180	497	677	177	329	506	170	309	479
9	Betul .	6 219	809	7,028	6,485	1,672	8,157	9,336	1,680	11 016	10,622	1,530	12,152
10	Chindwara	9,248	1 977	11,225	8,364	1,839	10,203	11,021	1,877	12 898	12,410	1,910	11,320
11	Nagpur .	10 680	989	11,669	9,701	903	10,604	10,726	811	11,537	11,275	945	12,220
12	Chanda	194		194	94		94	304		304	482		482
13	Bhandara	11 689	1,752	13,441	10,716	1,546	12 262	13,024	1,682	14,706	15,854	2,302	18,156
14	Balaghat	33,056	4,362	37,418	36,312	4,992	41,304	41,220	6,875	48,095	46,736	6,344	53,080
15	Raipur .	63 296	3,519	66,815	71,650	4,948	76 598	68,567	4,662	73 229	82,713	5,415	88,128
16	Bilaspur	22 641	5,072	27 713	26,481	6,044	32,525	32,195	7,658	39,880	36,264	13,679	49,943
17	Sambalpur	436	60	496	1,030		1,030		.		1,683	379	2,062
18	Wardha					.					4,555	..	3,555
	Total Central Provinces . .	399,216	63,402	462,618	389,552	69,548	459 100	430,954	74,434	505,388	481,242	100,721	581,963†
	Burma												
1	Meiktila .	717‡	61	778	4,259	631	4,890	4,264	625	4,889	3,516	549	4,065
2	Myingyan .	10,789	2 774	13,563	10,336	2 953	13,289	10,296	257	10,553	9,804	2,483	12,287
3	Yamethin .	Not	reported			368	368		363	363	...	376	376
	Total Burma	11,506	2,835	14,341	14,595	3,952	18,547	14,560	1,245	15,805	13,320	3,408	16,728

* Includes 38,699 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† There were also 175,700 persons employed on railway and other private works.

‡ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 17th April 1897			For the week ending the 24th April 1897			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.			For the week ending the 8th May 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola .	8,541	.	8,541	919	1,324	2,243	10,423	1,230	11,663	9,118	1,073	10,191
2	Basim .	3,681	..	3,681	2,451	...	2,451	2,165	775	2,940	4,252	1,142	5,394
3	Ellichpur .	2,035	..	2,035	1,877	..	1,877	1,914	.	1,914	1,826	680	2,506
4	Amraoti	Not	reported		3,890	..	3,890	(Not	reported)		2,571	...	2,571
5	Buldana .	1,709	..	1,709	1,773	..	1,773	2,353		2,353	2,028		2,028
6	Wun		...		1,735	..	1,735	1,337	.	1,337	470	...	470
	TOTAL BERAR .	15,966		15,966	12 645	1,324	13,969	18,202	2,005	20,207	20,265	2,895	23,160
	Hyderabad												
1	Raichur		..									...	...
2	Naldrug .	8,341	...	8,341*	12,499		12,499†	18,744	...	18,744‡	23,844	...	23,844
3	Gulburga . . .		...								...	...	...
4	Lingsagar .	.	170	170	.	180	180	.	190	190	..	219	219
5	Bir . .	.	339	339	..	1,131	1,131		1,863	1,863	..	2,780	2,780
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	8,341	509	8,850	12,499	1,311	13,810	18,744	2,053	20,797	23,844	2,999	26,844
	Central India												
1	Bundelkhand .	50,304	8,549	58,853	52 095	9,259	61,354	39,669	8,747	48,416	46,637	9,014	55,651
2	Baghelkhand	58,695	3 699	62,394	55,257	3,542	58,799	59,288	3,422	62,710	59,683	3,448	63,131
3	Gwalior .	24,316	1,963	26 279	25,706	10,467	36,173	26,985	10,003	36,988	25,698	5,116	30,814
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA .	133,315	14,211	147,526	133,058	23,268	156,326	125,942	22,172	148,114	132,018	17,578	149,596
	Rajputana												
1	Marwar	4,759	1,195	5 954	4,794	1,145	5,939	3,983	1,147	5,130	4,064	1,240	5,304
2	Dholpur	2,466		2,466	1,919	..	1,919	1,665		1,665	1,799	...	1,799
3	Bikanir .	11,263	4,535	15,798	11,189	3 883	15,072	10,542	3,880	14,422	7,721	3,452	11,173
4	Jaisalmir	811	118	929	724	138	862	801	155	956	962	178	1,140
5	Kotah	346		346			..				..	...	...
6	Bhurtpur . .		316	316	.	396	396		380	380	..	360	360
7	Tonk .	268	1,976	2,244	..	1,976	1,976		1,906	1,906	...	1,906	1,906
8	Deoli .	.	8	8	.	8	8	..	8	8		8	8
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	19,913	9,148	28,061	18,626	7,546	26,172	16,991	7,476	24,467	14,546	7,144	21,690
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,251,062	702,528	2,953,590	2,316,966	755,513	3,102,479	2,515,315	784,457	3,299 772	2,656,593	852,993	3,509,58

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar
‡ Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Dated 14th May 1897

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND MAY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 1ST MAY 1897.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 2nd May 1896			Week ending 1st May 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 2nd May 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 1st May 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,715	10,86,098	626	1,736	12,11,000	698	1,99,47,808	2,02,99,000	10,51,192	
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	15,100	121	125	17,000	136	2,78,599	2,98,000	19,401	..
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,28,900	150	862	1,23,000	143	28,10,126	24,64,000	..	3,46,126
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,06,750	142	768	1,20,000	108	19,41,135	20,14,000	72,565	..
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	2,921	139	21	2,800	133	67,051	60,800	..	6,251
Mad-Tinnivelly (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	1,267	141	9	1,100	122	(*c*) 13,857	23,100	9,243	..
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	4,58,241	256	1,815	3,90,000	215	84,33,236	68,00,000	..	16,33,236
Pálanpur Deesa	70	17	759	45	17	1,000	70	14,169	16,400	2,231	..
South Indian	170	1,042	1,93,709	186	1,042	1,78,000	171	29,82,825	29,57,000	..	34,825
Máyavaram Mutupet	87	54	5,138	95	54	5,300	98	76,075	83,400	7,325	..
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,105	1,70,021	146	1,165	1,60,000	137	26,15,750	23,66,000	..	2,49,750
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	750	1,47,909	196	815	1,43,000	175	22,54,548	20,94,000	..	1,60,548
Lucknow Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	231	21,095	91	231	20,800	90	3,53,774	3,09,000	..	44,774
Assam-Bengal	86	159	11,743	74	160	18,800	52	2,55,725	3,59,000	99,275	..
Burma (*g*)	191	880	1,40,050	105	886	1,71,000	191	31,00,415	36,09,000	5,02,582	..
TOTAL	256	9,901	24,95,857	260	9,906	25,72,100	260	4,51,55,591	4,44,45,700		7,09,896
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,636	6,10,321	232	2,983	5,46,000	189	1,11,53,805	1,01,44,000		10,09,865
Oudh and Rohilkhund (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,93,670	243	830	1,84,000	222	35,07,078	29,08,000	..	5,99,078
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	2,21,151	272	814	2,13,000	262	42,60,254	40,74,000		1,86,254
East Coast	108	488	48,626	100	535	17,900	90	8,56,100	8,42,000		14,100
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	44	28	1,218	43	28	1,100	39	16,501	32,100	15,591	
Cherra-Companygan	60	8	562	70	8	500	63	9,809	8,500	..	1,309
TOTAL	231	4,770	10,75,548	225	5,098	9,72,500	195	1,98,03,648	1,80,05,600		7,95,015
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	8,96,788	602	1,491	5,90,000	396	1,52,07,111	1,07,88,000		45,09,111
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,40,109	955	461	4,63,000	787	67,00,074	57,07,000		10,99,074
Madras	251	840	2,39,219	285	840	2,43,000	289	30, 9,251	8,76,000	1,96,719	..
TOTAL	198	2,791	15,75,616	565	2,792	11,96,000	428	2,56 33,360	1, 0,21,000		60,12,366
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,164	51,17,021	300	17,796	47,60,600	268	9,05, 2,37	5,20,75,300		85,17,277
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	25,665	159	160	27,700	173	4,65,186	4 54,000		11,186
Farkessur	300	22	5,899	268	22	5,500	250	1,21,199	1,20,000	2,801	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec.)	129	66	8,194	124	66	8,600	130	1,30,700	1,37,000	6,230	..
Bengal Dooars	112	36	3,843	107	39	3,000	83	61,759	62,000	741	..
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	10,601	136	78	17,200	221	2,18,648	2,65,000	46,352	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	301	51	16,500	324	51	16,000	314	2,50, 21	2,04,300		45,721
TOTAL	175	414	70,702	171	413	78,000	189	12,52,83	12,52,000		783
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,358	19	74	4,200	57	24,555	42,600	18,045	
Bhopal Ujjain	45	114	7,105	62	114	7,100	62	36,380	1,52,000	1,15,620	
Nágdá-Ujjain					35	2,200	63		35,800	35,800	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	61,116	184	331	65,900	197	12,24,808	12,33,000	8,192	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	2,191	169	14	1,000	77	30,003	17,300	..	12,703
Rájpura-Bhatinda	220	108	10,172	178	108	11,800	109	3,58,904	2,30,000	..	1,28,904
Kolar Gold fields	270	10	3,619	362	10	3,200	320	43,268	62,000	18,732	..
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta) (*j*)	98	362	33,081	91	362	41,500	115	6,11,260	6,48,000	36,740	..
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	111	93	8,020	86	93	8,700	94	1,27,840	1,10,000	..	17,849
Kolhápur	87	29	3,213	111	29	1,700	59	45,617	36,000	..	9,617
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,912	96	72	5,700	79	1,20,496	77,500	..	42,996
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,192	54	22	1,600	73	26,518	25,900	..	618
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,40,979	120	1,266	1,54,600	122	26,54,658	26,75,10	20,44-	..
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh Porbandar	145	334	58,779	176	334	44,900	134	9,10,557	7 37,000		1,82,557
Jetalsar-Rájkot	88	46	5,250	114	46	4,200	91	76,048	68,000		8,048
Rajkot-Jámnagar					51	2, 00	43		(*k*) 7,200	7,200	
Jodhpur Bickaneer	75	364	28,048	77	364	23,200	64	5,07,925	4,53,000		54,925
Oodeypore Chitor (*l*)	43	60	2,723	45	60	2,600	41	48,451	41,900	..	6,551
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	12,119	129	94	9,500	101	1,41,494	1,31,000		10,494
TOTAL	101	898	1,06,919	119	949	86,600	91	16,03,475	14,38,100	..	2,15,375
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,705	54,71,621	278	2 ,424	50,79 80	249	9,61,9 ,493	8,74,40, 0		87,52,993

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway

(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to 2nd May 1896

(*d*) Includes the Godhra Rutlam Nágdá railway

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*j*) Includes the Mysore Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(*k*) Total earnings from 8th April to 1st May 1897

(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 13th May, 1897*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No IV of 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96	Week ending 2nd May 1896			Week ending 1st May 1897			Earnings from 1st April to 2nd May 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 1st May 1897	Increase	Decrease
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,735	10,86,098	626	1,716	12,11,000	698	80,88,801	54,42,000	3,43,199	
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	15,100	121	125	17,000	136	67,034	73,600	6,566	
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,28,990	150	862	1,23,000	143	6,58,607	5,50,000		1,08,607
Indian Midland (*b*)	126	752	1,06,756	142	768	1,20,000	168	5,29,955	5,17,000		22,955
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	194	21	2,921	130	21	2,800	133	4,525	12,400		2,125
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	158	9	1,267	141	9	1,100	122	5,980	5,000		980
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	4,58,241	256	1,815	1,90,000	215	22,15,078	16,76,000		5,39,078
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	759	45	17	1,300	76	3,004	5,400	1,796	
South Indian	107	1,042	1,93,703	186	1,042	1,78,000	171	8,21,079	7,76,000		45,079
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,138	95	54	5,300	98	23,165	71,600		1,765
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,70,021	140	1,165	1,60,000	137	7,73,630	7,02,000		71,639
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,47,909	190	815	1,43,000	175	6,21,944	6,30,000	8,056	
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	72	231	21,015	91	231	20,800	90	91,514	86,700		4,814
Assam-Bengal	76	159	11,743	74	360	18,500	52	59,092	82,800	23,708	
Burma (*f*)	169	880	1,46,050	165	886	1,71,000	193	6,67,158	7,47,000	79,542	
TOTAL	247	9,603	24,95,857	260	9,900	25,72,100	260	1,16,55,335	1,13,20,500		3,34,835
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	255	2,636	6,10,121	232	2,983	5,46,000	183	29,64,009	26,21,000	..	2,43,009
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	234	797	1,93,670	243	830	1,84,000	222	9,21,879	8,51,000		70,879
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2 6" gauges)	317	813	2,21,151	272	814	2,13,000	262	10,30,770	9,70,000		57,770
East Coast	94	488	46,620	100	535	47,900	90	2,60,784	2,23,000	..	37,784
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	58	28	1,218	43	28	1,100	39	4,592	7,400	2,808	
Cherra-Companyganj	57	8	562	70	8	500	63	2,634	2,100		534
TOTAL	250	4,770	10,75,548	225	5,098	9,92,500	195	50,90,677	46,84,500		4,07,177
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	418	1,490	8,96,288	602	1,491	5,00,000	396	41,53,772	25,45,000		16,08,372
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	4,40,109	955	461	3,63,000	787	20,32,413	14,32,000		5,90,413
Madras	253	840	2,39,219	285	840	2,43,000	289	9,86,585	10,41,000	54,115	
TOTAL	437	2,791	15,75,616	565	2,792	11,06,000	428	71,62,670	50,18,000		21,44,670
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,164	51,47,001	300	17,796	47,60,600	268	2,39,08,682	2,10,22,000		28,86,682
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	25,665	150	160	27,700	171	1,30,345	1,29,000		1,345
Tarkessur	265	22	5,899	268	22	5,500	240	38,703	38,800	7	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec)	117	66	8,104	124	66	8,100	130	53,807	38,800		14,707
Bengal-Dooars	139	30	3,813	107	36	4,000	81	15,071	12,800		2,271
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,601	136	78	17,200	221	59,320	74,400	15,074	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	16,500	324	51	16,000	314	83,510	66,000		17,510
TOTAL	173	414	70,702	171	413	78,000	189	3 0,552	3,59,800		20,752
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	19	71	1,358	19	74	4,200	57	8,006	12,000	3,994	
Bhopal Ujjain	7	114	7,105	62	114	7,100	62	21,351	32,700	11,349	
Nágdá Ujjain					35	2,200	63		8,700	8,700	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	331	61,116	184	331	65,000	197	3,15,500	3,10,000		5,500
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	2,191	169	13	1,900	17	9,888	4,600		5,288
Rájpura Bhatinda	195	108	19,172	178	108	11,800	109	76,715	49,500		27,215
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,619	362	10	3,200	320	12,521	15,100	2,577	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*i*)	98	362	33,081	91	362	41,500	115	1,57,108	1,87,000	29,892	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	8,020	86	93	8,700	94	37,235	32,700		4,535
Kolhápur	82	29	3,213	111	29	1,700	59	13,223	9,000		4,223
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,912	96	72	5,700	79	5,065	17,700		12,635
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,102	54	22	1,600	73	6,074	5,500		574
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,46,079	120	1,266	1,54,900	122	6,93 59	6,84,500		9,091
Lines owned and worked by native sta es.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	58,779	176	334	44,900	134	2,71,127	1,95,000		76,127
Jatalsar-Rajkot-Jamnagar	80	46	5,250	114	46	4,200	91	21,778	17,700		4,078
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	28,048	77	364	23,200	64	1,28,119	1,01,000		27,119
Oodeypore Chitor (*k*)	42	60	2,723	45	60	2,000	43	13,533	11,200		2,333
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	12,119	129	94	9,500	101	45,947	37 800		8,147
TOTAL	85	898	1,06,919	119	94	86,800	91	4,80,504	3, 9, 0		1,10,604
GRAND TOTAL	250	10 05	54 71 621	2 8	20,124	0 70,900	249	2,51 03 120	,21 36,200		30,27,120

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(*j*) Total earnings from 8th April to 1st May 1897

(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 13th May, 1897*

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PROVINCE		DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 8th, 1897.			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 8th, 1897		
			Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 8th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
			Inches	*Inches.*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1	Tenasserim	8 22	1 79	+ 6 43	10 17	4 90	+ 104
	2	Lower Burma (Deltaic)	2 49	0 45	+ 2 01	3 84	1 97	+ 95
	3	Central Burma	1 27	0 37	+ 0 90	2 72	1 35	+ 101
	4	Upper Burma	0 46	P	P	1 29	P	P
	5	Arakan	0 61	1 61	— 1 00	2 99	3 25	— 7
Bengal and Assam	6	Eastern Bengal	1 91	2 39	— 0 48	6 59	8 86	— 26
	7	Assam (Surma)	4 22	4 42	— 0 20	18 30	26 03	— 31
	8	Do (Hills)	3 76	3 62	+ 0 14	13 42	17 01	— 21
	9	Do (Brahmaputra)	1 66	2 86	— 1 20	10 98	13 48	— 19
	10	Deltaic Bengal	1 91	1 55	+ 0 36	6 45	5 53	+ 11
	11	Central Bengal	1 86	0 99	+ 0 87	5 65	3 38	+ 67
	12	North Bengal	1 69	1 73	— 0 04	7 10	6 19	+ 16
	13	Bengal (Hills)	1 65	1 76	— 0 11	6 00	8 46	— 29
	14	Orissa	0 72	0 57	+ 0 15	6 98	3 07	+ 127
	15	Chota Nagpur	0 42	0 33	+ 0 09	3 41	2 32	+ 47
	16	Bihar (South)	0 05	0'24	— 0 19	1 67	0 85	+ 96
	17	Do (North)	0 13	0 55	— 0 42	3 18	1 77	+ 80
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18	N-W P (East)	0 04	0 03	+ 0 01	0 74	0 41	+ 80
	19	Oudh (South)	0 03	0 05	— 0 02	0 27	0 49	— 45
	20	Do (North)	0	0 06	— 0 06	0 87	0 68	+ 28
	21	N-W P (Central)	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 04	0 40	— 90
	22	N W P (West)	0	0 04	— 0 04	0 15	0 67	— 78
	23	N-W P (Submontane East)	0 02	0 10	— 0 08	0 65	0 67	— 3
	24	N-W P (Submontane West)	0 03	0 10	— 0 07	0 81	1 36	— 40
	25	N-W P (Hills)	0 19	0 40	— 0 21	3 68	4 21	— 13
Punjab	26	Punjab (South-East)	0	0 04	— 0 04	0 22	0 83	— 74
	27	Do (South)	0 08	0 03	+ 0 05	0 65	0 95	— 32
	28	Do (Central)	0 14	0 06	+ 0 08	2 03	1 88	+ 8
	29	Do (Submontane)	0 11	0 09	+ 0 02	1 90	1 86	+ 2
	30	Do (Hills)	0 22	0 36	— 0 14	5 83	4 74	+ 23
	31	Do (North)	0 90	0 23	+ 0 67	7 73	4 69	+ 67
	32	Do (West)	0 10	0 03	+ 0 07	1 32	1 07	+ 23
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33	Malabar	0 56	1 02	— 0 46	5 27	4 56	+ 16
	34	Madras (South-Central)	1 41	0 93	+ 0 48	4 14	3 85	+ 8
	35	Coorg	0	1 08	— 1 08	2 31	4 17	— 45
	36	Mysore	0 19	0 69	— 0 50	1 76	2 12	— 17
	37	Konkan	0	0 09	— 0 09	0	0 31	— 100
	38	Bombay Deccan	0 01	0 24	— 0 23	1 43	1 15	+ 25
	39	Hyderabad (North)	.	.	.	.	.	..
	40	Khandesh	0	0 02	— 0 02	0 17	0 19	— 11
Central Provinces and Berar	41	Berar	0	0 02	— 0 02	0'19	0 50	— 62
	42	Central Provinces (West)	0	0 06	— 0 06	0 55	0 57	— 4
	43	Ditto (Central)	0 02	0 08	— 0 06	0 67	0 89	— 25
	44	Ditto (East)	0 08	0 12	— 0 04	4 55	1 34	+ 240
Bombay (North)	45	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0 01	— 100
	46	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0 26	— 100
	47	Sind	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 34	0 35	— 3
	48	Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0 17	— 0 17	3 65	3 58	+ 2
Rajputana and Central India	49	Central India (East)	0 02	0 03	— 0 01	0 18	0 29	— 38
	50	Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0 03	— 0 03	0 04	0 28	— 86
	51	Rajputana (West)	0	0 06	— 0 06	0 23	0 35	— 34
Madras	52	East Coast (North)	0 43	0 28	+ 0 15	3 07	1 34	+ 129
	52-A	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0 35	— 0 35	4 25	2 24	+ 81
	53	Hyderabad (South)	0	0 14	— 0 14	1 05	1 32	— 24
	54	Madras (Central)	0 25	0 33	— 0 08	1 02	0 87	+ 17
	55	East Coast (Central)	0 06	0 18	— 0 12	1 01	0 69	+ 46
	56	Ditto (South)	0 78	0 71	+ 0 07	1 55	1 62	— 4
	57	Madras (South)	1 17	0 52	+ 0 65	4 94	3 28	+ 51

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, *14th May, 1897*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Rainfall generally above average; no rain in Bellary, South Canara, and Travancore. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in parts of affected areas, elsewhere generally sufficient, but failing in parts, for irrigation generally insufficient Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent, but are practically over in the Deccan Standing crops fair to good, but are withering in parts. The harvest is generally middling Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, generally sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and the extreme south, elsewhere it is growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; available elsewhere, but growing scarce. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan, condition elsewhere generally good Prices tend to rise slightly. The numbers on relief are —relief workers—58,014 men, 111,309 women, 45,647 children, total 214,970 in the Deccan and the Circars Test-workers—1,073 men, 1,828 women, 965 children, 77 unspecified, total 3,943 in Vizagapatam and Ganjam Weavers—9,310 men, 7,420 women, 437 children, total 17,167 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and the Circars. Total relief workers—236,080 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars: (dependants)—300 men, 515 women, 10,533 children, total 11,348, (others)—689 men, 1,269 women, 2,975 children, total 4,933 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—2,427 men, 4,812 women, 5,792 children, total 13,031 Total on gratuitous relief 29,312. Grand total on Government relief 265,392 Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam and Bellary 12, Kurnool 12½, Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 14, Vizagapatam 14½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed since commencement of distress Rs 3,87,771

Bombay —*For week ending 10th May* —Rain in three talukas of Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Sind, Khandesh, and Nasik Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of nineteen districts Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, Belgaum, and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, and Kanara Prices are rising in Belgaum and in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona and Bijapur, stationary in Khandesh and parts of Surat, Poona, and Bijapur Prices in affected districts are:—Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 10⅓, Sholapur 10½, Ahmednagar 9⅝, Poona 9⅜, Nasik 9⅒, Satara 9⅛, Khandesh 9, and Dharwar 12 seers per rupee The average daily numbers on relief works, including dependants, were —Bijapur 68,640, Sholapur 121,137, Ahmednagar 60,644, Poona 23,596, Nasik 26,411, Satara 17,099, Khandesh 24 573, Belgaum 13,086. On test works —Belgaum 441, Dharwar 205, Ratnagiri 156, total 355,988, of whom 281,121 are workers and 74,867 dependants On gratuitous relief —Bijapur 9,333, including 124 in poor-houses, Sholapur 9,009, including 63 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 3,512, including 281 in poor-houses, Poona 5,659, Nasik 194, Satara 141, Belgaum 568, Dharwar 799, total 29,215 Total numbers on relief 385,203. Details of men, women, and children not available

Bengal —*For week ending 10th May* —There was good general rain over the whole of Bengal Proper and slight local showers are reported from Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur The present agricultural prospects are generally favourable Ploughing and sowing are everywhere in full swing. Early rice and jute are for the most part sown and are coming up well Sugarcane, indigo and other standing crops are promising The harvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. The rain has improved the water-supply to some extent, but want of good drinking water is still felt in parts The price of rice is reported to have risen in several districts In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on

which the famine wage is based are —Nadia, common rice 7½ seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8½ seers; Khulna, common rice 9 seers; Rajshahi, rice 8 seers, Patna, rice 7 to 9 seers; Pubna, rice 9½ seers, Shahabad, rice at Bhabua 8 seers, Saran, barley 12 to 13 seers; Champaran, rice 8¼ seers and maize 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur, barley 12 seers and *rahar* 13 seers, Darbhanga, rice 7½ seers and *makai* 9 seers; Bhagalpur, common rice 8 seers and *marua* 12½ and 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 8 seers, Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 8½ seers; Palamau, rice 5 to 8 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 8th May, were —Nadia 41,092, Murshidabad 5,182, Khulna 11,247, Rajshahi 655, Patna 442, Pubna 126, Shahabad 31,107, Saran 76,845, Champaran 148,,96, Muzaffarpur 114,876, Darbhanga 233,790, Bhagalpur 25,624, Sonthal Parganas 2,643, Puri 3,963, Hazaribagh 4,547, Palamau 5,07-, Manbhum 10,424, total 716,136 against 678,215 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows — relief workers—men 165,775, women 142,642, children 57,247, total 365,664. Dependants—men 1,382, women 660, children 31,512, total 33 554. Relieved in poor-houses—men 974, women 584, children 543, total 2,101. Otherwise relieved—men 53,870, women 158,111, children 93,-71, total 395,552 Test workers—men 5,812, women 2,342, children 1,111, total 9,265 Private relief relief workers, Darbhanga Raj—men 11,507, women 6,056, children 1,554, total 19,117 Hatwa—men 1,416, women 2,190, children 1,545, total 5,151 Sonthal Parganas—men 605, women 912, children 40, total 1,559 Giridih—men 175, women 120, children 60, total 355 Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—men 2,380, women 6,710, children 6,311, total 15,401. Hatwa—men 120, women 159, children 1,165, total 1,444. Manjha—men 149, women 31, children 15, total 195 Koildwa—men 36, women 104, children 14, total 154. Total on private relief 43,374

North-Western Provinces and Oudh —*For week ending 12th May.*— Light showers fell in a few districts during the week The harvesting of the spring crops is practically completed Threshing and winnowing continue Opium weighments are in progress. Irrigation of cane and extra crops being carried on The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 8th May, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows —Agra 24,180, Etawah 4,639, Cawnpore 11,606, Fatehpur 13,515, Banda 226,251, Hamirpur 110,256, Allahabad 296,462, Jhansi 72,829, Jalaon 106,690, Mirzapur 48,010, Family domains, Maharajah, Benares, 10,760, Jaunpur 35,513, Gorakhpur 28,724, Azamgarh 12,354, Lucknow 57,791, Unao 31,885, Rae bareli 35,342, Sitapur 4,407, Hardoi 135,059, total 1 266,288 This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation — employed on relief works 807,449, relieved as dependants 155,702, relieved in poor-houses 21,553, relieved under other provisions of the Code including 25,742 from the Charitable Relief Fund 281,584. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test works 10,288, relieved in poor-houses 4,400, relieved under other provisions of the Code, including 9,926 from the Charitable Relief Fund, 34,854, total 49,272 The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,315,560. Supplies are generally sufficient Fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places Prices are fluctuating The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9½ to 12½ in the districts officially recognised as distressed

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th May*—Rain averaging about ⅛ of an inch has fallen in Ferozepore, ¼ in Amritsar and from ⅛ to ¾ in the Rawalpindi Division, also ½ inch at Sirsa, ¼ at Lahore, and 1½ at Peshawar Slight drizzling has also occurred in Jullundur and in parts of Sialkot and Shahpur Harvesting and threshing and storing of spring crops going on Sowings of sugarcane, cotton, indigo, and great millet are in progress in some districts Ploughings for other autumn crops have commenced The spring crops have generally been reaped and are being threshed and garnered Outturn is said to be good on canal land, average on well, and below average or poor on unirrigated and late sown lands. Condition of extra spring crops is good. Grain is still being imported in large quantities into Hissar Sugarcane has been damaged from want of rain in Umballa. Hail fell in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan

accompanied with high winds in the latter and damaged the matured crops to some extent High winds blew in Sialkot and locusts appeared in two tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan, but caused no damage Cattle are still in poor condition for want of sufficient fodder, but wheat and barley straw is now available almost everywhere Fodder is still scarce, green grass is sprouting in Shahpur owing to recent rains The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows —relief workers—24,310 men, 23,781 women, 11,588 children Dependants—322 men, 366 women, 14,490 children. Relieved in poor-houses—638 men, 931 women, 677 children Otherwise relieved—3,199 men, 5,121 women, 5,299 children Test workers—57 men, 30 women, 19 children The total number of workers, etc, in the Punjab was 90,828 against 87,971 last week. The increase is mainly in Karnal where labourers have attended the works again as the harvest operations are nearly over. Relief works have been closed in Lahore and test works in Ludhiana Prices are generally still high, they are slightly rising again in Rohtak, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, the figures are unchanged in Hissar, Karnal, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Gujranwala In other districts they show a general tendency to fall owing to new crops coming into the market, owing to the demand for seed, prices of autumn grains are still high. Wheat is selling from $9\frac{6}{16}$ to $13\frac{1}{4}$, gram $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, great millet 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, barley 14 to 15, maize 7 to 13, rice 6 to 7, and bulrush millet 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are —Rohtak, gram 10 and barley 14, Delhi, wheat 11, Umballa, maize 11, Ludhiana, wheat $11\frac{1}{2}$, Ferozepore, barley and gram 11, Lahore, indian-corn $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Gujrat, wheat flour $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee

Central Provinces—*For week ending 10th May*—Weather very hot and more settled Sky generally clear with occasional clouds in some districts No rain during the week Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are almost completed Ploughing and manuring of land for autumn sowing continue. Fodder and water-supply growing scarce in parts of eight districts Some damage has been caused to sugarcane from insects in Betul and to garden cultivation from hail in Wardha Prices fluctuate slightly with a tendency to rise further in Wardha and Chhattisgarh, the price of gram is somewhat easier in Damoh and Betul. The numbers on relief works have increased by 23 000, the increase occurring mainly in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Wardha, Raipur, and Bhandara districts The total number on gratuitous relief has risen by 14 000 The number employed on private works has advanced by 15,000, the increase taking place chiefly in Raipur and Chanda. Numbers on relief works are—Saugor 30,283, Damoh 29,253, Jubbulpore 64,228, Mandla 22,471, Seoni 11,533, Narsinghpur 22,690, Hoshangabad 53,642, Nimar 124, Betul 10,773, Chhindwara 11,401, Wardha 6,152, Nagpur 6,722, Chanda 544, Bhandara 17,829, Balaghat 36,601, Raipur 71,187, Bilaspur 26,301, Sambalpur 2,192, total 423,946. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 17 010, Damoh 14,656, Jubbulpore 32,393, Mandla 7,669, Seoni 3,129, Narsinghpur 6,192, Hoshangabad 9,314, Nimar 531, Betul 3,559, Chhindwara 3,976, Wardha 728, Nagpur 3,111, Bhandara 4,515, Balaghat 16,479, Raipur 22,430, Bilaspur 26,994, Sambalpur 472, total 167,158 Total numbers on relief 591,104. There were also 190,576 persons employed on railway and other private works Details of relief workers—men 134,591, women 181,742, and children 106,913 Dependants—men 3,110, women 4,.6c, and children 6,607 with 1,288 unclassed Poor-houses—men 5,862, women 6,071, and children 9,129 Otherwise relieved—men 9,372, women 17,6?2, and children 17,517 with 23,311 unclassed Wage prices—Chanda 11, Jubbulpore $10\frac{1}{4}$, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur 10, Seoni, Wardha, and Raipur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Hoshangabad $9\frac{1}{4}$, Nimar, Betul, and Chhindwara 9, Saugor $8\frac{3}{4}$, Bhandara $8\frac{1}{2}$, Mandla $8\frac{1}{4}$, and Balaghat $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th May*—In Upper Burma several districts have received small amounts of rain during the week Ploughing for early wet weather crops has commenced in the Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan districts More rain is still required for dry weather paddy in Mandalay and Minbu. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu, Prome, Bassein, and Thaton, and slightly in Thongwa, Henzada, Myaungmya, and Amherst, and fallen slightly in Mandalay, elsewhere stationary. Numbers on

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 8th, 1897.

Perhaps the most important feature in the weather of the week under review has been the advance of what was apparently a slight rush of monsoon winds along the Tenasserim Coast. This advance commenced on Wednesday, the 5th, and continued till the close of the week, during which period heavy rain fell accompanied with a great reduction of temperature. In addition to the above, thunderstorms and duststorms gave showers to the North Punjab and the Kashmir Himalayas between the 4th and 7th, due to a shallow barometric depression, which gradually developed over North-West India Thunderstorms in several cases, accompanied with heavyish rain, occurred over Bengal throughout the week, and numerous showers were reported from the south of the Peninsula at the commencement of the week In other parts of the country fine hot weather prevailed, and the weather generally, except perhaps for the showers in the North Punjab, was about the average of the time of year The heat was somewhat greater than usual—more particularly in the north-west and centre.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 2nd*—Pressure had decreased briskly over Upper Burma and increased briskly over the North Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the changes were slight. Pressure was lowest in the north-west, and the principal abnormal feature in the weather was the easterly and south-easterly wind up the Gangetic Plain The mean temperature was high over North-Western and Western India and also in Lower Burma, but was largely below the normal elsewhere Over West Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces the abnormal deficiency was between 10° and 14° Light to moderate showers had been received in the north-east, the largest rainfall being 2 00 inches at False Point Moderate to heavyish showers had been received over the south of the Peninsula, and one or two light showers in the Central Provinces, Calicut, Mysore, Salem and Trichinopoly each received over one inch of rain.

Monday, May 3rd.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere. The decrease had been brisk in the north-west, and the low pressure area noticed there on the 2nd had developed An abnormal easterly and south-easterly current still blew up the Gangetic Plain and into the Punjab. The areas of high temperature noticed in the east and west of the country had increased both in intensity and extent, while the central area of relative coolness had proportionately decreased The following were the principal variations from the normal — Mooltan +9° 0, Hazaribagh —11° 6, Kindat +7° 8 A few scattered rain showers had fallen over Bengal, Burma, the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. At Cochin and Hazaribagh the amounts exceeded one inch.

Tuesday, May 4th.—Pressure had again decreased generally. The depression in the north-west held steadily as also did the easterly and south-easterly current of air up the Gangetic Plain into the Punjab. The area of deficient temperature over the central portions of the Indian region still held, but

was smaller and less intense than on the 3rd The following variations illustrate the distribution of temperature relatively to the average :—Mooltan +12°·1, Cuttack —8°·0 and Bhamo +5°·1. Temperature had fallen and was below the normal in Lower Burma. Rain had been fairly general over Burma, while scattered local showers had fallen over Bengal, the North Punjab and the Kashmir Himalayas.

Wednesday, May 5th —A further general fall of the barometer had occurred. The shallow depression in the north-west was still well marked, and an arm of relatively low pressure extended from the Punjab down the Gangetic Plain. Gradients were steep, and the westerly and north-westerly winds which prevailed over Western and Central India were strong. The east and south-east current up the Gangetic Plain still held Temperature had fallen and was very low over Burma, but was excessive over nearly the whole of India. The principal variations were +10°·0 at Mooltan and —12°·6 at Yamethin Light to heavy rain had fallen in Burma, light to moderate rain in North Bengal, and light rain over the Kashmir Himalayas, the North Punjab and the south and east of the Peninsula.

Thursday, May 6th.—Pressure had recovered, except over the Bay area. The increase had been brisk to rapid in parts of the north-west, and the depression recently noticed had almost disappeared. Readings were lowest near Cawnpore. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain had to a great extent broken up, while on the contrary the westerly and north-westerly current over the west and centre of India had extended The mean temperature was low for the time of year in the North Punjab, Kathiawar, South Madras, North Bengal and Burma, but over the whole intervening region the heat was excessive Rain had been received over North-West and North-East India and over Lower Burma. In North-East India several stations received amounts exceeding one inch.

Friday, May 7th.—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly over North-East India, but elsewhere the changes were slight. Pressure was highest along the West Coast, lowest over the Gangetic Plain, and the intervening gradients were steepish The winds were southerly and south-westerly over the Bay area and generally between west and north-west elsewhere, the easterly current having practically disappeared The general distribution of the mean temperature with regard to the normal was little changed Rain had been received heavily in Tenasserim, lightly to heavily in North and East Bengal and Assam and lightly to moderately in the North Punjab and Kashmir.

Saturday, May 8th.—Pressure had increased very generally. Readings were lowest in Bihar and highest on the West Coast, and the intervening gradients were steep The winds were practically unchanged The mean temperature was lower than usual over the Punjab and Rajputana, over Tenasserim and over Assam and East Bengal and higher than usual elsewhere—more particularly over West Bengal and Oudh. The rainfall had been almost wholly confined to North-East India and Burma, but at some stations within this area the falls had been heavy.

Temperature—At the commencement of the week under review the mean temperature was higher than usual over North-Western and Western India as well as over the greater part of Burma, while all over the intervening region,

viz., Bengal, the east of the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and the east of the Peninsula there existed a large area of low temperature The changes which occurred during the week resulted in the gradual extinction of this area of relative coolness and the gradual extension over it of the high temperature area from the north-west and west. The only other important changes were the appearance of relatively low temperatures over Burma following the heavy rainfall in that province, and the appearance of cool weather over the Punjab resulting mainly from the showers over the Kashmir Himalayas

The following table gives temperature data for the week

Province.	May 1897							Mean variation of week
	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+4 3	+1 4	—4 8	—1 6	+0 3	+0·7	+0·1
Bengal and Assam	—4 9	—4 3	—1 4	+1 6	+2·1	+3 5	+3·4	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0 5	—2 4	+1 2	+4 6	+6·8	+6 5	+6 5	+3·2
Punjab	+2 0	+4 4	+6 2	+5 7	+0 6	—0 9	—3 6	+2 1
Bombay	+0 8	+1 0	+2 2	+1 4	+1 4	+0 7	+1 2	+1·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—6 6	—3 4	—0 5	+3 5	+5 2	+3 6	+1 5	+0 5
Central India and Gujarat	+0 7	+1 9	+3 0	+4 5	+2 5	+1 6	+1 6	+2·3
Sind and Rajputana	+1 2	+2 9	+6 7	+5 1	+4 1	+1 0	—0 5	+2 9
Madras	—4 4	—2 3	+0 7	+0 6	+1 6	+3·1	+4 5	+0 5
Mean for whole of India	—1 2	+0 2	+2 2	+2 5	+2·5	+2 2	+1 7	+1 4

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :

May	2nd	113°7 at	Jacobabad
„	3rd	116°1 „	„
„	4th	117°6 „	„
„	5th	114°1 „	Kotah
„	6th	114°7 „	Jhansi
„	7th	114°7 „	Nagpur
„	8th	114°2 „	Khammamet

Rain.—As mentioned above, the week under review has been one of fairly general showery weather over the regions which ordinarily receive rain at this season, but in addition to this normal rainfall there has apparently occurred an advance of monsoon winds along the Malay Coast and up the Andaman Sea which has occasioned exceptionally heavy rain over a large part of Lower Burma The rainfall of the week has been almost wholly confined to Burma and North-East India, to the Punjab and to the south of the Indian Peninsula, the whole of the intervening area having been practically without rain. This is the ordinary distribution of rainfall at this season

The table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain, that is, rain of one-tenth of an inch and over was received in twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions, a number slightly lower than was the case last week. The area of effective rainfall included all the Burma divisions, all the Assam divisions, all the Bengal divisions, except South Bihar, the hills of the North-West

Provinces, all the Punjab divisions, except the south-east and south, Malabar, Mysore, the East Coast (North and South) and Madras (South-Central, Central and South). In all other parts of the country the fall was *nil* or practically so. The heaviest average fall was 8·22 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 4·22 inches in Assam (Surma), by 3·76 inches in the Assam Hills and by 2·49 inches in Deltaic Burma, while the divisions of Central Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), deltaic, central, north and hills of Bengal, Madras (South-Central) and Madras (South) all received an average actual fall of over one inch. The third column of the table shows that more rain than usual fell during the week in eighteen of the divisions In many of these divisions the excess was small and unimportant, but in Tenasserim it amounted to 6·43 inches, in Deltaic Burma to 2·01 inches, in Deltaic Bengal to 0·87 inch, in the North Punjab to 0·67 inch and in Madras (South) to 0 65 inch. Except in the case of these eighteen divisions the rainfall was normal or deficient, the abnormal deficiency amounting to one inch or over in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra) and Coorg.

The three last columns of the table show that the rainfall between February 28th and date has been short of the average in Asssm and East Bengal, in the Gangetic Plain, in the central parts of the Peninsula, in Central India and the Central Provinces [except the Central Provinces (East)] and in North Bombay.

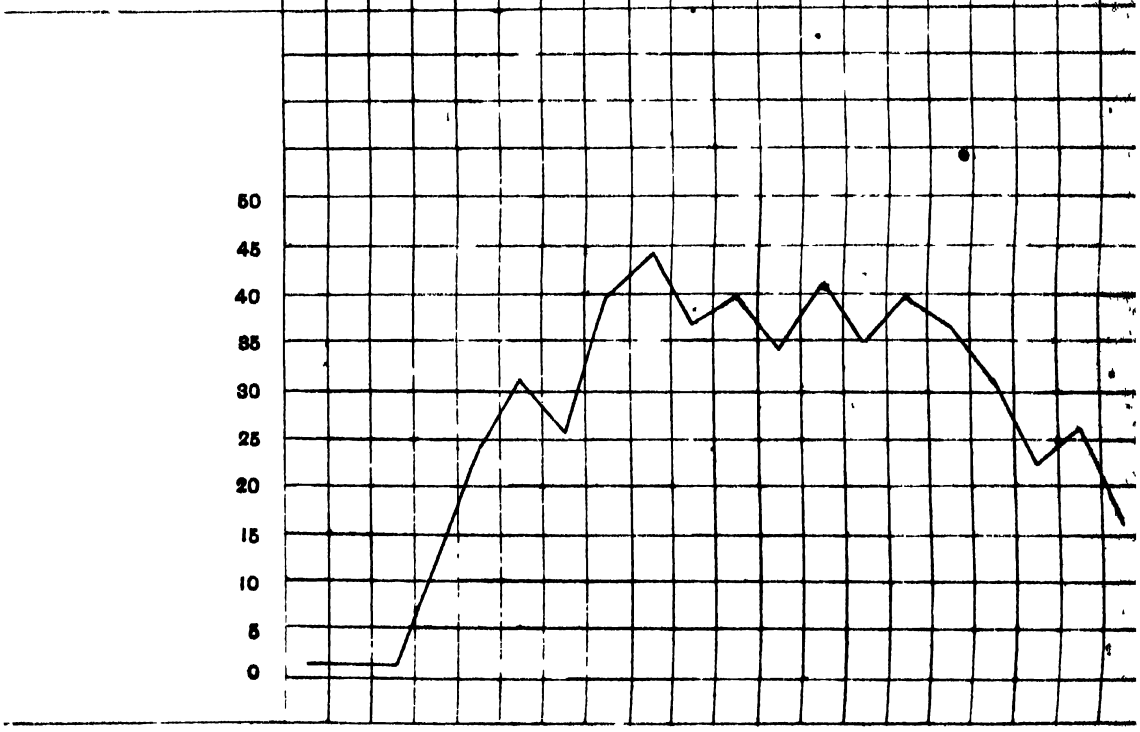
The following are the principal large totals during the week under review:

Burma	Moulmein	8·22 inches
	Toungoo	3 45 „
	Bassein	5 08 „
Assam	South Sylhet	15 73 „
Bengal	Kishoregunj (Mymensingh)	5 93 „
	Magoora (Jessore)	4 14 „
	Nowkhilla (Bogra)	5 54 „
	Govindgunj (Rungpur)	5 42 „
Punjab	Murree	1 56 „
	Swabi (Peshawar)	1 46 „
	Kohat	1 42 „
Malabar	Pemtelmanna	6·60 „
	Udamalpet (Coimbatore)	3·56 „
Madras	Rajahmundry	2 88 „
	Perambalur (Trichinopoly)	5·16 „
	Dindigul (Madura)	4 47 „

IV.

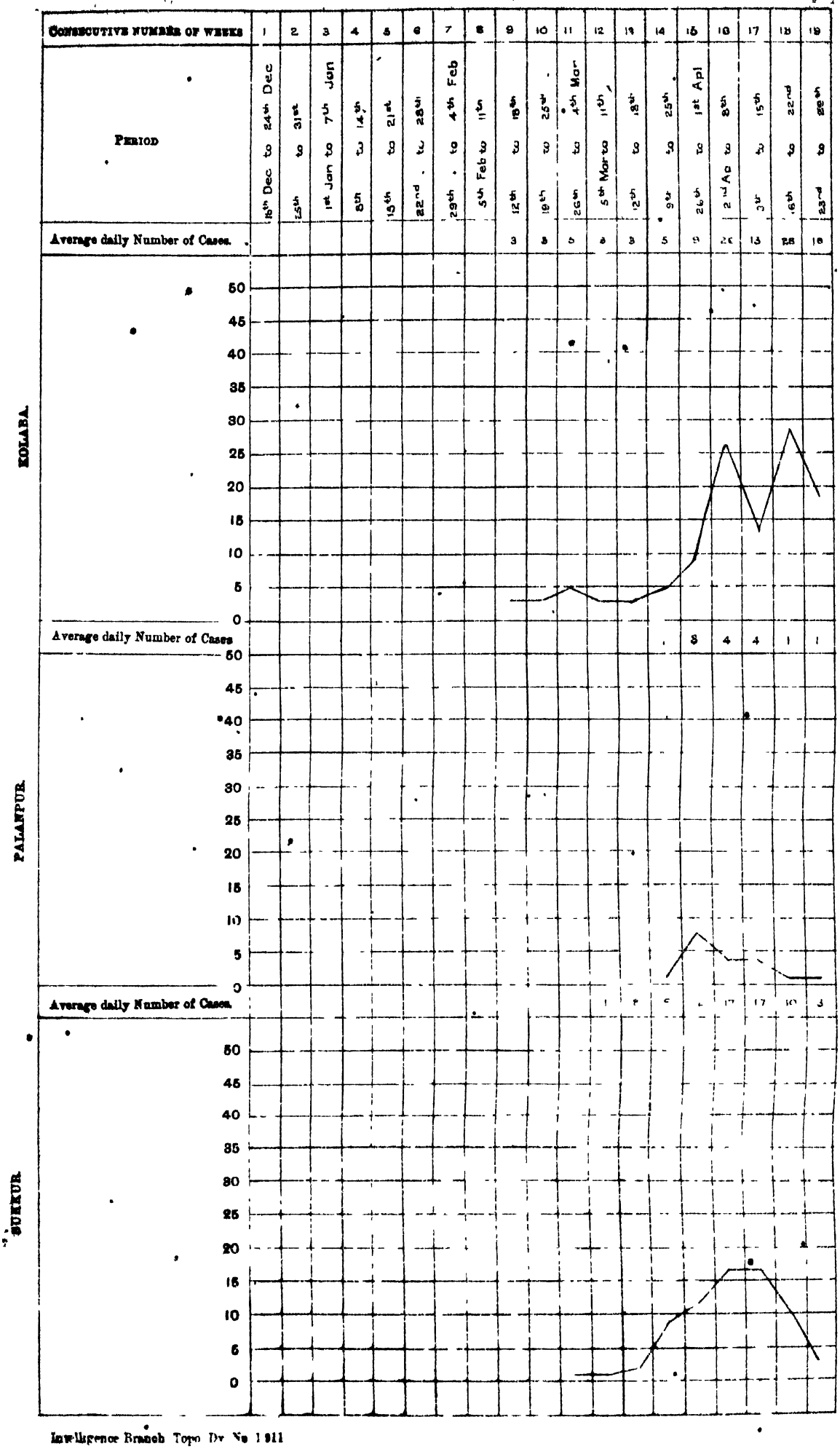
Chart of reported plague cases in the City of Karachi.

Consecutive Number of Weeks.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Period.	10th Dec to 16th Dec	17th to 23rd	24th to 30th	31st to 6th Jan	7th Jan to 13th	14th to 20th	21st to 27th	28th to 3rd Feb	4th Feb to 10th	11th to 17th	18th to 24th	25th to 3rd Mar	4th Mar to 10th	11th to 17th	18th to 24th	25th to 31st	1st Apl to 7th Apl	8th to 14th	15th to 21st	22nd to [illegible]
Average daily Number of Cases.	2	2	2	12	24	32	26	40	44	37	40	34	41	35	40	37	32	23	27	17



Intelligence Branch, Topo Dr No 1 910.
Encl. C J A., May 1897

Chart of reported plague cases in places outside the cities of Bombay and Karachi.

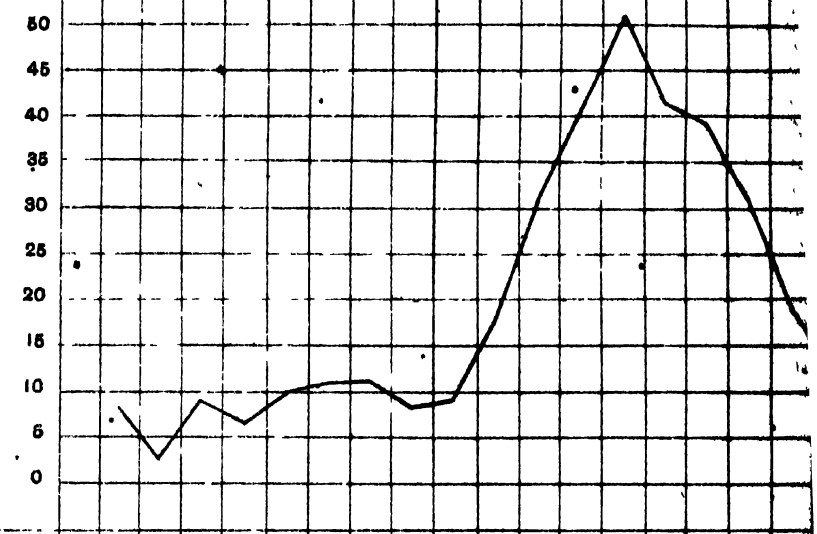

Consecutive numbers of weeks
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
Period
16th Dec to 24th
25th to 31st
1st Jan to 7th
8th to 14th
15th to 21st
22nd to 28th
29th to 4th Feb
5th Feb to 11th
12th to 18th
19th to 25th
26th to 4th Mar
5th Mar to 11th
12th to 18th
19th to 25th
26th to 1st Apl
2nd Ap to 8th
9th to 15th
16th to 22nd
23rd to 29th
Average daily Number of Cases.
3 5 6 8 9 5 15 22 15 25 18
KOLABA.
Average daily Number of Cases
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
3 4 4 1 1
PALANPUR.
Average daily Number of Cases.
1 2 5 7 17 17 10 3
SUKKUR.

Intelligence Branch Topo Dv No 1911
Ind (J A May 1897

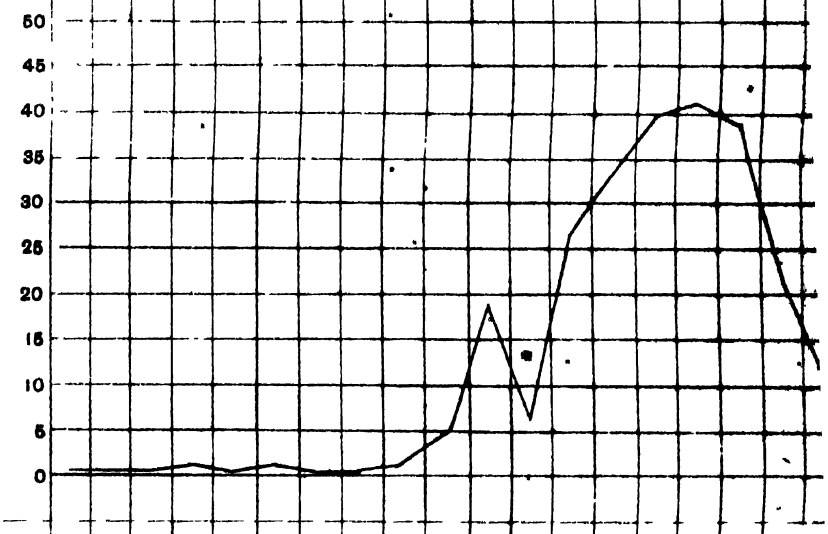
CONSECUTIVE NUMBER OF WEEKS.

PERIOD.	1 15th Dec to 24th Dec.	2 25th to 31st	3 1st Jan to 7th Jan	4 8th to 14th	5 15th to 21st	6 22nd to 28th	7 29th to 4th Feb	8 5th Feb to 11th	9 12th to 18th	10 19th to 25th	11 26th to 4th Mar	12 5th to 11th	13 12th to 18th	14 19th to 25th	15 26th to 1st Apl	16 2nd to 8th	17 9th to 15th
Average daily Number of Cases.		8	3	9	7	10	11	12	8	9	18	31	41	51	42	39	32

POONA CITY

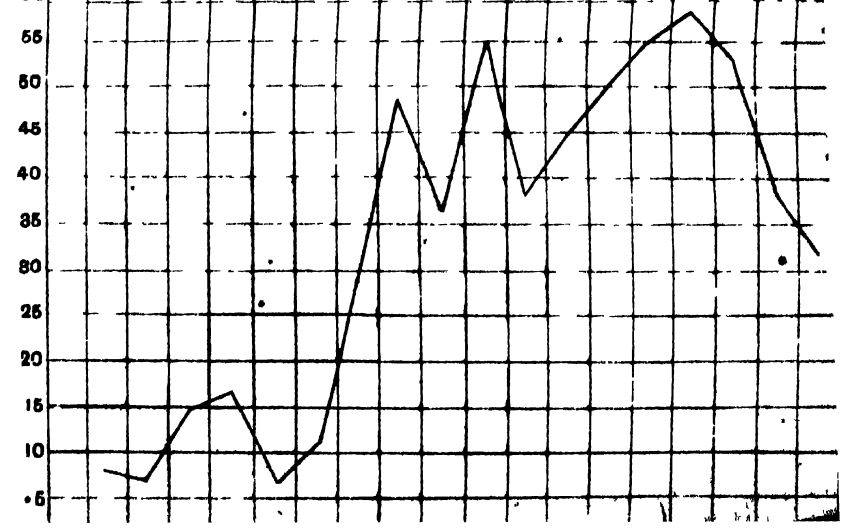


Average daily Number of Cases	28	28	26	1	42	1	42	29	1	5	18	7	27	53	40	41	33	21



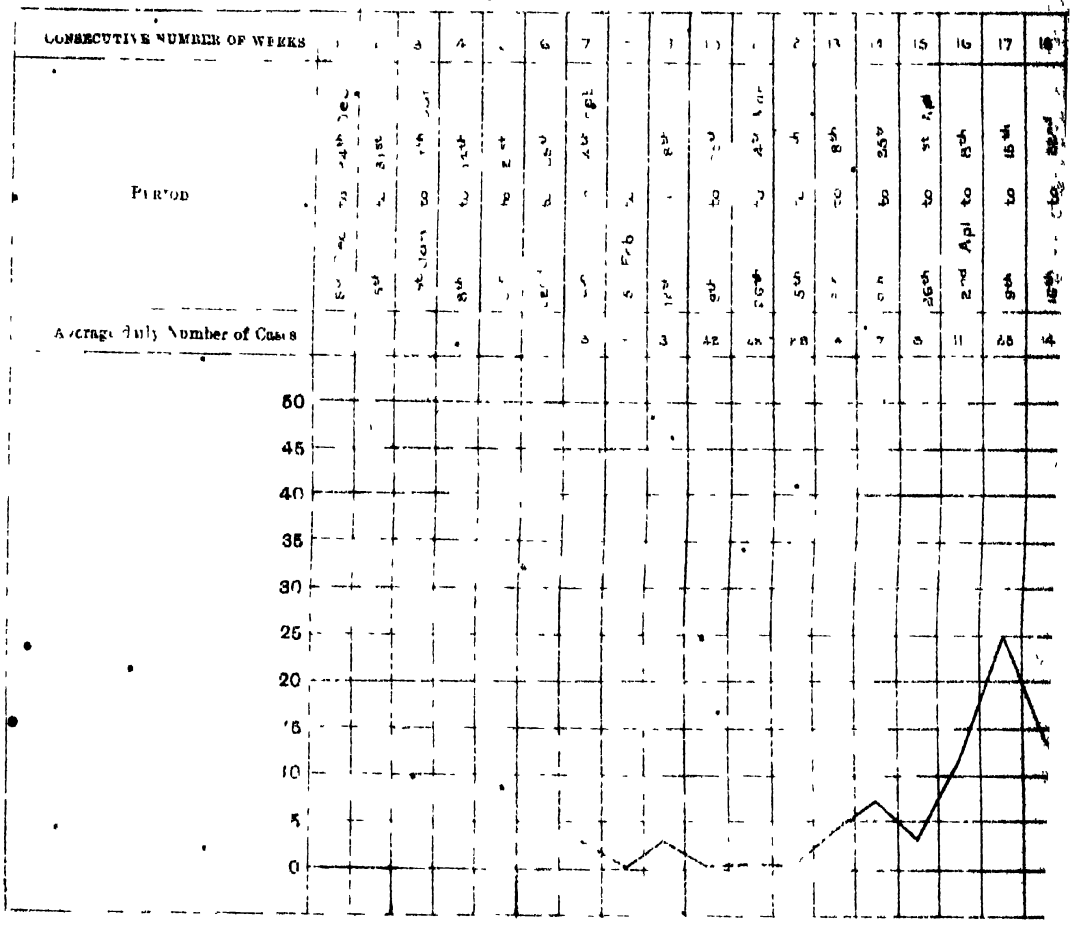
THANA

Average daily Number of Cases	5	7	15	17	7	11	28	48	37	55	28	46	50	55	58	53	38	21



V — *continued*

Chart of reported plague cases in places outside the cities of Bombay and Karachi.



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No. 19. SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART V —Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22 —
Nothing for publication

PART VI —Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —
Nothing for publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 19

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 4th May, 1897

No 5—The following Statute is published for general information

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1897

[60 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 3.]

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army

[29TH MARCH, 1897.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament, that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions

And whereas it is also judged necessary, for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm, yet nevertheless it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow

4 & 45 Vict., c. 58 And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven on the following days

(*a*) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April, and

(*b*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July, and

(*c*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows

1 This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1897

Short title

2. (*1*) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament, that is to say,

Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) to be in force for specified times

(*a*) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, both inclusive, and

(*b*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, both inclusive, and

(*c*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, both inclusive,

and the day from which the Army Act is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(*3*) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned

3 There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the schedule to this Act

Prices in respect of billeting

SCHEDULE

Accommodation to be provided	Maximum price
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Fourpence per night
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act	One shilling and threepence half-penny each
Breakfast as so specified	One penny half-penny each
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat	Fourpence per day
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse	One shilling and ninepence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night

Note —An officer shall pay for his food.

The 7th May, 1897

No 6—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr G P Glendinning of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

No 7.—Mr Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, has been granted leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 6th May 1897

No 8—Mr. J H. M. Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras, during the absence of Mr Kenworthy Brown, or until further orders

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1897

No. 410—Mr W H. M Gun is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st June 1897

No 415—The services of Mr A T Forbes, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department

MEDICAL

The 3rd May, 1897

No 410—Surgeon-Captain C. H Bedford, M D, C.M, L.M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgeon-Major L A Waddell, M B., or until further orders

SANITARY

The 7th May, 1897

No. 1463.—The following information regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries, in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India, is published for general information

The Regulations respecting the passage of ships from India through the Straits of Dardanelles, the substance of which was stated in a telegram* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State of the 9th March 1897 (published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No 932, dated the 12th March 1897) have been rescinded

* Turkey Ships from India and Baluchistan cannot pass Dardanelles unless kept fifteen days ottoman or foreign lazaret

Telegram dated 6th May 1897

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Simla

Germany.—My telegrams of 19th† February and 20th‡ March last Importation of untanned air-dried hides known as kips admitted unconditionally

† Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 758, dated the 27th February 1897.

‡ Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 1093, dated the 26th March 1897

PORT BLAIR

The 3rd May, 1897

No 418.—Mr. W Jessop, 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 13th May 1897

JUDICIAL.

The 4th May, 1897

No 531—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, XIX of 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the second appeal in the case specified below from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the High Court, North-Western Provinces

No. 294 of 1896

Motilal *versus* Ganga Bai and Kanhogi Rao.

The 7th May, 1897.

No. 555.—The Honourable Mr. C. A Wilkins, Indian Civil Service, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 28th April 1897.

No 557—In exercise of the power conferred by section 33 of the Prisoners Act, 1871, (V of 1871), as amended by section 2 of the Prisoners Act Amendment Act 1882 (IX of 1882), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department marginally cited, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the jails at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Mandalay, Myingyan, Thayetmyo, and Insein, as places within British India to which prisoners sentenced to transportation may be sent

No 2046, dated 25th November 1870
No 263, dated 25th April 1889
No 25, dated 12th January 1893

No 558—In exercise of the power conferred by section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, (X of 1882), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department marginally cited, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in Burma to make or authorize the making of complaints of offences punishable under section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) within their respective executive jurisdictions.

No 1547, dated 25th November 1878
No 1220, dated 12th November 1880
No 581, dated 26th April 1883
No 1135, dated 15th August 1883

POLICE.

The 7th May, 1897.

No 256—The services of Mr A G Mayne, a District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Police

No 258—The services of Captain L W Shakespear, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for employment as Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

J P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS

Simla, the 4th May, 1897

No 989—65-5—Colonel J Waterhouse, I S C, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, and Assistant Surveyor-General, is granted, under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, furlough out of India on private affairs for one month, with effect from the 10th May 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No 990—65-5—The services of Colonel J Waterhouse, I S C, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, and Assistant Surveyor-General, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th June 1897

No 995—65-6—Mr. F A. Pope, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor-General in charge of the Lithographic and Photographic offices, with effect from the date on which Colonel J. Waterhouse proceeds on furlough

The 5th May, 1897

No. 997—78-3—Mr. E C Barrett, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

The 7th May, 1897

No. 1022—48-4—Captain C H D Ryder, R E, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March 1897.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 5th May, 1897.

No 647—51-2—Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 1st June 1897, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th May, 1897

No 665.—The following communication from the Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta, notifying the prohibition of the importation of cattle (excluding horses) into certain Dutch Settlements in Asia, is published for general information

Copy of a letter from the Consul for the Netherlands, Calcutta, to the Government of India, dated 26th April 1897.

I have the honour to inform you that I have received a telegram from the Netherlands

Indian Government, communicating me that the importation from Asia of cattle, except horses, has been prohibited in Java, Madura, Bali, and Lombok, and that the local Governments of other parts of Netherlands India are authorized to prohibit the importation or to order a four-weeks' quarantine.

FAMINE

The 5th May, 1897.

No 2000—105-27-F.—With reference to Notification No 789—105-6-*F*, dated the 12th March 1897, it is notified that the services of Lieutenant H E. Norman, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department

The 7th May, 1897

No 2016—105-29-F—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty

Lieutenant R B B. Howe, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant C H. B Clark, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry

FORESTS.

The 7th May, 1897.

No 411—26-10-F—Mr A L Home, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, having returned from the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department No 153-F., dated the 5th February last, and resumed charge of the Assam Forest Circle from Mr. E G Chester, officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, the following reversions took effect from the 2nd instant

(i) Mr Chester to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal

(ii) Mr. S Fardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, in charge of the Oudh Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade

EMIGRATION

The 5th May, 1897.

No 625—31-1—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the rules under the said Act published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886, and amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the same Department, No 170, dated the 1st February 1896

(1) In the test prescribed for lime-juice in Rule 178A, Chapter V, section III, for the words in the *Note*—

"A darkening indicates lead or copper,"

the following shall be substituted, namely

"A darkening which disappears again almost immediately is due to iron but a persistent darkening indicates the presence of lead or copper"

(2) To paragraph 2 of the said *Note* the following shall be added, namely

"As a confirmatory test the following process may be used

"Evaporate some of the juice to dryness and ignite, then dissolve the remaining ash in Nitric Acid and divide the solution into two portions To one of these add a little Iodide of Potassium solution a yellow precipitate indicates lead To the other portion add Ferrocyanide of Potassium a chocolate precipitate indicates copper, and a white precipitate lead"

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 4th May, 1897

No. 750-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

No 751-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Bonenblust as acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

The 5th May, 1897

No 755-G—The following substantive promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 11th December, 1896, unless otherwise specified, consequent on the replacement at the disposal of the Military Department of the services of Colonel C T. Lane, C.I.E., a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class

Mr A J Dunlop, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, but to remain seconded

Mr. R D. Hare, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. H Godwin Austen, a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Maulavi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hassan Khan, a Special Assistant Commissioner (seconded), to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, but to remain seconded

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, a Special Assistant Commissioner (seconded), to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, but to remain seconded

Mr Rustumji Faridunji, a Special Assistant Commissioner, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. C E Biddulph, an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 3rd March 1897

No 757-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C Stubmann as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab during the absence of Mr. F. Mueller.

The 6th May, 1897.

No 767-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr V. von Rottanscher as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta during the absence of Mr D. McLaren Morrison.

No. 771-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Harold Curjel as Consular Agent for France at Karachi, *vice* Monsieur G Rat

No 1727-*I-B.*—Whereas it has been customary in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the Government to open markets and bazars for the sale of agricultural produce, to arrange for the conservancy and management thereof, to levy fees therein and to provide for the collection and disposal of the fees levied as aforesaid,

And whereas it is expedient to continue the custom aforesaid,

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders

1. (*1*) These orders may be called the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

Title and commencement

(*2*) This Law shall come into force at once

2 The Resident may, by notification in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders,* declare that any place, the property of the Government or of the public or of a Municipal Committee or District Board, is a market or bazar for the sale of agricultural produce generally, or for the sale of a particular class or classes of agricultural produce, and may from time to time amend, vary or rescind any such notification.

Notification of markets and bazars

3 (*1*) The Resident may, in respect of any market or bazar notified under section 2, make rules for—

Power to make rules for markets and bazars

(*a*) the management of the market or bazar, the levy of fees therein and, subject to the provisions of section 4, the collection and disposal of such fees,

(*b*) the conditions under which licenses shall be issued to brokers, weighmen and measurers using the market or bazar and the fees to be charged for such licenses,

(*c*) the place or places for weighment and measuring, the description of scales, weights and measures to be used, the periodical inspection, verification and correction of such scales, weights and measures, and the seizure and confiscation of such scales, weights and measures, if used in violation of such rules, and,

(*d*) generally, the guidance of such committees or persons as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose of carrying out of this Law.

(*2*) All rules under this section shall be published in the *Hyderabad Residency Orders* and shall thereupon have the force of Law.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Resident may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Disposal of fees collected

4 (1) All fees under the last foregoing section shall be levied at rates calculated so as to meet, as nearly as may be, the expenditure deemed necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and the collections therefrom shall be applied in the first instance to those purposes under the direction of the Resident and through such agency as the Resident may appoint in that behalf, that is to say—

(1) the maintenance and improvement of the market or bazar in which the fees are levied, its surroundings and approaches,

(2) the construction and repair of buildings, chabutras and other erections necessary for the purposes of such market or bazar, and

(3) the health, convenience and safety of the persons using such market or bazar

(2) The surplus (if any) shall, in the case of a market or bazar within municipal limits, be paid over to the Municipal Committee concerned for expenditure on the purposes specified in the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, and, in the case of any other market or bazar, to the District Board concerned for expenditure on the purposes specified in the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885

Abolition of trade allowances

5. (1) No trade allowances shall be recognized in any market or bazar notified under section 2, and no Civil Court shall, in any suit arising out of a transaction entered into in any such market or bazar, have regard to any usage or trade custom or alleged usage or trade custom to the contrary.

(2) In every cotton market or bazar notified under section 2 all samples shall be paid for, and no Civil Court shall, in any suit arising out of a transaction entered into in such market or bazar, have regard to any usage or trade custom or alleged usage or trade custom to the contrary.

(3) In every transaction entered into in any cotton market or bazar notified under section 2 it shall be presumed that the parties intend that cotton shall be weighed in the sacking and that the seller guarantees that the sacking of each package shall not weigh more than ten pounds.

Explanation.—Every deduction, other than deductions on account of deviation from sample when the purchase is made by sample or of deviation from standard, when the purchase is made by reference to a known standard, or on account of a difference between the actual weight of the sacking and the standard weight, or on account of the admixture of foreign matter, shall be regarded as a trade allowance for the purposes of this Law.

Prohibition of unauthorised markets and bazars

6 (1) When the Resident has, by notification under section 2, declared any place to be a market or bazar for the sale of agricultural produce generally, or for the sale of any particular class or classes of agricultural produce, no new market or bazar shall, except with the sanction in writing of the Resident and subject to such conditions as the Resident may think fit to impose, be established for the like purpose within five miles of the market or bazar notified as aforesaid.

(2) Whoever establishes a market or bazar in contravention of this section or violates the conditions under which he is authorised to establish a market or bazar under this section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees, for each day after the first during which the breach continues.

7 Fees leviable in pursuance of any rules under this Law may be realized as fines under the orders of any Magistrate.

Recovery of fees.

8. The Bazar Cess, the levy of which was authorised by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 11, dated the 27th January, 1875, shall cease to be levied in any market or bazar notified under section 2.

Abolition of existing Bazar Cess in markets or bazars notified under section 2

The 7th May, 1897.

No 1733-I-B—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals and applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad, by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

(1) Second Appeal No 1 of 1897	(1) Mahomed Moosa (2) Noor Mahomed (3) Hajee Ahmed of Secunderabad	Appellants.
	versus	
	Hajee Mabeeb of H Faks & Co of Secunderabad.	Respondent
(2) Second Appeal No 2 of 1897.	(1) A. Theroovengadam Moodliar (2) A Sreenevas Moodliar (minor) by next friend and guardian A Theroovengadam Moodliar. (3) A. Muthukistna Moodliar (4) A Loganathum Moodliar (minor) by next friend and guardian A Muthukistna Moodliar—all representatives of late A. Ramanujam Moodliar	Appellants.
	versus	
	Sheik Sanah, Assignee of Pooloor Juggiah at Runga Shayeepet near Warangal, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions	Respondent.
(3) Second Appeal No 3 of 1897	Hajee Sajanlal, General Merchant and Contractor, Sajanlal Street, Secunderabad	Appellant.
	versus	
	Nawab Baharam Jung, Bahadur, residing near Sir Salar Jung's Palace, City Hyderabad	Respondent.
(4) Application No 1 of 1897, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Boorgoo Venkanna residing in Raja Moodliar's Street, Secunderabad	Appellant.
	versus	
	Kamsetty Ramanna now residing in the village of Pedda Chinta Kunta in the Taluk of Athenagaram in Sir Vikar-ul-Umra's Jagir.	Respondent.
(5) Application No 2 of 1897, under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	P. Ramchandra Pillai, Pleader, Secunderabad	Appellant
	versus	
	Mota Beeriah, Contractor, residing in Bolarum	Respondent.

No. 776-G—Captain C. A Brown, Indian Staff Corps, resumed charge of his office as Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda from Lieutenant M T. Elderton on the 17th April 1897, before noon.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th May, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

No 492.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, first class, Commissariat-Transport Department (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as a Commissary-General, and is posted to the Madras Command, with effect from the 28th April 1897, *vice* Colonel W. Cooke on furlough

STAFF CORPS.

No. 493.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenants—

Richard Henry Chenevix-Trench, officiating wing officer, 26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—12th April 1897

James Macpherson, officiating wing officer, 24th (Baluchistan, Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—30th March 1897.

Malcolm Robertson Pocock, attached to the 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st April 1897

NATIVE ARMY

No 494.—*7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Suraj Bakhsh, appointed on probation in G. G. O No 961 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 8th November 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 495.—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated the 13th April, 1897, page 2078

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 13th April, 1897

* * * * * * * * * *

BREVET

The promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Jamieson, Indian Staff Corps, is dated 9th November 1896, and not as previously stated

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles H. Leslie, *Bart*, C.B., Indian Staff Corps Dated 11th January 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis C Burton, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 20th February 1897.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 496.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Melvill. Dated 3rd May 1897.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Joseph Thacker. Dated 1st May 1897.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants

Dated 16th April 1897.

Henry Stuart Tyndall.

Jonathan Maxwell Bruce.

Frederick Fitz Hugh Lance

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No 497.—Store Sergeant Edward George White to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 21st March 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Maher, appointed Draftsman, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, and seconded.

Store Sergeant Edward Green to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st April 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor D. W. John, appointed Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, and seconded.

NATIVE ARMY.

No 498.—*11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Teja Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Khushal Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jaswant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No. 499.—*15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Rabb Nawaz Khan to be Ressaidar, but to remain seconded while employed in the Political Department, *vice* Ismail Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1897.

Jemadar Ata Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rabb Nawaz Khan, seconded, with effect from the 1st March 1897

No 500.—*38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Achhar to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Ballu to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanha, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th February 1897.

No 501.—*27th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Ramalingam to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Muhammad Yakub to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ishak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 502.—Honorary Surgeon-Captain Samuel Fdward Carrapiett, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th December 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 503.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Joseph Hallifax, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Goulding, promoted.

Captain (Honorary Major) Edward Nicholl, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 504—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K C S I, Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment, with effect from the 6th March 1897

The Hon'ble William Mackworth Young, C S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K C.S.I., resigned.

No. 505—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Knightley Grey Burne (supernumerary list, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles) to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Shaw, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No 506.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Walter Samuel Sharpe to be Captain, to complete the establishment

William Sutherland, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Parsons, promoted.

Henry William James, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Collins, promoted.

No. 507.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Lieutenants Edward Rowlandson Ross and Henry Johnstone Stanley to be Captains, to complete the establishment

No 508.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant P. E. Benson resigns his commission

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 28—Chief Engineer F. O Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, on probation, with effect from the 30th April 1897.

DISCIPLINE.

No 29—At a Marine Court held at Bombay on the 2nd and following days of April 1897, Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S O, Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, and Lieutenant Walter George Windham, officers of the Royal Indian Marine, were collectively arraigned on the following charge

CHARGE SHEET.

The prisoners—

Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D S.O., temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay,

Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Ship *Mayo*,

Lieutenant Walter George Windham temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship *Mayo*,

are charged with negligently and by default losing a vessel of the Indian Marine Service, in that,

they on board the Royal Indian Marine Ship *Warren Hastings* while on the voyage from Cape Town, Africa, to the Island of Mauritius between the 6th and 14th days of January 1897, when entrusted respectively

Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D S O, as Commander,

Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker as Navigating Officer,

Lieutenant Walter George Windham as officer of the watch

with the safe navigation of the said vessel negligently and by default suffered the said vessel to be stranded and totally lost on the morning of the 14th day of January 1897 off Sainte Philippe on the South-East Coast of the Island of Réunion.

FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D S O, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, is guilty of the charge

The Court find that the prisoner Lieutenant Thomas Johnstone Walker, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship *Mayo*, is not guilty of the charge,

The Court find that the prisoner Lieutenant Walter George Windham, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine ship *Mayo*, is not guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentences the prisoner Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D S.O, temporarily attached to the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, to be severely reprimanded.

Signed at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, this 5th day of April 1897.

P. FALLE, *Captain, President*

Order by the Governor General in Council.

I confirm the findings of the court, but reduce the sentence from "severely reprimanded" to "reprimanded"

By Command,

P J. MAITLAND, *Major-General, Secretary to the Government of India*

SIMLA,

The 20th April 1897.

No 30.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the subjoined reports of the wreck of the R.I.M.S. *Warren Hastings* which took place on the 14th of January 1897 off Sainte Philippe on the South-East Coast of the Island of Réunion. In doing so His Excellency in Council desires to place on record his sense of the excellent conduct of Commander Holland, D S O, and the officers and crew of the *Warren Hastings*, after the striking of the vessel.

The coolness and judgment displayed by the Commander of the vessel, and the perfect discipline and courage of the officers and men, under circumstances of the most trying nature are worthy of high praise, as is also the admirable conduct of the troops, whose discipline stood the extreme test of inaction in the face of imminent danger. His Excellency in Council, while deploring the disaster, thinks that all on board deserve commendation for the manner in which they passed through the severe trial to which they were subjected

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From COMMANDER G E. HOLLAND, Royal Indian Marine, D S O, R I.M Troopship *Warren Hastings*, to His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius,—(dated Mauritius, 22nd January 1897)

I have the honour to submit the following report on the loss of the R I M Troopship *Warren Hastings*

2 We sailed from Cape Town at 6 A.M on the morning of the 6th January 1897, and all went well until the time of the disaster. The weather having been fine excepting the S E gale blowing when we left the Cape, and an unsettled appearance in the weather on the morning of the 13th January 1897, the barometer being then 22° lower than normal, and the wind, which in the early morning was N N W, force 4, shifted very suddenly to S, and blew with a force of 4 to 6 (Beaufort scale), the appearance of the weather being unsettled

3 On the forenoon of the 13th January the sun was obscured, and observations for longitude could not be obtained At noon the sun came out and the latitude was found by observation, and again at 3 P M observations of the sun enabled us to accurately fix the longitude These observations gave us the exact position of the ship at 3 P M, which was latitude 22° 39′ 22″ S, longitude 53° 33′ 50″ E. (the mean of the observations of Commander and the Navigating Lieutenant) At 3-30 P M the course was set by compass N. 64° E., equivalent according to last observations to N 60° E (true). At 3-45 P M the error of the compass was obtained by time azimuth using Birdwood's Tables, and found to be only 3° W., the compass course was then accordingly altered to N. 63° E by standard to make N. 60° E. (true). The speed of the vessel was 12·5 knots, wind S. and force 3 to 5. From then until the vessel ran on to the rock the weather was overcast, cloudy, with rain, which latter came down in torrents at 2 A.M

4 At 2-20 A M., when the vessel was wrecked, the position by D. R (from 3 P M) was latitude 21° 29′ 12″ S, longitude 55° 46′ 12″ E, which was 8·1 miles S, 4½° W. of the place where the vessel struck.

5 At the time of the disaster there were on the bridge myself, Lieutenant Walker, the navigating officer, and Lieutenant Windham, the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Walker and myself having gone on the bridge at 2 A.M.

6. To all of us it appeared that we could see a distance of, at least, 1 mile or 1½ miles, and it was only after the vessel struck that we realized how very intense the darkness was Then, although the vessel was actually on rocks, close to very large boulders, and having, within a distance of only about 60 yards from the bow of the ship, the cliffs and high land of the island, we could see from the vessel's bridge absolutely nothing

7. I had perfect confidence in the correctness of my observations and course from the 3 P M. position, and, taking into consideration the great height of the land at Réunion Island, and the fact that off the south coast, if it is seen even half a mile off, a vessel is perfectly safe, the island being steep too, I considered I had no cause for anxiety. I fully expected to experience a current to the southward, and possibly to the westward as well, and I had intended to run on for an hour longer on the N 63° E compass course to allow well for the same before hauling up for Mauritius, if nothing was sighted

8 I did not consider it necessary to proceed at a slow speed, there being nothing to make me anxious about the vessel's position, except the heavy rain and darkness of the night, the previous day's current having set the vessel southward 6 miles, and I am thankful now I did not slow down, for, had I done so, the vessel would have been stopped by the outside rocks, and must have gone down, in deep water, with all hands

9 At 2-20 A M, without warning of any kind, that is, either the least sign of land, or sound of breakers (the sound of the latter being no doubt covered by the noise made by the torrents of rain falling on awnings and decks), the vessel went on to the rocks. Speed at the time, 12'5 knots an hour The shock was very great. The engines were immediately stopped and reversed, but, almost in the instant of doing this, I realized that the vessel must be on the rock-bound coast of Réunion, with deep water astern, and so I set the engine-going ahead full speed again to urge the vessel, if possible, further on to the rocks, and kept them going ahead as long as possible. By this means, as the

vessel was lifted by each succeeding swell, she was worked close up to the solid rock ahead

10. The wells were immediately sounded I found 2 feet forward, main hold dry, 2 feet of water above fore stokehold plates, and aft, 5 feet of water

11. The boats were cleared at once, this order being very properly carried out by the crew, all the boats on board were cast loose, and ready for lowering in five or six minutes, all watertight doors were also closed, and all available steam pumps set going

12. Soundings were then taken round the ship as follows, *viz* —

Starboard side on bow by the fore rigging we found 4½ fathoms.

Abreast of the bridge, 7½ fathoms.

" " after entry port, 8 fathoms

On the quarter, 4½ fathoms

Right over the stern, 4½ fathoms.

Port side bow, 5½ fathoms.

" abreast of bridge, 8 fathoms

" " engine room, 3 fathoms

Port side abreast of main mast, 3 fathoms

Port side on quarter, 4½ fathoms.

13 As owing to the sea breaking heavily on the rocks, I found the boats could not be used to land the troops, I ordered them to be re-secured to prevent their carrying away, as the vessel was rolling and thumping heavily on the rocks this was done at once.

14 As nothing could be seen from the bridge at 2-45 A M, Lieutenants J. J. Walker and Windham went forward, and coming back to me reported that the vessel's bow was close to large rocks, on to which they considered it possible to get by means of ropes

15 At 3-15 A M., I directed Lieutenants Windham and Dobbin to get blue lights, lower themselves on the rocks, and ascertain if there was sufficient room on the rocks to disembark the troops on to them This was done, and when these officers burnt the blue lights on the rocks, I saw that disembarkation there was possible

16 When the vessel struck I gave orders for the troops to fall in, and sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Forestier-Walker, the Officer Commanding the troops on board, to come to me on the bridge, which he did immediately, accompanied by Captain and Adjutant Stuart-Wortley Orders were then sent to the troops to retire from the upper deck except those on duty, in order to leave room for the necessary work of the crew, the women and children and sick to get ready to come on deck, and every one to get ready to disembark and to wait further orders.

17. At 4 A M., everything being ready, I gave orders to commence disembarking the men. I retained the women and children, because I hoped that the vessel would remain safe until daylight, when they could be disembarked much more safely.

18 At 4-15 A M. the vessel commenced heeling over to starboard, and the engineers and stokers were driven out of the after stokehold and engine room. The forward stokehold having been filled up, and every one driven out of it at 3-15 A.M, the watertight door between it and the after one being then closed. This bulkhead held till the end. Everyone was now ordered on deck.

19 At 4-20 A M the vessel commenced heeling rapidly, and as I was of opinion then that, owing to the amount of water in the vessel, and the fact that the water was very deep on the starboard side and shallow in places on the port side, the vessel was going to capsize, I ordered the disembarkation of the men to cease and the women and the children and sick to be passed out. This order was obeyed promptly, the men stood where they were, opening out a little to let the women and children pass on. When all the women and children had been passed out, the disembarkation of the men was continued

20 At 4-55 A M the starboard side of the vessel's spar deck was under water and the starboard boats were swept away. At this time, daylight commencing and thinking the end near, I gave permission to any men who could swim to go over the port bow and swim ashore to land at a point on the rocks 30 yards off, where the sea was fairly smooth The first man took a small line with him, and several other ropes were thereby made fast to the ship and shore, and many men disembarked by this means.

21 At 5-30 A M the disembarkation was complete, and at my request Lieutenant-Colonel Forestier-Walker left the bridge and proceeded on shore to take command of the troops and make the necessary arrangements.

22. Two lives were lost, both natives—one, the saloon cook, the other, Sub-Lieutenant de Burgh's servant. These men jumped overboard near the steam cutter on the port side, and not being good swimmers were drowned.

23. From first to last the most perfect discipline was displayed All orders issued to the troops were obeyed instantly, without any noise or confusion The discipline of the troops was tested twice very severely, the first time when after the wreck they were ordered to retire to the main and troop decks, and the second time when they were ordered to cease disembarking to enable the women and children to be landed.

24. The behaviour of the troops was throughout beyond praise. Had there been any

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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Nothing for publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 21

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1897.

No 432—Mr G L. Weidemann has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd April 1897.

MEDICAL

The 17th May, 1897.

No 485.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. D Mason, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 487—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their duties

Surgeon-Lieutenant P. Evans, M B., A.M S.

Surgeon-Lieutenant A. E. Milner, A.M.S

SANITARY

The 18th May, 1897.

No 1518—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague if persons assemble at Hardwár to attend fairs in the present month of May and the ensuing month of June,

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Lakhsar, Patri, Jawálapur and Hardwár shall be sold from the 24th day of May 1897 to the 12th day of June 1897

The 21st May, 1897

No. 1545—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information

Notifications of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department)

London, April 22, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following decree issued by the French Government relating to the Sanitary measures to be applied in France and Algeria to ships arriving from countries infected by the Bubonic Plague

Journal Officiel, 16 Avril, 1897

Le Président de la République française

Sur le rapport des ministres de l'intérieur et des finances

Vu l'article 1er, de la loi du 3 Mars, 1822, sur la police sanitaire

Vu le décret du 9 Mars, 1897, relatif aux provenances des pays contaminés de peste

Vu les délibérations du comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France, des 27 Février et 5 Avril, 1897

Vu le règlement sanitaire général annexé à la convention sanitaire de Venise du 19 Mars, 1897 (chap. 2, titre IV), relatif aux marchandises ou objets susceptibles d'être prohibés à l'importation.

Décrète

Art 1er Est interdite jusqu'à nouvel ordre l'importation en France et en Algérie des drilles, des chiffons, des débris frais d'animaux, des onglons, des sabots venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité ou la peste aura été constatée

Art 2 Est également interdit le transit à travers la France ou l'Algérie des objets désignés à l'article 1er, toutes les fois que ce transit donne lieu à un débarquement ou à une manipulation quelconque.

Art 3 Seront admis après désinfection les laines brutes ou manufacturées venant directement de toute localité contaminée de peste, les linges de corps ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les hardes ou vêtements ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les objets de literie ayant servi ou n'ayant pas servi, les cuirs verts et peaux fraîches venant directement ou indirectement de toute localité ou la peste a été constatée

Art 4 Aucun navire provenant d'une localité reconnue contaminée de peste ou portant des objets énumérés à l'article 3 ne pourra pénétrer en France ou en Algérie que par un des ports suivants Marseille, Alger, Pauillac, Saint-Nazaire, le Havre et Dunkerque.

Art 5 Tout colis contenant quelqu'un des objets visés aux articles 1 et 3 du présent décret et provenant d'un des ports de l'Océan Indien autre que ceux reconnus contaminés de peste, depuis Mascate, y compris les ports du golfe Persique, jusqu'au cap Comorin, doit être accompagné d'un certificat d'origine visé par un agent consulaire français.

Art 6 Est rapporté le décret du 9 Mars, 1897, susvisé.

Art 7 Le ministre de l'intérieur et le ministre des finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne de l'exécution du present décret, qui sera publié au Journal Officiel et inséré au Bulletin des lois

Fait à Paris, le 15 Avril, 1897.

FÉLIX FAURE

Par le Président de la République

Le ministre de l'intérieur,

LOUIS BARTHOU

Le ministre des finances,

GEORGES COCHERY.

London, April 25, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a communication from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, in which he points out that in the case of vessels touching at Egyptian ports or passing through the Suez Canal, it is of the utmost importance that all declarations required by the Regulations of the Maritime Sanitary and Quarantine Board of Egypt from masters and other responsible persons on such vessels should be made with the utmost candour and most scrupulous exactitude, and that masters of vessels should carefully observe all the sanitary rules.

London, April 26, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Telegram from the Governor of Gibraltar, reporting that vessels from Calcutta and other eastward Indian ports get pratique if provided with clean bill of health, and have good health on board.

Telegram, dated the 18th May 1897

From—Secretary of State, London

To—Viceroy, Simla

Belgium.—Hides from infected countries will be admitted if salted and arsenicated

Telegram, dated the 18th May 1897

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Simla

Bulgaria—My telegram of 9th* March last Rangoon considered clean port Direct importation of rice allowed Jute sacks from Calcutta admitted after disinfection at Bulgarian port

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 932, dated the 12th March 1897.

Telegram, dated the 19th May 1897

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Simla

Réunion.—My telegram of 25th† March last All Indian ports declared infected Rice ships repulsed Rice imported from Saigon

† Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 1093, dated the 26th March 1897

PORT BLAIR

The 21st May, 1897.

No 473—Consequent on the grant of furlough for one year to Mr. W. Jessop, 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission

Mr. A Brown, 7th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. W. Jessop.

Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr A Brown

Mr R. F Lowis, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, and officiating as 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

Mr. P Vaux, Head Quarter Inspector, Military Police, Port Blair, to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr R. F Lowis

POLICE.

The 21st May, 1897

No. 286—The services of Lieutenant A. W H Lee, 16th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 21st May, 1897

No 178—The following revised rules (1) for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India, except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta and the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Bombay, (2) for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India, (3) for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees, and (4) for regulating grants for the building of churches, compensation for accommodation for soldiers in chapels neither belonging to, nor rented by, Government, and for the supply of church furniture are published for general information and guidance

I

Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries throughout India, except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta, and the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Bombay.

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

RULE I.—(1) The Resident Chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery, and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 1, Home Department* Resolution Nos 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A

(2) The term "Resident Chaplain" includes a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society so far as concerns the stations to which he stands appointed, or other clergyman of the Church of England placed in charge by the Bishop

(3) Where there are Lay Trustees or a Church Committee they will have the same powers and responsibilities in regard to the cemetery as in regard to the Church. At stations where there are no Trustees or Committee, if there is no Resident Chaplain or during the temporary absence of the Chaplain, the charge of the cemetery belongs to the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment

(4) At out-stations where there is a Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to the Senior Member of the Committee, provided that if the station does not contain a Church which is the property of the Government, the appointment of the Senior Member of the Committee to hold charge of the cemetery will be subject to the approval of the Bishop or Archdeacon who may, if he consider it advisable, appoint some other person to the charge At out-stations where there is no Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to such person as may be nominated thereto from time to time by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the District, but subject to the control of such Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner

RULE II.—Each cemetery is allowed a mali-chowkidar or chowkidars in accordance with the scale prescribed in paragraph 2, Home Department Resolution† Nos 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876. These chowkidars are paid by Government through the Resident Chaplain, by whom they are appointed and dismissed. In stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the chowkidars are paid, appointed, and dismissed by the other officers named in Rule I

† Appendix A

RULE III—Every reasonable effort should be made by the Resident Chaplain or other officer in charge under Rule I, not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs and by planting the ground with suitable trees.

NOTE—To meet the expenditure under this rule, see Rule I and paragraph 1 of Home Department Resolution‡ Nos. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876

‡ Appendix A

RULE IV.—The chowkidar will keep the key of the cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge.

RULE V.—The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII, VIII, IX, X, XI and XII, with the exception of the approval of designs of tombstones and of inscriptions to be cut on them. In the case of a tombstone in that part of the cemetery which is reserved for the Church of England, the proposed design and inscription must be forwarded to the Resident or Visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and no action taken to erect the monument till his sanction has been obtained. In all other cases the design and inscription must be approved by the Minister of the particular denomination to which the deceased belonged. Should there be no Resident or Visiting Minister of that denomination, the inscription and design must be approved by the Senior Minister belonging to it in the province, or, if there be none, then by the Local Government or Administration. Should a design or inscription be disapproved, it may be referred, if those who are interested desire this, through the Ecclesiastical superior of the denomination concerned, to the Local Government or Administration for decision.

INTERMENTS BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED.

RULE VI.—(1) The Chaplain will bury Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services as laid down in the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department,* No. 159, dated the 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England and the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

* Appendix B

(2) A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations, and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred.

(3) The unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it. If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rights of the Church of England. If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England, such portions will be added. The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified in Rule I.

RULE VII.—(1) Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the burial-ground, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain, or officer in charge of the cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local Magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary.

(2) In the cases in which the deceased was in the military or civil employment of Government and the death occurred in a military station, it is the duty of the Officer Commanding the Corps or Head of the Department concerned to inform the Minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged, of

the hour at which the funeral may be expected at the cemetery This report is to be in addition to that required by Rule VII (*1*)

(3) A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the Chaplain or to the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, to be entered in the register kept up by him The Officer Commanding the station or Regiment or the Local Head of the Department with which the deceased was connected is responsible for the submission of the certificate

RULE VIII —(1) No burial can, as a general rule, take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain, if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion

(2) Where in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England there is a family vault or grave, or a reserved plot of ground purchased by a member of the family, or a masonry grave prepared in immediate contiguity to such family vault or grave or reserved plot, any deceased member of a family may, if the relative, friend, or legal representative having charge of the funeral arrangements shall so desire, be interred in such family vault, grave, or reserved plot without the performance of the service for the burial of the dead according to the rites of the Church of England

(3) The burial may take place at the option of the person having charge of the same either without any religious service or with such Christian and orderly religious service at the grave as such person shall think fit, and any person or persons who shall be thereunto invited, or be authorised by the person having charge of such burial, may conduct such service or take part in any religious act thereat

(4) Notice of any burial which it is intended to conduct under the provisions of clauses (2) and (3) shall be given to the Chaplain or other officer in charge of the burial-ground in the manner prescribed by Rule VII

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURYING.

RULE IX —Where there is a Resident Chaplain he is responsible for the arrangements for digging a grave and shall, ordinarily, arrange for the preparation of a coffin Should he find or anticipate difficulty in making private arrangements for the preparation of a coffin, he should apply in military stations to the senior Military officer, and in civil stations to the chief local Magistrate to make the necessary arrangements, and these officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to supply all that is necessary The local Public Works officer would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations and the Civil Executive Engineer in civil stations, but the senior Military officer in a military station and the chief local Magistrate in a civil station may, in cases of emergency, direct the Civil Executive Engineer or the Military Works Executive Engineer, respectively, to make the necessary arrangements. The Resident Chaplain is in all such cases responsible that timely notice is given to the Government officers who may be called upon to arrange for the preparation of a coffin

The senior Military officer in a military station and the chief local Magistrate in a civil station may, should the Resident Chaplain report that private arrangements for the preparation of coffins are not feasible, issue a general order on the Executive Engineer, Military Works, and the Civil Executive Engineer, respectively, to prepare coffins upon the requisition of the Resident Chaplain. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account till repaid by the officer under whose special or general order it was incurred.

During the absence of the Resident Chaplain from the station the senior Military officer in a Military station and the chief local Magistrate in a civil

station shall be responsible for the arrangements for digging graves and preparing coffins.

NOTE —The expenses incurred in connection with the burial of paupers who die within Cantonment limits will be defrayed from Cantonment Funds under the orders contained in the Circular from the Quarter Master General in India, No 18, dated the 20th March 1884. In the case of paupers who die out of Cantonment limits, the expenses will be defrayed by the Magistrate of the District

RULE X.—The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Works Department, with references written upon it, in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded, this plan and book being kept with the Church registers

NOTE —The Executive Engineer prepares a plan of the cemetery showing on it all the existing graves and the spaces allotted for future graves, and giving them all consecutive numbers.

RULE XI.—The officer in charge of the cemetery may reserve grave space, as limited by Rule XII below, on the application of near relatives of persons already buried in the cemetery and for the burial of the persons named in the application A double ground fee shall be levied in advance before granting any such application, and each grant shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose and indicated on the plan The ground will then be reserved for 10 years Before the expiry of that period, a fresh application should be made and a further double fee paid, failing which the ground will be resumed.

RULE XII —The size of each grave, whether of masonry or not, is limited to 9′ × 4′, and the area of ground to be enclosed must not exceed 11′ × 7′ by external measurement.

RULE XIII —(1) All graves must be at least 6 feet in depth.

(2) No body shall be buried in any vault or masonry grave which it is intended at any after time within 14 years to re-open unless the coffin be separately entombed in an air-tight manner by properly cemented stone or brick work, which shall never be disturbed

(3) One body only shall be buried in a grave at one time, unless the bodies be those of members of the same family

(4) No non-masonry grave or masonry grave unprovided with the separate air-tight compartment prescribed in clause (2) shall be re-opened within 14 years after the burial of a person above 12 years of age, or within eight years after the burial of a child under 12 years of age, unless to bury another member of the same family, in which case a layer of earth not less than one foot thick shall be left undisturbed over the previously buried coffin If on re-opening the grave any soil is found to be offensive, such soil shall be left undisturbed.

(5) There shall never be less than three feet of earth between the topmost coffin in a grave and the surface of the ground

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS

RULE XIV.—Monuments may be erected by any interested person The inscription before being cut and the design, when the monument is other than a simple headstone, must be first approved of as laid down in Rule V

RULE XV —When a grave is not of masonry throughout, the only monument ordinarily allowed over it is a simple cross or headstone on an adequate masonry foundation not exceeding 3′ × 2′, and the whole structure must not stand higher than 3′ 6″ from the ground level But, with the permission of the officer in charge of the cemetery, a monument, such as may be erected over a masonry grave, may be placed over a non-masonry grave when adequate masonry foundations are provided on which the monument may rest

RULE XVI —No monument, of whatever material constructed, shall exceed 8′ × 4′ at the base without the previous sanction of the Local Government

RULE XVII —No monument of *masonry* shall stand higher than 3 feet from the ground-level.

RULE XVIII.—No cenotaph shall be more than 6 feet square at the base.

RULE XIX.—The enclosure of ground round a grave must be by a metal railing, or by chains or bars of metal supported on masonry or metal pillars. Wooden or masonry enclosures are not permitted The previous sanction of the Archdeacon, or, in his absence, of the Bishop, is necessary to the enclosure of a non-masonry grave and no such sanction will be given unless the fee required by Rule I of Part II has been paid.

RULE XX.—When a monument needs repairing, the officer in charge of the cemetery should communicate with the friends of the deceased, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the Gazette of the Province, and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no person will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument shall be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained will be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall of the cemetery

NOTE.—(1) This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archæological interest Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

(2) The cost of the advertisements in the Gazette is met by the Government

(3) A person other than a British soldier or a non-commissioned officer desiring to erect a monument over a grave is required to pay into the treasury a sufficient sum of money to be invested in Government securities, so that the interest on it will be sufficient to cover the cost of repairs annually A British soldier or a non-commissioned officer is not compelled to make a deposit, but in the event of money for repairs not being forthcoming, Rule XX is held to apply The foregoing rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to railings round graves, which shall not be constructed until the requisite sum has been paid to cover the cost of repairs

Explanation.—It is optional with a person, other than a British soldier or non-commissioned officer, proposing to erect a simple cross, head-stone or slab, consisting of a single stone over an adequate foundation, to pay the endowment fee for its maintenance and repairs, but, if no such fee is paid, the cross, head-stone or slab will be liable to removal, if it should need renewal, under Rule XX The optional endowment fee may be paid at any time after the erection of the stone

RULE XXI.—All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery, and any undertaker not removing the debris of his work immediately upon its completion is liable to a fine of Rs 5.

INSPECTION.

RULE XXII.—The cemetery should be inspected annually by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept under Rule X being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the Engineer's office.

RULE XXIII.—(1) Commissioners of Divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respective jurisdictions, in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the Local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon

(2) Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments and to report to Local Governments any matter calling for notice.

MISCELLANEOUS

RULE XXIV.—It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest

civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on march that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation. These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities.

II.

Rules regarding fees in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India.

RULE I.—The following are the rates of fee chargeable :

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) For every square foot of ground occupied by a grave, whether masonry or not	0	8	0
NOTES.—(1) This fee is independent of the actual charge for making a grave.			
(2) By the terms *ground occupied* in this rule is meant in the case of an unenclosed grave, the area actually occupied by the grave, and in the case of enclosed graves, graves with monuments or graves partly covered by monuments and partly enclosed, the area actually occupied by the grave *plus* all additional space either enclosed or occupied by a monument			
The fee of eight annas in question is irrespective of all charges leviable under clauses (2) to (5) of this rule.			
(2) For a masonry monument, per square foot . . .	1	0	0
(3) For a cut-stone or marble monument, per square foot .	0	8	0
Provided that no fee under (2) or (3) shall be less than .	5	0	0
(4) Additional fee when a cut-stone or marble monument stands higher than 3 feet from the ground-level .	16	0	0
(5) For a headstone or cross over a non-masonry grave	5	0	0
(6) For a faculty for the erection of a monument in a Church	75	0	0
NOTES. (1)—A tablet on the wall of a cemetery shall be regarded as a monument.			
(2)—The term "stone or marble" does not include "slate"			
(3)—The fee of Rs 75 levied on a faculty is in all cases to be spent in charity.			
(7) For a cenotaph, in addition to the ground fee, a special fee of	50	0	0
NOTE.—If any of the persons commemorated are interred beneath a monument, it should not be classed as a cenotaph.			
(8) For burial in a family vault	3	0	0

RULE II.—Fees are leviable over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Non-Conformists.

NOTES.—(1) The same rules in regard to fees apply to all graves, whether of Roman Catholics, of Non-Conformists, or members of the Established Church.

(2) Where a parcel of ground used for burial by a Christian community of any particular denomination other than the Established Church of England forms no part of the general cemetery, but is separate from it, or where, although not so separate, it is clearly distinguishable and was not originally acquired, and has not been kept up at the expense of the State, then if the community by which the ground is used so desire, the Government will give up all claim to fees on the distinct understanding that it is divested of all responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery in proper order On the other hand, where such parcels of ground form part of a cemetery of the Established Church or the general Christian community provided and maintained by the Government, no distinction can be made as to keeping up any one part of the cemetery, nor should any exemption from fees be permitted.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

RULE III.—Regimental and non-departmental warrant officers and all British non-commissioned officers and soldiers are exempted from the payment

of any fee for the construction of graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives, or children, but not from the fees prescribed under Rule I (6) and (7). The widows and children of regimental and non-departmental warrant officers and all British non-commissioned officers and soldiers are also exempted from payment of the former class of fees in the case of their deceased husbands and parents. No monument, either regimental or private, shall exceed the dimensions prescribed in Part I of these rules.

NOTES.—(1) This rule is applicable to regimental and non-departmental warrant officers and all British non-commissioned officers and soldiers whether in military or civil employ.

Native Christians belonging to Her Majesty's army are British soldiers within the meaning of this rule.

(2) Monuments erected under this rule subscribed for partly by regimental (including non-departmental) warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men and partly by officers are likewise exempted from the prescribed fee

(3) Departmental warrant officers and volunteers are not exempted from payment of ecclesiastical fees.

RULE IV.—The Chunar pensioners being more or less under military control come under the category of soldiers, and are therefore entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers. But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control.

RULE V.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or in cases of extreme poverty altogether remit, the fee leviable on the construction of graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

NOTE.—The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments

FEES BY WHOM TO BE COLLECTED

RULE VI.—The Chaplain or other officer in charge of a cemetery may appoint an official mason, who may be granted a monopoly of the whole or any portion of the masonry work beneath the surface within the cemetery, subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon at the time of making the appointment, and may, subject to the same conditions, discharge him at his discretion. When an official mason has been appointed, he shall be responsible for the collection and payment to the Chaplain or other officer as aforesaid of the requisite fees in respect of all work executed by him. Fees in respect of work in the cemetery not executed by an official mason must be paid in advance

NOTE.—Fees on masonry graves and monuments constructed by the appointed mason or undertaker need not be paid in advance, but in case of failure of payment their recovery must be entrusted by the Chaplain to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be.

FEES TO WHOM TO BE PAID

RULE VII.—The fees prescribed in Rule I should be paid to the Chaplain, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer in charge of the cemetery and remitted at once to the civil treasury, except fees for monuments in churches, which should be paid over by the Chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued.

CEMETERY RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

RULE VIII.—All cemetery receipts and charges are to be regulated as laid down in paragraph 4 of Home Department Resolution* Nos. 6—370-382, dated the 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE IX.*—(1) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetery as a burial-place for himself and his family so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family. But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interfered with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment. In such special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the Local Government.

(2) All private rights must, however, cease if, for sanitary or other public reasons, the cemetery is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground is situated, but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave.

(3) No cutcha grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon, which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer that this may be done without risk to public health.

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* From MR JAMES SUTHERLAND, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 10, Clive Row, Calcutta, the 20th December 1877

A Mr Joseph Gill came out to this country with letters of introduction to me, and died very suddenly at the General Hospital, Calcutta On a reference from the hospital authorities I had his body interred in the Catholic portion of the military burial-ground at Bhowanipur His widow, now resident in Paris, writes to me to have his body exhumed and buried in a family vault in the Roman Catholic Church at Dhurrumtolla, but I am advised that the Garrison Chaplain, under whose care the burial ground is, requires the sanction of Government (Home Department) before permitting this to be carried out, and I would be much obliged if you would be good enough to give me the necessary sanction

As the body will be interred in another grave without loss of time I would also be obliged if you would dispense with the necessity of a zinc coffin, which, from its imperishable nature, is likely to form a serious obstruction in a family vault

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From F C DAUKES, Esq, Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—No 1, dated Fort William, the 3rd January 1878

I am directed to forward the accompanying letter, dated the 20th ultimo, from Mr James Sutherland, asking for permission to remove the body of one Joseph Gill from the military burial-ground at Bhowanipur for re-interment in a family vault in the Dhurrumtolla Roman Catholic Church, and to enquire what is the rule or practice in such cases, and whether there is any objection to permission being granted to remove the body for re interment

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From H H RISLEY, Esq, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, No 377, dated Calcutta, the 25th January 1878

With reference to your Office letter No 1 of the 3rd instant, and its inclosure, on the subject of the removal of the body of Joseph Gill from the military burial-ground at Bhowanipur for re-interment in a family vault in the Dhurrumtolla Roman Catholic Church, I am directed to submit herewith a copy of a letter (*a*) from the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and to say that, under the conditions specified therein, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that permission to remove the body may unobjectionably be granted

(*a*) No 702, dated 18th January 1878

From the Venerable J BALY, Archdeacon, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No 702, dated Mozufferpore, the 18th January 1878

With reference to your note No 122 of 8th January 1878, forwarding copy of letters relating to the removal of a body from the Bhowanipur cemetery to the Roman Catholic Church in Dhurrumtolla, I have the honour to say that there is no Government order bearing exactly on such a case, but that there is a regulation recently passed that no cutcha grave should be opened for the purpose of converting it into masonry grave or vault without previous reference to the Archdeacon and the certificate of the Principal Medical Officer that no risk would be incurred thereby to the public health

If this is certified with respect to the removal of the body referred to, and the Roman Catholic authorities make no objection to its re-interment in the Durrumtolla Church, I see no particular reason why the removal should not be sanctioned I think, however, that the coffin should certainly be closed with a zinc covering while it is being removed, which could be taken away, if necessary, when the coffin is finally deposited in the vault

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From J O'KINEALY, Esq, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to Mr JAMES SUTHERLAND, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta,—No 44, dated Fort William, the 31st January 1878

In reply to your letter, dated the 20th ultimo, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant permission for the removal of the body of Joseph Gill from the military burial-ground at Bhowanipur for re-interment in a family vault in the Dhurrumtolla Roman Catholic Church on the following conditions

(1) that you obtain a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer at the Presidency that no risk to the public health will be incurred by the removal of the body,

(2) that the Roman Catholic authorities have no objection to the re-interment of the body in the Dhurrumtolla Church, and

(3) that the coffin be enclosed in a zinc covering while it is being removed, which covering may be taken off when the coffin is finally deposited in the vault

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No 45

Copy to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to letter thence, dated the 25th instant, No. 377.

No 46

Copy to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta for information.

RULE X.—(1) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing are left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2) The Commissioner or District or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the Officer Commanding, should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

III.

Other Ecclesiastical Fees.

RULE I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

RULE III.—The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE IV.*—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of one rupee shall be charged for the first year,† and four annas for every additional year over which the search may

† The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant

* Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No 1603, dated the 9th June 1882

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—

(1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers;

(2) or persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IX (*a*) of the Ecclesiastical Fee Rules published on the 29th September 1869, and may grant exemption from the payment of fees under Rule IV (*b*) of those rules

(*a*) Rule IV, Note (2), above

(*b*) Same as Rule IV above.

Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No 2036, dated the 30th June 1882

Whereas copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates granted by Ministers and Marriage Registrars are generally furnished on printed forms for which impressed sheets of stamp paper cannot be used without inconvenience, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule

The stamp duty payable under article 22 of schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates shall be denoted by means of adhesive court-fee labels

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution Nos 3—173-187, dated the 11th September 1882

Read again—

Financial Department Notification No 2036, dated the 30th June 1882, ruling that the stamp duty payable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates should be denoted by means of adhesive court-fee labels.

Financial Department Notification No 1603, dated 9th June 1882, remitting the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage, and burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to certain classes of persons therein specified

Read also—

A letter from the Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, No 58-A, dated the 5th July 1882, on the same subject

RESOLUTION.—In connection with the orders contained in the above-mentioned Notification issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce, the following questions have now been raised by the Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland

(1) In what way the adhesive court-fee labels prescribed by the Notification, dated the 30th June last, should be defaced, and

(2) Whether in a case of a certificate granted to a person belonging to any of the classes exempted by the Notification, dated the 9th June last, anything should be written on the certificate to show why it has been granted without the payment of stamp duty.

2 As regards the first question, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the officer issuing the certificate shall cancel the adhesive court-fee label affixed thereto by writing his name across it, and with regard to the second question, His Excellency in Council considers it desirable that a statement signed by the officer issuing the certificate should be made thereon, showing the grounds on which such certificate is issued without the payment of stamp duty.

extend, as well as a fee of one rupee for the certificate. Solders, sailors, and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

NOTE.—(1) The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), is fixed by each Local Government

(2) The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee for searching registers

IV

Rules for regulating grants for the building of Churches, compensation for accommodation for soldiers in Chapels neither belonging to, nor rented by, Government, and for the supply of Church furniture

RULE I.—All State charges for Churches are provided from Public Works Funds

In Civil, Military, or State Railway Stations such charges are to be dealt with under the general head "Civil Buildings" In the case of Churches in stations where there are military cantonments and the Military Works are under the charge of the Director General, and in the case of Churches in Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, the necessary funds should be provided from the ordinary grant for Imperial Works under "Civil Works" In other cases the funds should be provided for from the allotment for Provincial Services

NOTE.—At certain Military Stations in Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces where the Military Works Department has wholly replaced the Public Works Department, the expenditure on churches and cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Department is still met from Provincial funds, in accordance with terms of the Provincial contracts with the Local Governments concerned

RULE II.—The provision of Churches from Public Works Funds is authorised under the limitations given in the following rules.

MILITARY STATIONS

RULE III.—At all permanent Military Stations, Churches will be provided by the Government for its Protestant and Roman Catholic European British-born soldiers on the scale laid down in Rule VI

NOTE.—The term "Protestant" includes members of the Church of England and of the Established Church of Scotland Presbyterians Wesleyans, and such other denomination of Christians as may from time to time be included by the Government of India

RULE IV.—The amount of the Government grant for a Protestant Church will in no case exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain substantial building of the simplest ecclesiastical design, together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England It will rest with private individuals to furnish the means of imparting architectural decorations to the building should they desire to do so, and also of supplying additional furniture, including apparatus for lighting of a more costly description.

RULE V.—The same principles will regulate the grant for Roman Catholic Churches.

RULE VI.—The number of sittings to be provided will be calculated on the following scale

Detail	Protestant	Roman Catholic
	Nos.	Nos.
Regiment of British Infantry	450	340
Wing of „ Cavalry	220	170
Regiment of „ „	340	200
Wing of „ „	200	130
Troop of Horse Artillery or Light Field Battery	100	50
Heavy Field Battery	80	25
Garrison Battery	50	30

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families

RULE VII —Any provision that may be necessary may also be made for Staff Officers, Officers of Native Regiments, and, where no Civil Church exists, for European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or for Railway servants in accordance with the scale and terms hereinafter prescribed for Civil and Railway stations respectively

RULE VIII —As a rule, only one Protestant and one Roman Catholic Church will be provided, and where the number of sittings required for the troops according to the scale above given is very large, the size of the Church may be regulated so as to allow of at least one-half of the troops attending service at one time

RULE IX —The Government grants for Churches will be calculated on the following basis The Executive Engineer shall prepare a ground plan, which shall afford—

(*a*) accommodation for the total congregation to be provided for according to the scale laid down in Rules VI and VII, and allowing six superficial feet per sitting,

(*b*) passages, chancel, vestry, porch of such moderate dimensions as may be reasonable in each case, and verandahs where necessary,

(*c*) tower or belfry, as may be required according to the dimensions, general design, and locality of the building

The Government grant will be at a rate per superficial feet of the area of (*a*) and (*b*), 25 per cent in excess of that which prevails at the station for ordinary single-storied buildings Where a tower is admissible, a further grant, at the above rate, may be made for it, calculated on an area not exceeding three times the area occupied by its base

CIVIL STATIONS

RULE X —At the chief Civil Station of a District, where there are at least 25 European British-born subjects, Protestants or Roman Catholics, as the case may be, in the general service of Government, and where no suitable Church provision for them exists already, the Government will contribute towards Church accommodation upon the following terms

(1) *Number of sittings required*	(2) *Maximum Government grant*
	Rs
25	2,000
50	3,500
100	5,000
150	6,000
200	7,000
250	8,000
300	9,000
350	10,500
400	12 000
For any excess over 400	Rs 30 per seat in excess

NOTE —(1) When the number of seats to be provided lies between any two numbers given in the table, the grant for the portion of the whole number of seats represented by the lower numerical figure in the table will be the grant shown against that figure the rate per sitting for the excess number of seats over such lower figure being arrived at by dividing the difference between the maximum grant shown against the next higher figure and the said lower figure by the difference between the higher and lower figure Thus for 110 seats the Government grant for 100 seats will be Rs 5,000, and for the remaining 10 at the rate of $\frac{6,000 - 5,000}{150 - 100}$ = Rs 20 per seat

(2) As a rule, only one Protestant and one Roman Catholic Church will be provided In the case of Protestant Churches accommodation will ordinarily only be provided for the number willing to attend the Church of England service

(3) In ascertaining the number of seats to be provided, women and children belonging to the families of European British-born subjects in the general service of Government, and pensioned soldiers and their families, may be taken into account two children being counted as one adult

(4) In cases of station where abnormal rates prevail, special application may be made to the Government of India for an increase to the grant given by the State, but no grant for more than 200 sittings will be made except at seats of Local Governments and Administrations, or at Hill Sanataria In the latter case, the number of European British-born subjects in Government service must exceed (without their families) 120 to warrant the grant for a Church of greater accommodation than 200 sittings

RULE XI.—No Government grant for a Church in a Civil Station will be made until private subscriptions have been obtained, and then the grant will not exceed double the amount thus actually realised, the maximum figure in column 2 of the table above being in any case the extreme limit of the grant towards the scale of accommodation which stands opposite in column 1. And in no case will the Government grant be allowed until these contributions, together with the grant, amount to the estimated cost of the Church.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

RULE XII.—Whenever there are at any State Railway station or depôt so situated that other Church accommodation does not exist, or is not available with reasonable convenience, at least 25 persons in the Railway service who are of European descent, pure or mixed, retaining European habits and modes of life and professing the Christian religion, whether Protestant or Catholic, Churches will be provided by the Government for them in accordance with Rules IV, V, and VIII, the number of sittings being calculated on the principle, *mutatis mutandis* of Rule X, notes (2) and (3), and the grant being in conformity with Rule IX.

RULE XIII.—Whenever such separate Churches are not required, Church accommodation for any such persons may be provided in the plans of any Church which is about to be erected at a military or civil station, but in the case of a Church at a civil station, the restrictions in Rule X, note (4), and in Rule XI, shall not apply in respect of the numbers of, and grants for, such persons.

RULE XIV.—In cases where a State Railway station or depôt is considered by the Railway administration to be likely to increase, such addition may be made to the number of sittings, calculated as above provided as the Government of India in the Public Works Department may, in each case, sanction.

NOTE.—Rule XII to XIV apply only to State Railways worked by the State and in other cases when the State is in the position of the employer of labour.

RULE XV.—In the case of Church accommodation for servants of a Railway not worked by State Agency and not falling within the note to Rule XIV, it will be within the discretion of the Board of Directors or other duly empowered representative of the Company, with the approval of the Government of India, to provide funds for Church accommodation under Rules XII to XIV. In such cases the cost will be chargeable to the Capital or Revenue account of the Railway as the circumstances of each case may suggest.

GENERAL.

RULE XVI.—It is desirable, whenever such a course will not be attended by inconvenience, to combine the Civil or Railway with the Military Church of a station, the grant allowed for the Church accommodation of the British troops or State Railway servants before given being supplemented by a grant according to the scale shown in Rules X and XI, or XII to XV, as the case may be. In special cases buildings may be rented for Divine Service, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, or of the Local Government or Administration, according to whether the charge is Imperial or Provincial.

RULE XVII.—In addition to Church accommodation as above prescribed, a house for the chowkidar or resident bearer may be provided. In cases, however, where the Church is distant from the bazar, and where special grounds are shown accommodation may be provided for other duly authorized servants, but such further accommodation will be limited to shelter for day use only. These houses should, when practicable, be adjoining to, and not within, the Church compounds, but when within them, they should be erected in keeping with the other Church buildings.

RULE XVIII.—Grants from Imperial Funds will be sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department only. Grants from Provincial Funds will be sanctioned by the Local Governments and Administrations, subject to the limitations contained in these Rules.

RULE XIX.—The scales of accommodation and expense for all Churches above laid down are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the

Government of India, even though the proposed expenditure from Public Funds may be within the powers of sanction vested in the Local Government or Administration.

RULE XX.—Church accommodation for non-official residents, either British-born Europeans or others, or for official residents other than British-born or State Railway servants, should not be sanctioned by the Local Governments or Administrations without reference to the Government of India.

RULE XXI.—When private contributions are combined with a Government grant towards building a Church, the procedure to be adopted is as follows

(*a*) Under ordinary circumstances, the amount of private contributions being known, a definite design and estimate will be prepared by the Executive Engineer and submitted for sanction in the usual way, the limit by which the Executive Engineer will be guided in his designs being the aggregate of the Government grant according to the scales given in the preceding Rules, and the amount of private contributions actually realised

(2) Before the work is commenced, the amount of the private contributions must be paid into a Government Treasury, or guaranteed by sufficient security, and carried to credit of Deposits in the accounts of the Department.

NOTE.—In the case of a grant from the Church Building Fund for the Diocese of Calcutta, a certificate instead of a cash payment in advance may be accepted, showing the amount of the contribution to be allowed. The conditions on which the certificate may be accepted are that in every case definite arrangements must be made with the Local Government or Administration concerned respecting the precise date on which the contributions will be paid and that, until the payment is made, the Government shall have a primary lien on the funds of the Society. In case of any failure in paying up the stipulated payment on due date, the privilege hereby allowed is to cease.

(3) In dealing with cases of this nature, the private contribution is to be looked upon as an addition to the Government grant, instead of the money allowed from public funds being considered as grant-in aid of private contributions, and the responsibility of Public Works officers with respect to the preparation of estimates, and the construction of such buildings with reference to excess of expenditure over the estimate, will be as strictly enforced as where only public funds are expended

NOTE.—In the case of State Railways, the functions assigned in this and succeeding Rules to the Executive Engineer will devolve on the Manager

(*b*) In special cases, however, the Government grant for a Church at a Civil or Railway station may, with the sanction of the Government of India or of the Local Government or Administration, as the case may be, be treated as a grant-in-aid of private contributions raised for a Church intended either as a Civil or Railway Church within the meaning of these Rules, or partly for the use of non-official residents or others for whom grants are not admissible under these Rules

(2) In such cases, the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Executive Engineer for the approval of the proper officers in the Public Works Department, who shall sanction them on satisfying themselves that they are safe and suitable and can be executed for the estimated amount. The construction of the building may then be left to the managers or trustees of the private contributions raised, with whom must rest the responsibility for excess, if any, over the amount of this sanctioned estimate

(3) In such cases, the grant will ordinarily not be paid in full until the Executive Engineer has certified that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications, but the Executive Engineer may make advances out of the sanctioned grant on receiving sufficient proof that the building is proceeding satisfactorily, and on the managers or trustees certifying that all subscriptions relied on in support of the application for the grant have been paid up in full or guaranteed by sufficient security.

(4) When a grant is made under clause (*b*) of this Rule for a Church intended partly for the use of non-official residents and others for whom grants are not admissible under these Rules, there shall be a trust deed, duly registered—(1) declaring that the building is granted in trust for Church purposes only; (2) giving to Government a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the grant in the event of the former being diverted to other purposes, (3) providing

for the legal ownership of the building; and (4) indicating sufficient sources for its proper maintenance.

RULE XXII.—In any case in which a Church is built partly from private contributions and partly from a Government grant, the Government is entitled at any time to require that a proportion of the seats in the Church, not exceeding the proportion which the Government grant bears to the whole expenditure incurred in building the Church, shall be reserved for troops and other Government servants who may be allowed free seats under Rule XXVII.

RULE XXIII.—The preceding Rules shall apply, as far as may be, to the enlargement of existing Churches

CHURCH FURNITURE

RULE XXIV.—The supply of Church furniture will be regulated by the following Rules All expenditure connected with the articles to be supplied by the Public Works Department will be provided for under the Rules laid down for that purpose

(1) Each Protestant Church, Civil, Railway or Military (Cathedrals excepted), will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles of furniture, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Public Works Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII

	Maximum cost Rs
(*a*) Appliances to seat the congregation, and to allow them to kneel in decent comfort—	
Officers, per seat	5
,, stool or hassock	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
,, stool or hassock	1
(*b*) Communion table, each	45
,, rails, per running foot	4
(*c*) Pulpit, each	200
(*d*) Reading desk and stool	60
(*e*) Font and cover	60
(*f*) Vestry almirah	45
,, table	12
Two vestry chairs, per pair	10
(*g*) Two altar chairs	24
(*h*) Punkahs, complete, per running foot	2
Thermantidotes when necessary, each	200
(*i*) Lighting apparatus, per 100 seats	100
Candlesticks for pulpits, per set	40
,, for lectern	30
,, for reading desk	30
(*j*) Lectern	50

(*k*) One bell of reasonable size to summon the congregation to Church, at a cost not exceeding Rs 300 for a first class Church (*viz*, those containing more than 400 sittings), and Rs 200 for a second class Church (*viz*, those containing not more than 400 sittings)

(*l*) Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary } At market rates.

(*m*) Matting where absolutely necessary for Churches with terraced floors.

The "reading desk" should be simply a desk (however appropriately shaped), and not an enclosure, expensive from its size and occupying needless space

(2) The Civil Department will provide the following articles of service on the Executive Engineer's certificates of the necessity of supply. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Civil Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure

	Rs.
* Suitable set of Communion plate . .	150
A strong box to be made in India, and which may be locally purchased for custody of communion plate, which is also to be used for records	150
* Altar cover of red embroidered cloth . . .	150
* Bibles and prayer-book for the Clergyman . .	50
* Fair linen cloth and napkins for Communion service	35
* Two service books for the Communion table	30

* NOTE 1.—Where the congregation choose to contribute in order to procure any of these articles (or those mentioned in clause 1) of a richer design or material, the fixed grant may, if so desired, be paid to the Chaplain, and the purchase of the articles left to his and their joint discretion

NOTE 2.—The cost of re-gilding articles of plate supplied under clause 2, Rule XXIV, will be met by the Civil Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure

(3) In Cathedrals of the Church of England, the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service shall be provided out of the fixed monthly grants made by the Civil Department towards the maintenance of service, supplemented, if necessary, by contributions from the congregation.

(4) Each Roman Catholic Church built by Government, Civil, Railway or Military, will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles of furniture the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building. The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for by the Public Works Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII

	Maximum cost. Rs.
(*a*) One bookstand	8
(*b*) One almirah for altar vestments, etc, at least 4 feet long by 2 feet 5 inches broad	45
(*c*) Three Altar chairs for officiant and assistants . . .	36
(*d*) One table and three chairs for the Vestry . . .	27
(*e*) One font and cover	60

	Maximum cost Rs.
(*f*) Seats and kneeling accommodation for the congregation—	
Officers, per seat	5
„ stool	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
„ stool	1
(*g*) Altar table	45
(*h*) Communion rail, per running foot	4
(*i*) Pulpit, each	200
(*j*) Punkahs where required, complete, per running foot	2
(*k*) Thermantidotes, where necessary	200
(*l*) Apparatus for lighting, per 100 seats	100
(*m*) One bell as in (*k*), clause I	
(*n*) Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary. (*o*) Matting where absolutely necessary for Churches with terraced floors.	At market rates

A second Altar table may be supplied to Churches intended to accommodate more than 500 persons

(5) The following articles of service will be supplied to Roman Catholic Churches by the Military Department on the Executive Engineer's certificates of the necessity of original supply The renewal and repair of such articles will also be provided for, subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure. The articles required for Churches at Military Stations will be supplied and repaired or renewed by the Military Department, and those for Churches at Civil and State Railway Stations by the Civil Department

	Rs.
(1) One Tabernacle, inside covered with silk	150
(2) One Pyx with silver cup, inside gilt	100
(3) One Chalice	100
(4) One Monstrance	180
(5) Six Altar candlesticks and crucifix	180
(6) Two cruets and one plate	10
(7) One Altar lamp	30
(8) One Missal	25
(9) Altar Canons (one set of three)	8
(10) Altar Vestments of silk (five sets of the five colours)	300
(11) Two Copes, one white and one black, of silk	120
(12) Humeral for Benediction	30
(13) Altar linen, comprising Albs, Altar covers, Communion cloth, etc.	80

NOTE.—The cost of re-gilding articles of plate supplied under the foregoing rule will be met by the Military or Civil Department subject to the conditions of Rule XXVII, and on the production of the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the necessity for the expenditure.

(6) Churches rented by Government or Government buildings set apart temporarily as Churches, for use of European troops or European-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State Railway servants, should be supplied by the Departments concerned (*vide* clauses 1, 2, 4 and 5) with such Church furniture and articles of service as are absolutely necessary for the performance of Divine service. The number and description of the articles to be supplied should be determined by a Committee, consisting of the Chaplain, the Executive Engineer, and the Chief Local Magistrate In the case of Churches for troops or for State Railway servants, the senior Military Officer, or the Manager of the Railway will take the place of the Chief Local Magistrate.

The articles of furniture and service should be of the plainest description, unless there is under construction by Government a Church for which Church furniture and articles of service would have to be supplied under clauses 1, 2, 4 and 5

Articles supplied for use in temporary Churches should be returned into store when the building ceases to be used as a Church, unless they are required for supply to a permanent Church built by Government

(7) All applications for funds for the supply to Roman Catholic Churches of the articles of service mentioned in clause 5 should be submitted through the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese in which the Church is situated

(8) The following articles of furniture will be supplied by the Public Works Department for lych gates of Government cemeteries:

	Maximum cost Rs.
Two benches at Rs 9 each	18
One small table . . .	12
Two chairs at Rs. 5 each . . .	10
TOTAL	40

RULE XXV —The Executive Engineer will be guided, in granting the certificates alluded to in clauses 2 and 5 of Rule XXIV, by the following principles

Class I, Churches built by Government —The certificate should state that the Church was built by Government for the use of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State Railway servants, and is still maintained for the same purpose

Class II, Churches which have received building grants from Government —The certificates should state that the Church received a building grant of Rs ————, equal to the————part of the total cost of the building, and that the grant was made on account of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government or of State Railway servants, and that the building is still used by them

For this class of Churches a proportion of the standard cost of the articles of service will be sanctioned equal to the proportion of the grant-in-aid to the total cost of the building itself

Class III, Churches rented by Government and Government buildings temporarily set apart as Churches —The certificate should state that the building is wholly rented by Government or is a Government building temporarily set apart as a Church for the use of European troops or European British-born subjects in the service of Government, or of State Railway servants.

NOTE —The required certificates should afford information as to when the article was originally supplied, and by whom, and the reason for recommending its renewal When, however, the Government pay for the use of a certain varying number of seats in a church, the hire of the seats should include everything necessary for the performance of the service

RULE XXVI.—When a Church, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is to be furnished, the Executive Engineer should communicate with the Ecclesiastical authorities concerned with a view to afford the congregation an opportunity of furnishing the Church by private subscriptions in more costly style, should they wish to do so. It is to be understood, however, that any article of furniture to which any public funds may have been applied will remain the sole property of Government, even though a portion of its cost may have been contributed by private persons And in cases where articles of furniture are procured from England, they should be purchased through the Secretary of State in the ordinary way, with the exception of articles to which note I to clause (2) of Rule XXIV applies, which may be purchased as therein allowed.

RULE XXVII.—Government will not ordinarily undertake the cost of the renewal and repair of furniture and articles of service in Churches, which are not primarily intended for the accommodation of troops. Where pew rents are charged, the cost of such renewals and repairs will be met from the pew rent fund, where pew rents are not charged, it is expected that the cost will be met from contributions by private persons and members of the congregation. In Churches in which a portion of the seats are actually reserved by Government for troops or other Government servants entitled to free seats, the Government will pay a share of the cost of renewals and repairs equal to the proportion which the number of seats so reserved bears to the whole number of seats in the Church Seats will be reserved by Government under this rule only for troops and Military Officers on duty with troops, and for such Government servants of the classes described in Rule X, and State Railway servants of the classes described in Rule XII, as cannot afford to pay for seats But all Government servants (other than troops and Military Officers on duty with them), who are in a position to pay for seats, will be liable to be charged pew rents.

RULE XXVIII—In cases in which articles of furniture belonging to a Government Church are stolen, an immediate enquiry should be held in view to ascertaining whether the loss was caused through the negligence of the person responsible for the custody of such furniture In the case of Protestant Churches at civil or railway stations, the enquiry should be conducted by the Chaplain and the members of the Church Committee, and in the case of Roman Catholic Churches at such stations, by the Chaplain in charge and the chief civil officer of the place, or such other person or persons as the chief civil officer may nominate for that purpose As regards Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches in cantonments, the investigation should be made by a Committee assembled under the orders of the Officer Commanding, as is the case in respect of all other enquiries into loss of Government property, the Chaplain in charge being invited either to be a member of the Committee or to give evidence before it.

(2) If the result of the enquiry should be to show that the loss was occasioned by negligence on the part of the person responsible for the custody of the furniture, such person should, if possible, be required to make good the loss, or if it should appear that the loss was due to circumstances beyond the control of the responsible officer, then the Government of India will be prepared to consider an application for the replacement, at the public expense, of the articles stolen. Such application should be submitted through the ordinary channels, and should be accompanied by a full report of the enquiry.

RULE XXIX.—The care of Church clocks is to be charged against the pew rent fund, where it exists.

RULE XXX.—The pay of chowkidars of Churches will be disbursed through Chaplains.

RULE XXXI.—Churches are under the control of the Bishop of the Diocese in respect to the erection of tablets, ornaments, etc, while in course of construction, as well as after completion and consecration.

OWNERSHIP AND REPAIR OF CHURCHES.

RULE XXXII.—All Churches built under these Rules, except Rule XXI, clause (*b*), shall be considered the property of the Government.

As a general rule, all Churches, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, which have in past times been built by the Government, are the property of the Government.

Churches, whether built wholly by private contributions or by such contributions jointly with State grants, which have been borne for a series of years on the books of the Public Works Department and have been repaired and otherwise dealt with, unchallenged, as Government buildings, shall be deemed to be the property of Government

Churches built wholly or in part by private contributions which have not been so borne, repaired or dealt with, but which may be taken over on behalf of Government, under sanction of competent authority, shall be brought on the books of the Public Works Department as the property of Government.

RULE XXXIII.—All Churches which are the property of Government shall be in charge of the Executive Engineer, and shall be repaired under the ordinary rules of the Public Works Department.

In every case in which any alteration in a Church belonging to the Government, which affect its structure or its permanent fittings, may be desired by the Chaplain or other Clergy, the Executive Engineer must be consulted and his consent obtained in writing before the alteration is carried out.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHES NEITHER BELONGING TO, NOR RENTED BY, GOVERNMENT.

RULE XXXIV.—The rate of compensation for sittings for Protestant and Roman Catholic soldiers shall be determined by the Public Works Department with reference to the value and description of the accommodation provided, subject to a limit of Rs 3 per seat per annum, broken periods within a year counting as a year, but when sittings are occupied consecutively for any period exceeding twelve months, payment will be made for the number of months in excess of the year, for which the sittings are so occupied, at the rate fixed for the year.

NOTE.—The payment should, as far as possible, be regulated by the official year

RULE XXXV.—The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be regulated by the highest attendance at a parade service during the year of soldiers and their families (two children up to the age of 16 being counted as one adult) actually quartered in the station, subject to the following maximum limits in the case of Roman Catholics and each denomination of Protestants recognised by the Government of India (*vide* note to Rule III)

	Numbers, including soldiers' families	
Regiment of British Infantry	340	or 42 per company and 4 for the head-quarters staff of the regiment
Wing of British Infantry	170	
Regiment of Cavalry	200	
Wing of Cavalry	130	
Troop of Horse Artillery or Light Field Battery	50	
Heavy Field Battery	25	
Garrison Battery	30	
Mountain Battery	34	
Convalescent depôts and miscellaneous detachments per section of 100 men	32	

NOTE.—One maximum should be taken for the nominal strength of the whole garrison instead of the several maxima of the several units

RULE XXXVI.—Compensation may be charged for sittings provided for British-born Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers (including families) employed on the staff or with Native Regiments, in addition to the number of sittings for which compensation is admissible under Rule XXXV.

RULE XXXVII.—Compensation may, under the conditions of Rule XXXIV, be paid for Protestant or Roman Catholic State Railway servants for whom Church accommodation has not been provided by the Government, the number of sittings for which compensation may be allowed being regulated by the highest attendance on any one occasion during the year of Railway servants and their families (two children up to 16 being taken as one adult) who are of European descent, pure or mixed, retaining European habits and modes of life and professing the Christian religion.

RULE XXXVIII.—Charges for compensation require the previous sanction of the Government of India, and must be supported by a certificate from the Officer Commanding the station or the Manager of the Railway of the numbers of soldiers or State Railway servants and their families for whom accommodation has been obtained under Rules XXXV, XXXVI and XXXVII, and by a receipt for the money paid.

Such charges as have once been approved by the Government of India need not be resubmitted annually for sanction, but may be paid on the authority of the Local Government or Administration, or Director General of Railways, as the case may be, subject to the conditions under which the original sanction was obtained.

RULE XXXIX.—Local Governments and Administrations, including the Director General of Military Works and the Director General of Railways, may delegate to Chief and Superintending Engineers the power vested in them under the foregoing rule.

RULE XL.—The outlay will appear in the Departmental Budget Estimates and Accounts under head of Civil Buildings—Repairs.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—No 6-370—382 (Ecclesiastical), dated Simla, 9th November 1876

Read Home Department Resolution Nos 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a Committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration

(1) The framing of joint estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the Executive Engineer and Clergyman in charge

(2) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area

(3) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed

(4) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order

(5) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture

(6) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government

Read—

The Report of the Committee, dated 29th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The Report of the Committee has been considered by the Governor General in Council, who desires to express to the Committee his satisfaction at the result of their labours

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the Committee for report

1. Churches and cemeteries have already been divided into two classes: (1) those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works in which are under the charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, and (2) those in other military cantonments and civil stations.

Public Works Department No 486 A G, dated 13th July 1874

In both classes of stations joint estimates* of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers

(*a*) In the case of all expenditure connected with establishments, *e g*, pay of servants, alterations in their pay or number, etc, also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Civil Department. } By the Chief Magistrate of the District and by the Chaplain.

(See Financial Department Resolution No. 87, dated 9th January 1875)

(*b*) In the case of all expenditure connected with repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery walls, to cemetery gates, walks, wells, chowkidars or other church servants' houses, provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order, also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department. } By the Executive Engineer and by the Chaplain

(See Financial Department Resolution No 87, dated 9th January 1875, No 1024, dated 31st March 1875, and No 675, dated 9th February 1876)

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain should show distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads

(I) New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to church compounds

(II) New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use

(III) New works connected with additions to existing burial grounds

(IV) Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compounds

(V) Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works Officers

(VI) Repairs to burial-grounds, including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the Chaplain or Chief Civil or Military Officer of the Station or Cantonment, under paragraph

4

* The estimates should be for the financial year, and should be prepared in advance as is prescribed for other budget estimates.

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure.

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the budget estimate of the Public Works Department. The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of, and be passed by, the Superintending or Chief Engineer or Local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department.

In stations in which the churches and burial-grounds are under the Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, the charges debitable to the Public Works Department will be provided for in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimate. In other Provinces and in the Military Works Branch the charge will be provided for in the Imperial Public Works Budget Estimate under civil buildings.

2. The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries

(i) for a cemetery of which the area is five acres or less, one mali-chowkidar,

(ii) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 5 and less than 10 acres, one mali-chowkidar and one assistant coolie;

(iii) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 10 and less than 15 acres, one mali-chowkidar and two assistant coolies; and

(iv) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chowkidar and three assistant coolies

It is left to the Local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant. The cost of this establishment will be charged to Provincial Services in the case of those Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, and in the case of other Local Governments and Administrations and the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to Imperial Funds. In either case the charge will be included in the Civil Budget Estimate.

* * * * *

4. No portion of the receipts from cemeteries and church compounds should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself; all such receipts should be paid into the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. In the case of receipts from cemeteries and church compounds in charge of the Military Works Branch, and under those Governments and Administrations, in which the Provincial Service arrangements are not in force, the credit will be treated in the Public Works accounts as a receipt under Imperial Public Works Revenue. In the case of the other Governments and Administrations, the credit will be raised to Provincial Service Public Works Revenue But the amount passed upon the joint estimate framed by the Executive Engineer and Chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent order should be entrusted to the Chaplain where there is one Where there is no resident Chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or of the Senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment. The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the Executive Engineer concerned to the Chaplain or Civil or Military Officer Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made, either monthly or otherwise, to the Executive Engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts Until the bills are received and charged off, the advance will be placed in the Miscellaneous Advance Account of the Executive Engineer. All planting of shrubs and trees* by private persons in cemeteries should be under the control of the Chaplain if resident, otherwise

Home Department letter to the Venble the Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, No 110, dated the 22nd May 1883

* In regard to churches and cemeteries situated within the limits of a military cantonment, the Government of India have decided:

(1) that the Chaplain is required to obtain the permission of the Officer Commanding the station before ordering a tree to be cut down in a cemetery or church compound situated within the limits of a cantonment,

under that of the Magistrate or Senior Military Officer as the case may be. When practicable, a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery.

* * * *

5. It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for Native Christian communities.

NOTE.—Where their number is small, the question is of little importance and is best arranged by mutual concessions or by special provisions made locally by the parties immediately concerned. And I am to suggest for His Lordship's (Bishop's) consideration whether, if the necessity of dealing at the present time with this matter of Native Christian interment be in his judgment unavoidably established, it should not be carefully examined in consultation with the several Local Governments, having regard to the diverse needs and circumstances of the population in each separate Province.

Ecclesiastical Proceedings, November 1877, No 15

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—No 2202 (Expenditure), dated Simla, the 15th August 1876.

Read the undermentioned papers relative to the reduction of minor charges on account of church establishments in India

Resolution of the Government of India (Home Department), Nos. 132 to 147, dated 6th February 1875

Letters from the Government of Madras, Nos 297 and 143, dated, respectively, 27th December 1875 and 6th June 1876, with enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9004—50, dated 10th March 1875.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No 3, dated 5th January 1876, with enclosures

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 446, dated 15th February 1876

Letter to the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, No. 409, dated 14th December 1875.

Letter from the Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, No. 896, dated 29th November 1875

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 612-A., dated 3rd April 1875, with enclosure

Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 199, dated 15th June 1875.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 2038-A., dated 29th October 1875.

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 1370 and 830, dated, respectively, 6th April 1875 and 7th March 1876

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No 1018—39, dated 19th March 1876.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1726—260, dated 7th September 1875, with enclosure

(2) that the Officer Commanding the station may order a tree to be cut down in the cemetery or church compound without the Chaplain's consent,

(3) that it rests with the Chaplain to sell the trees cut down in the cemetery or church compound, the proceeds being paid in, as required by the standing rules, to the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department, and

(4) that the consent of the Commanding Officer should be obtained in respect of all repairs or alterations over which he or the Cantonment Committee may exercise control under the Cantonment Rules and Regulations, *e g*, Rules 13 and 26 of Chapter IV.

These orders, however, do not interfere with the duty of the Chaplain to see that the cemetery is kept clean of rank vegetation, shrubs, and undergrowth which are not included under the designation of trees.

Home Department letter to the Ven'ble the Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, No 148, dated the 26th June 1833

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 85, dated 29th November 1875, with enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 4862, dated 18th October 1875, with enclosure.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 911-B, dated 3rd July 1875.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Asssm, No. 224, dated 20th July 1875.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No 1152-B, dated 16th August 1875

RESOLUTION.—After consultation with the several Local Governments and Administrations it was decided in February 1875 to reduce the cost of church establishments in India. To carry out this decision, the scale of charges (shown in the margin) was fixed for general adoption, with the reservation that in some places somewhat higher charges might be allowed under exceptional circumstances, and that in the case of third class (non-military) churches, with fluctuating and very limited congregations, a moderate fixed allowance might be granted for lighting and sacramental elements. In accordance with this decision, the several Local Governments and Administrations were requested to submit a fresh classification of military churches, and a scale of charges in accordance with the principles thus laid down.

First class (churches, the property of Government, containing more than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops) —

	Rs.
1 Clerk	12
1 Chowkidar bearer	6
1 Water-carrier	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	20
Total	47 a month

Second class (churches, the property of Government, containing less than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops —

	Rs.
1 Chowkidar bearer	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	10
Total	19 a month.

Third class (churches, the property of Government, at stations with no troops, or with only Native troops —

	Rs
1 Chowkidar-bearer	5 a month

2. After consideration of the reports called for, the Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders

3 If a clerk is now employed in any second class military church he need not be dismissed, the full reduction of the establishment must await the occurrence of a vacancy.

4 In Madras, including Mysore, but excluding Berar, there are 56 churches* and the cost of establishments on the scale laid down by the Government of India would amount to Rs. 700 a month as against a present charge of Rs 1,917½ The Government of Madras recommends, however, that the pay of chowkidar-bearers be fixed at Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 5 each a month; that an establishment of Rs 47 a month be allowed to the church at Black Town, and that to five of the remaining 36 3rd class non-military churches, the marginally noted special allowances be allowed These proposals are approved with effect from 1st April 1877 A tabular statement showing the financial results of the measure, and including, as a temporary charge, the pay of such clerks as are now on the establishments of the 2nd class military churches, should be forwarded for formal sanction

	Number of churches
* 1st class (military)	8
2nd do do	6
3rd do (non-military)	42
Total	56

	Rs
1 Bearer	7
1 Sweeper	5
Lighting allowance	18
Total	30 each

5 The Government of Bombay proposes (1) to raise the pay of chowkidar-bearer; (2) to allow a peon to each Chaplain, (3) to retain clerks for 2nd class military churches; (4) to do away with water-carriers and sweepers, and provide for their duties from the contingent allowance of Rs. 20 a month for lighting for 1st class churches, and (5) to allow a small contingent allowance to poor 3rd class non-military churches. The tabular statement submitted by the Bombay Government also shows other variations from the standard scale fixed in 1875. The Governor General in Council regrets that he is unable to sanction peons for chaplains in Bombay; but he is pleased to sanction the following

scale for adoption in the Bombay Presidency for 1st April 1877, with a request that a tabular statement showing the charges now made may be forwarded to Government for communication to the Audit Department:

	1st class military churches	2nd class military churches.	3rd class non-military churches.
1 Clerk	A		...
1 Chowkidar-bearer .	7	7	7
Contingent allowance to cover lighting, and sweepers' and water-carriers' wages	20	10	B.

A —On the pay proposed by the Archdeacon of Bombay
B —A list of the poorer churches, for which a special contingent allowance is asked, should be entered in the tabular statement

6. The proposal of the Government of Bengal in respect to the six military (1st class) churches, including the two within the Fort William, for which the authorised allowance of Rs 47 a month is considered to be sufficient, is sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1876, Rs 100 a month is also allowed for each of the four (3rd class) non-military presidency churches* from 1st April 1877, for two years, subject to reconsideration at the end of that period, and an allowance of Rs 55 a month is sanctioned for St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, and the Church at Howrah, on the same terms. Considering the peculiar character of St Andrew's Kirk in Calcutta, and its use by the military, the recommendation of the Reverend Mr. Thomson, for an allowance of Rs 100 when there are two chaplains and Rs 185 a month when there is one, is approved from the same date The necessity for so large an allowance as† Rs 32 a month for the care of the clock must be further established The entire services of a competent Native artisan could probably be secured for a much smaller sum.

* St John's
Old Church.
St James's
St. Thomas's

7. In respect to the non-military (3rd class) churches in Bengal, the Governor General in Council considers that the scale laid down in February 1875, should be more closely adhered to than is proposed by the Government of Bengal. The exceptional allowances there contemplated were intended only for churches with *fluctuating and limited congregations* and not for general adoption The churches at Dacca, Cuttack, Berhampur, and other places do not appear to be of this class His Excellency in Council desires, therefore, that the Government of Bengal will submit a tabular statement more in accordance with the scale laid down in February 1875, and showing the financial results of the arrangements now sanctioned for church establishments in Bengal.

8 The classification of churches, submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces shows that there are 36‡ churches, the proposed cost for the establishments of which is Rs. 670. But it appears doubtful if this classification includes the Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches at Allahabad This should now be made clear, and the church at Chunar should be ranked as a 3rd class (non-military) church, and not as a second class military church. The usual tabular statement should also be submitted, showing the financial result of the charges now authorized with effect from the beginning of the next financial year

‡ 7 (1st class) military, including three Roman Catholic Churches
14 (2nd class) military, including three Roman Catholic Churches, and
15 (3rd class) non military churches

9 There are 48 churches in the Punjab, and the cost of the establishments proposed for them is Rs 878 a month It is also recommended that Rs. 50 a month may be placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for allotments when necessary to the poorer 3rd class (non-military) churches. The

† This charge was subsequently accepted by the Government of India as an ecclesiastical charge and as part of the Church allowance which is given in consideration of the benefit derived by the public from the use of the clock —Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 316, dated the 27th September 1877.

proposals of the Government of the Punjab are sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1877. The usual tabular statement should be submitted

10. There are 15 churches in the Central Provinces, the cost of the establishments of which is Rs. 205 a month. Revised establishments as shown below are sanctioned for these churches, resulting in an increase of Rs. 17 a month over the existing charge

	Existing cost per mensem	Now sanctioned per mensem	
	Rs	Rs.	
1st class church at Kamptee	71	47	A.
Ditto at Saugor	39	47	A.
2nd class church at Jubbulpore	38	31	B.
Ditto at Sitabuldi, Nagpur	40	31	B.
3rd class church at Narsingpur, Nimar, and Seoni	17	18	
Ditto at 1 Chanda, 2 Wardha, 3 Bhandar, 4 Raipur, 5 Hoshangabad, 6 Damoh, 7 Betul, and 8 Chindwara		48	
Total	205	222	
Increase		17	

A —As detailed in paragraph 1 of this Resolution
B — Ditto plus th pay of a clerk, temporarily, as sanctioned in parag aph 3

11. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma submits a list of church establishments in that Province, and recommends "that the establishments should be restricted to the scale fixed by the Government of India, but that the rates of pay should be in accordance with those which are customary throughout Burma, where the cost of living is greatly in excess of that of India" He also recommends that an allowance of Rs 30 a month may be granted to the Roman Catholic Church at Thayetmyo In accordance with these recommendations the establishments noted below, which are in conformity with the scale laid down in February 1875, are sanctioned for the churches in British Burma with effect from 1st April 1877

	1st class Rangoon Church.	1st class Rangoon Town	1st class Thayetmyo Protestant Church	2nd class Thayetmyo Roman Catholic Church	1st class Toungoo	3RD CLASS				TOTAL
						Bassein	Moulmein	Akyab	Kyouk Phyoo	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Clerk	12	12	12		12					48
1 Chowkidar-bearer	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	86
1 Water carrier	9		10		8	..				27
1 Sweeper	6	6	5	5	6					28
Lighting, etc	30	15	30	15	15			...	5	110
	67	43	67	30	51	10	10	8	13	299
Present cost	95-8	67-10	80		55	10	114	15	..	437 2
						Decrease				138 8

12. In addition to the higher rates of pay for chowkidar-bearers on account of the prevalent wages in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Resident at Hyderabad proposes to add 8 peons at a cost of Rs 56 a month to the authorised scale of church establishments. The Governor General in Council regrets that he is unable to depart from the scale already fixed, but is pleased

to sanction the other proposals as shown below from the beginning of the next financial year

	Clerk	Chowkidar bearer	Water-carrier	Sweeper.	Lighting, etc	Total	Existing co t.	Saving
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1st class church at Secunderabad	12	6	5	4	20	47	64	17
Ditto at Trimulgherry	12	6	5	4	20	47	74	
2nd class church at Bolaram	8*	6		4	10	28	51	23
3rd Ditto at Aurangabad		8	..		.	8	33	25
Ditto at Jalna		8				8	7	1
Ditto at Hingoli	...	8	.	...		8	20	12
Paid from Berar Revenues								
3rd class church at Akola	...	8		...	.	8	48	40
Ditto at Ellichpore		8				8	27	19
Ditto at Amraoti	.	8				8	48	40
Total	32	64	10	12	50	170	305	175

* Till vacancy occurs.

13. The list submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shows that there are only six churches in Oudh—three of the first and three of the second class. The proposed classification of these churches is approved with effect from 1st April 1877 with a request that a tabular statement may now be forwarded.

14. The Chief Commissioner of Assam states that there are in Assam six 3rd class non-military churches, and proposes to pay the chowkidar-bearers at Rs. 10 each a month, remarking that "this is the lowest salary on which a servant can be entertained to perform the above duties in this Province" The Governor General in Council sanctions a chowkidar-bearer for each of the churches in Assam on the pay of Rs 6 each a month from 1st April 1877, and requests that the usual tabular statement may now be forwarded.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No 3874, dated Simla, the 3rd November 1881

Read again—

(1) Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 2202, dated the 15th August 1876, directing a reduction of minor charges on account of Church Establishments in India, and fixing the scale of charges shown below for general adoption, with effect from the 1st April 1867 in some and from the 1st April 1877 in other cases

FIRST CLASS—(Churches, the property of Government, containing more than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops)

	Rs.
1 Clerk	12
1 Chowkidar-bearer	6
1 Water-carrier	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	20
	47 a month.

SECOND CLASS—(Churches, the property of Government, containing less than 400 sittings at stations where there are European troops.)

	Rs.
1 Chowkidar-bearer	5
1 Sweeper	4
Lighting	10
	19 a month.

THIRD CLASS.—(Churches, the property of Government, at stations with no troops or with only Native troops)

1 Chowkidar-bearer . . . . . Rs 5 a month

(2) Order No 572, dated the 12th May 1881, forwarding a copy of the abovementioned Resolution to the Military Department for information and guidance, with the intimation that the scale of charges mentioned above (which are debitable to the Military Department on account of Roman Catholic Churches) should have effect from the 1st April 1880

Read also—

(3) A letter from the Military Department to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, No 1246-S. D, dated the 26th August 1881, sanctioning, as a very special case, the grant to the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Fort William, of the difference of lighting allowance between Rs 33 and Rs 47 a month, with arrears from the 15th August 1876 up to the 1st January 1881, and intimating that final orders in regard to the allowances admissible to Roman Catholic Churches generally will be shortly passed

RESOLUTION.—On consideration, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Resolution of the 15th August 1876 read in the 1st section of the preamble is inapplicable to Roman Catholic Churches. Those churches are mostly not the property of Government, and it is only to churches owned by Government that the Resolution applies. Moreover, the application of the Resolution to Roman Catholic Churches would have the effect in the majority of cases of largely reducing the allowances now given to them, and the Governor General in Council does not consider that their reduction would be expedient

2 Under this decision the increased grant passed in the Military Department for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, Fort William, should be discontinued

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No. 7, dated Fort William, the 9th January 1878

From—J O'KINEALY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras

I am directed to acknowledge your letter dated the 2nd January 1877, No 2, submitting for approval the Proceedings of the Madras Government determining the proposed scale of establishment for the Cathedral.

2 In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix a limit of Rs 400 per mensem as the maximum grant towards the maintenance of the establishment of the Cathedral, with effect from the 1st April 1878.

No. 9, dated Fort William, the 9th January 1878.

From—J. O'KINEALY, Esq, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal

With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter, dated the 5th February 1877, No 376, regarding the establishment at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to comply with the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctions the continuance of the Government grant of Rs. 400 per mensem at present made towards the maintenance of the Cathedral establishment.

No. 11, dated Fort William, the 9th January 1878.

From—J. O'KINEALY, Esq, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Ecclesiastical Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 29th November last, No. 249, regarding the establishment at St. Thomas's

Cathedral, Bombay, I am directed to observe that it appears from the papers submitted that the cost of the Cathedral establishment and contingent charges amounts to Rs. 1,084 per mensem, and the Trustees of the Cathedral object to any reduction being made, holding that under the trust deed they have an indefeasible right to claim from Government both establishment and contingent charges on the existing scale.

2 The Governor General in Council does not admit that the Trustees alone have the power to decide the question at issue, but His Excellency in Council does not desire to press the matter, and leaves it to be settled by the Bombay Government on the most favourable terms which may be found possible.

3. I am to add that a maximum grant of Rs. 400 per mensem has been fixed for the Cathedrals at Calcutta and Madras.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4016, dated Simla, the 9th November 1881.

Read—

Office memorandum from the Military to the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), No. 1618 S D., dated the 17th October 1881, proposing a general rule to regulate the incidence of charges on account of clerical and menial establishments for religious services in connection with the troops.

The undersigned is desired to acknowledge the receipt of the docket from the Home Department, No. 75, dated 5th May 1881, on the subject of the provision of a clerical and menial establishment for Presbyterian religious service in connection with troops The case in point is that of the 72nd Highlanders

Original enclosure returned.

2. In reply he is to forward the correspondence marginally noted, and to suggest that as (in regard to the general question) there would seem to be some doubt as to the proper incidence of charges on account of such establishments, the present opportunity be taken to settle the question finally.

From Adjutant General in India, No. 2795 B., dated the 29th June 1881
From Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, No 10642. (Return requested)

3. The present rule as regards chaplains is understood to be as follows, *viz*

The Church of England Chaplains and the church establishments are paid in the Civil Department, even though employed in a cantonment solely for the use of the troops.

The pay of the Roman Catholic Chaplains and of the chapel establishments engaged in the service of the troops is borne by the Military Department

The pay of Presbyterian Chaplains and of the church establishments at ordinary stations is borne by the Civil Department, but the pay of Presbyterian Chaplains with Highland regiments is a Military charge.

4 It seems, therefore, to the Military Department right that the charge on account of establishments for the church services of Highland regiments should also be a Military charge, when the chaplain employed in the services is paid by the Military Department, and that in all other cases where there is a service performed for Presbyterian troops by a civil Presbyterian, Wesleyan or other chaplain, the charge for his services and any temporary establishment should be borne by the Civil Department

5 The Military Department consider that the above would be a clearly defined rule which would prevent the mistakes which appear to have been made on more than one occasion in regard to the debit of such charges, and the undersigned is to recommend its adoption to the Home Department.

* * * * * * *

RESOLUTION.—The rule proposed in paragraph 4 is sanctioned.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—Nos. 2—275 to 287 (Ecclesiastical), under date Simla, the 8th September 1875.

Read the undermentioned correspondence relative to a proposed revision of the rules at present in force for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of such persons as have laid violent hands upon themselves; and of those who having been members of the Roman Catholic Church, have been refused burial by the Priests of that Church—

From Government of Fort St. George, No. 142, dated 12th June 1874, and No. 203, dated 28th August 1874.

To Solicitor to Government, No. 327, dated 22nd September 1874.

From ditto ditto, No 2316, dated 26th September 1874

From the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 13th January 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The first question was raised by the refusal of the Reverend C. H. Deane, Chaplain of Bangalore, to read the funeral service over a person who was found by a Court of Inquest to have committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

2. The subjoined letter * from the Reverend C. H. Deane sets forth the ground of his refusal.

* To Mr. Knox, dated 2nd January 1874

When I answered your memorandum about the interment of the remains of the late Sergeant Spiers of the 18th Hussars, I was not aware that he had committed suicide. If, as I understand, there is no doubt that he poisoned himself, I regret to say that I shall not be able to officiate at his funeral. The Rubric before the burial service distinctly forbids it to be used for any that 'have laid violent hands upon themselves,' so that I have no option in the matter. The grave will be ready at 5 P.M., but no service can be used.

† To the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St George, No 483, dated 24th March 1874

3. The view taken of the question by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras is stated in the subjoined letter †

"I am directed by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras to acknowledge your communication of the 17th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General, transmitting correspondence relative to the Reverend C H. Deane's refusal to read the funeral service over the late Sergeant Spiers, 18th Hussars, who committed suicide.

"2. In reply I am desired to state that Mr. Deane seems to have been requested to perform the funeral without having been furnished with the customary death-report or any intimation that it was a case of suicide.

"3. The Coroner's warrant in itself appears to be 'no more than a certificate that the body is not demanded by the law, and that therefore the relations may dispose of it as they please'—(Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer.) It does not, therefore, indicate the duty of a clergyman, or place him under legal obligation to give to a body Christian burial.

"4. In keeping with this view, the Government Notification in *Fort St. George Gazette,* June 11th, 1850, page 623, when it intimates that 'the Reverend Chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the Coroner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the burial service over it,' adds, 'if it would be their duty, under ordinary circumstance, to perform that service.'

"5. What is the duty of a Clergyman when requested to bury a person who has committed suicide is to be ascertained partly from the Rubrics of our Church, which are binding upon the Clergy and have the force of law; and partly from the limitations of recognised legal commentators.

"6. The Rubric at the opening of 'the Order for the Burial of the Dead' forbids a Clergyman to use that service for any that have laid violent hands upon themselves.'

"7. In Burn's 'Ecclesiastical Law' it is laid down: 'Of this sort [suicide] are to be understood not all who have procured death unto themselves, but who have done it voluntarily, and consequently have died in the commission of a mortal sin, and not idiots, lunatics, or persons otherwise of insane mind.'

"8. In the same book it is also stated that 'the proper judges whether persons who died of their own hands were out of their senses are doubtless the Coroner's jury.'

"9 In case under consideration it appears that the Reverend Mr. Deane, having regard only to the Rubric and *foro conscientiæ* accounting himself responsible for the interpretation of it, refused to bury the corpse even when he knew that the Coroner's jury had returned a verdict of 'temporary insanity.'

"10. In this refusal, I am instructed to state that Mr. Deane has not, so far as the Bishop can ascertain, violated any law, but he has departed from a recognised custom in not accepting the verdict of the Coroner's jury as a justification for the using of the Church's Service over the remains of Sergeant Spiers.

"11. Mr Cripps, in his 'Practical Treatise on the law relating to the Church and the Clergy' [Ed 1869],* states 'No case appears ever to have occurred in which a clergyman who has refused to bury the corpse of one who has committed suicide in insanity has been punished by the Ecclesiastical Law.' At the same time he adds 'It must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with ecclesiastical punishment.

* Page 793

"12 In the absence of any Court competent to visit with ecclesiastical punishment, the Bishop desires me to point out that it is very painful to a laborious and conscientious clergyman, such as Mr Deane is, to deny the last offices of the Church to one who has been under his spiritual charge, and it must, the Bishop thinks, be allowed that there was much in the circumstances of the present case to support the conclusion at which Mr. Deane arrived. I am, therefore, directed to say that His Lordship is disposed to take a lenient view of Mr. Deane's action, and the more so as those who are endeavouring to check the prevalence of intemperance in the army can ill afford to lose any aid which a clergyman in the honest discharge of his duty can lawfully render."

4. The Government of Madras referred the whole correspondence for the information and orders of the Government of India.

5. The following brief statement of the English Law will be found sufficient for the present purpose By Common Law Christian persons are entitled to burial with the rites of the Church The Statutes passed from time to time for the uniformity of public worship have proceeded upon, though not expressly dealing with this state of things. The 68th of the Canons of 1603 recognises it, and enjoins the Clergy to act upon it. In that Canon occurs the exception of persons excommunicated for some grievous and notorious crime, and of whose repentance no testimony could be given. The Canons of 1603 are no part of the Statute Law, and it is only in a qualified sense that they are part of the law at all. But this Canon has been taken as truly expressing the ancient Common Law of the Church. The Books of Common Prayer have been embodied into the Statute Law by the various Acts of Uniformity, and Rubrics are authoritative guides when they speak on the question when the services are or are not to be used.

6 Down to the year 1661 there was no Rubric forbidding the performance of the Burial Service over any persons except persons excommunicated. The Rubric now in force was framed in the year 1661, and received the force of law from the Uniformity Act of 1662. It prescribes that "the office is not to be used for persons unbaptised or excommunicated, or who have laid violent hands on themselves."

7. The question now is whether the expression "have laid violent hands on themselves" includes all who have committed the overt act of suicide, or only those who have done so deliberately being in their sound senses and in a state in which moral responsibility attaches to them.

8. In Mr. Cripp's* Treatise the following statement is made.

* Page 793.

The uniform practice, however, so far as it has been able to be ascertained, is in accordance with the reasoning and opinion of Dr. Burn, and it must be doubtful whether a departure from a custom of such acknowledged propriety would not be visited with Ecclesiastical punishment.

9 The opinion of Dr. Burn will be found in his work on Ecclesiastical Law, Vol. I, p. 265. After referring to the ancient Canon which forbade Christian burial to those who violently put themselves to death, and stating that this rule was understood to apply to those who did the act voluntarily, Dr Burn intimates that the Rubric should not be construed as severer than the preceding Ecclesiastical Law, and therefore should not apply to persons of insane mind.

10 In the year 1809 the Court of Arches, speaking of the treatment of suicides, puts it on the ground that they are supposed to die in the commission of mortal sin, and to have renounced Christianity. *Kemp* versus *Wickes*, 3 Phillimore, pp. 272, 273

11. The Government of India have not been referred to, and do not know of, any authority for holding that the words of the Rubric apply to persons who are not responsible for their actions. It is certain that the practice has not been to apply these words in that way.

12. Under the circumstances the Governor General in Council comes to the following conclusions.

(*a*) It is reasonable in this matter to regulate the conduct of Clergymen of the Church of England, who serve the Government of India, by the law and practice of the Church of England.

(*b*) There is no authority for holding that the Rubric under consideration applies to those who have caused their own death when in a state of mental insanity. For holding the contrary there is the authority of commentators and of judicial *dicta*. There is also the much greater authority derived from a usage which is very wide-spread and long continued, if indeed it is not quite unbroken Testing the question by reason, it is only reasonable to hold that the framers of this Rubric did not intend as regards the burial of suicides to alter the law and practice that they found in existence or to visit with what must be considered as an ecclesiastical penalty, an act for which the doer is not responsible.

(*c*) Sincere respect is due to the scruples felt by conscientious men in performing a service of extreme solemnity Nevertheless, it would not be reasonable that such scruples should prevail against the ancient law and practice of the Church of England which has been handed down to the present time, and which plainly authorises the use of the burial service over persons who have caused their own death while in a state of insanity.

13. The Governor General in Council must therefore require from all Clergymen connected with the Government their conformity to this ruling.

14. The next point for consideration is the rule requiring Chaplains to read the funeral service over the bodies of persons who, having died in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith, have been refused burial by the Priests of that Church. It is stated by the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras that the Clergy

of the Church of England look upon the rule as bearing hardly upon them, and they desire to have it reconsidered.

15. This rule was laid down in the year 1855 under the belief that the case was governed by positive law, *viz.*, the 68th of the Canons of 1603. But on reconsideration of the matter the Governor General in Council is of opinion—*1st*, that the Canon in question which is founded on the English parochial system cannot for the purpose now under consideration be applied to the very different circumstances of an Indian station; and *2ndly*, that even if it were applicable it would not prevent the Government from establishing a different rule of conduct for Indian Chaplains if found expedient.

16. The Governor General in Council further thinks that for the case now under review a different rule is expedient. The Chaplain of an Indian station does not stand to the residents in the station in the relation which the Parson of an English parish bears to his parishioners. It was expressly so ruled by the Court of Directors in their Despatch on this subject bearing date the 30th October 1844. Chaplains have been ordered to abstain from endeavours to influence the religious tenets of Roman Catholic soldiers, and in one case a Chaplain was compelled to resign the service for persisting in such endeavours.

17. As regards the Chaplains themselves, it does not seem consistent that they should be compelled to perform duties towards the corpse of a man whom when living they were forbidden to approach in any pastoral relation, and the Governor General in Council admits that the dissatisfaction which the Chaplains have felt with the order of 1855 rests on reasonable grounds.

18. As regards other persons, it can hardly be agreeable to the feelings of either Protestants or Roman Catholics that the Chaplain should be called in to supply a service which the Priest has refused. To Protestants it must seem that in so acting their Church is lax and careless about the performance of its solemn rites. To Roman Catholics it can hardly be otherwise than offensive that a stranger, who in their eyes has no authority, should affect to give to a member of their Church what the recognised authority of that Church has thought fit to withhold. And neither community can wish it on account of any advantage to the dead man. not Protestants, because the whole notion of such an advantage is contrary to their tenets; and not Roman Catholics, because they do not attribute any spiritual character to the Chaplain.

19 For the above reasons the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the order issued in the year 1855, and he will request the Military authorities to make arrangements for the decent burial of Roman Catholic soldiers to whom the rites of their Church have been refused by the Priests.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), No. 159,—under date Simla, the 6th June 1877.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to the burial of suicides, etc.

Read also—

Office memorandum from the Military Department, No. 810, dated the 16th November 1875, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, a draft General Order which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules.

RESOLUTION.—On a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the Resolution of 8th

September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics. The Government of India have now decided

1st, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic Priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic soldier brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the Rubrics and Canons of the Roman Catholic Church. and that when the Roman Catholic Priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

2ndly, that where there is no Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State, the Protestant Chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the Officer Commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant Chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased Protestant, *viz.*, dying unbaptised even by lay baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication, or declared to be *felo de se*; and that when a Protestant Chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, on either of the three abovementioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic Priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse,

3rdly, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State or a Protestant Chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government.

2. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the Resolution, 8th September 1875.

NOTES.—(1) The expression "proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse" in Rules 1 and 2 means that when both the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains refuse burial in a case of suicide by a Roman Catholic soldier whilst of unsound mind, the burial service should be read over the body by the Officer Commanding the deceased's Company.

Letter to Government of Madras, No. 347, dated the 31st October 1877

(2) The intention of the passage "bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England" in Rule 2 is, that the service of the Church of England should be read over the body, if the Protestant Chaplain is requested by the friends of the deceased to do so, but the rule does not in any way re-impose on Protestant Chaplains the burden of reading the burial service over either soldiers or civilians to whom a Roman Catholic Chaplain has refused burial. There is nothing to prevent a Chaplain burying any one if he chooses to do so, provided they are not unbaptised "even by lay baptism," excommunicated by the major excommunication, or declared to be *felo de se*, only the Protestant Chaplain is no longer bound to do so.

Letter to Government of Madras, No 347, dated the 31st October 1877.

(3) The expression "unbaptised even by lay baptism" in Rule 2 is equivalent to "unbaptised by either clerical or lay baptism." The meaning intended to be conveyed is that baptism, either by lay or clerical, is sufficient to prevent a person from being regarded as "unbaptised" for the purposes of the rule.

Letter to Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No 194, dated the 2nd June 1879.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 19th May, 1897.

No. 2087—157-8-*F*.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 191, dated the 15th May 1897, placing the services of Mr. T. Higham, CIE, Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, it is notified that Mr Higham is placed on special duty in connection with the administration of famine relief, with effect from the date of his arrival at Bombay on return from privilege leave.

No 2091—105-31-*F*.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty

Lieutenant L H. R Ames, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers,

Lieutenant S. B. Watson, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION

The 20th May, 1897

No 756—50-5.—Veterinary-Lieutenant G K. Walker, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted temporarily to Baluchistan.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The 21st May, 1897

No 1286—31-3.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr T L Walker, M.A, to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India. Mr. Walker arrived in Calcutta on the 6th May 1897 and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 8th idem.

FORESTS.

The 21st May, 1897.

No 457—102 8-*F*.—With reference to the Notification of this Department No 397-F, dated the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T Bingham, ISC, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, took over charge on the 8th May 1897 of the Tenasserim Circle in Lower Burma from Mr G F Prevost, officiating Conservator in charge of the Pegu Circle

From the same date Colonel Bingham will officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators until further orders.

AGRICULTURE.

The 21st May, 1897.

No. 763—40-13.—Mr. S. H Collins, Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, is granted leave on medical certificate in India from the 24th February 1897 to the 14th May 1897 inclusive, and leave on medical certificate out of India for three months with effect from the 15th May 1897

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 17th May, 1897.

No 820-*G*.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, CIE, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon in Jaipur, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana, (m c) for seven months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The 18th May, 1897.

No. 1878-*I*-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3477-I., dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following criminal application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

Criminal application for revision No 4 of 1897	The Crown *versus* Siddumsetty Venkannah.

The 19th May, 1897

No 833-*G*.—Surgeon-Major H. N V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), Agency Surgeon in Alwar, held medical charge of the Jaipur Residency from the 13th February to the 13th March, 1897, both days inclusive

The 20th May, 1897

No 1906-*I*-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by the additional rule (6-D) under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), published in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1303-Public, dated the 5th September, 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specially empower the Commissioner in Sind to grant licenses to export by sea, from the port of Karachi, ammunition, military stores, or arms other than cannon or than such rifles as come within the operation of rule 5 of the rules issued under the said Act, to ports within the territory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch

The 21st May, 1897.

No. 845-*G*.—The services of Colonel F A Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 13th June, 1897.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st May, 1897

No. 2309-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India*

April 1897 (Lakhs of Rupees.)

	In April		Whole year	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497]	1897-98	1896-97	Budget, 1897-98	Actuals, Preliminary, 1896-97
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,80	1,88	26,59	24,84
Opium	43	53	5,82	6,41
Salt	80	90	8,73	8,42
Stamps	43	43	4,84	4,78
Excise	41	47	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	25	27	3,62	3,56
Customs	37	39	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	8	7	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	57	50
Registration	3	3	44	46
Tributes from Native States	6	6	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	34	21	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	5,03	5,27	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 13	15	— 3,79	— 3,73
Opium	— 75	— 81	— 2,65	— 2,48
Famine Relief	— 21	— 1	— 1,49	— 60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,18	— 2,01	— 26,77	— 25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	— 3,27	— 2,98	— 34,70	32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions]				
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 3	+ 18	+ 56	+ 59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	— 2	+ 31	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 26	+ 52	+ 2,94	+ 2,91
„ Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.		— 1	— 10	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 4	+ 71	+ 84
„ Issues	— 1,29	— 1,33	— 16,41	16,91
Telegraph Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	— 1	+ 76
„ Issues	— 4	— 6		— 71
Public Works Department—				
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,03	+ 1,07		+ 13,12
„ „ Issues	— 1,03	— 94		— 11,67
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 51	+ 43	— 2,68	+ 5,03
„ „ „ Issues	— 20	— 10		— 2,15
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 18	+ 9		+ 2,83
„ „ Issues	— 1 06	— 63		— 8,92
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,59	— 76	— 14,74	— 14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 4	— 1	+ 3,42	+ 5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)		— 1		— 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 52	— 1,28	— 8,62	— 9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 77	— 1,41	— 13,00	— 14,97
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 32	— 27	+ 27	— 1,63
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,65	— 2,98	— 17,93	— 20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,48	— 1,45	— 14	— 2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,87	16 50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,39	15,05	13,32	13,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th May, 1897

No 2232-*Gl*.—Mr H. G. Tomkins, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

Mr G. C Ray, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 21st May, 1897.

No. 2296-*Gl*.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Accounts Department with effect from the 20th April 1897, in consequence of the retirement of Mr J E Cooke

Mr. G. H R Hart to Class I,

Mr R N Ray to Class II,

Mr R C Chapman to Class III,

Mr M. N. Bhattacharya to Class IV,

Mr V C. Scott-O'Connor to Class V, and

Mr L J. W Worgan to Class VI, of the Enrolled List

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1897 are also made

With effect from the 1st April 1897,—

Mr J. S. Milne to officiate in Class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th April 1897,—

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to revert to Class IV,

Mr M A. Hydari to revert to Class V, and

Mr L. J W. Worgan to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th April 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr R. C. Chapman,—

Mr W. D. F Cowley to officiate in Class III,

Mr. M. A Hydari to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr L. J. W Worgan to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th April 1897,—

Mr C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate in Class I,

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to officiate in Class II,

Mr. D. J. Burbridge to officiate in Class III,

Mr K. L. Datta to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd April 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr H. G. H. Keene,—

Mr R. T. Howe to officiate in Class III,

Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr C W. C. Carson to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 29th April 1897,—

Mr A. Kensington to officiate in Class I,

Mr. W. H Michael to officiate in Class II, and

Mr T. H. Biggs to officiate in Class III, of Accountants General

Mr. W H. Dobbie to officiate in Class I,

Messrs H G H Keene and H J. Brereton to officiate in Class II,

Mr M N Bhattacharya to officiate in Class III,

Mr W J. F Williamson to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr W H E Mellor to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

PAPER CURRENCY

The 17th May, 1897

No. 2236-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion		
		Coin	Bullion	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	9,83,12,180	3,04,67,106	.	3,04,67,106
Allahabad	1,29,45,680	82,01,045		82,01,045
Lahore .	1,86,80,575	2,27,04,850	..	2,27,04,850
Bombay	6,21,34,570	2,14,79,893		2,14,79,893
Kurrachee .	96,49,360	27,56,745		27,56,745
Madras .	2,85,61,375	3,61,88,095	...	3,61,88,095
Calicut .	12,69,715	13,75,870	.	13,75,870
Rangoon .	75,36,705	1,59,16,610		1,59,16,610
Total	23,90,90,160	13,90,90,214	..	13,90,90,214
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Act				9,99,99,946
			Grand Total .	23,90,90,160

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st May, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No 530—Captain C. L Woolcombe, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major H C Wylly, who has vacated Dated 8th May 1897

No 531.—Captain H. L Rosher, Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Madras Command is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain W S Banks, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 18th March 1897.

No 532—Captain R. E. Foley, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be District Recruiting Officer, Sikh District, *vice* Captain R T Crowther, who has vacated. Dated 10th April 1897

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No 533—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F H Blenkinsop, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 26th April 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Madras District, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel D. F Bateman, on leave

STAFF CORPS

No 534—Lieutenant Cecil Delarue Mears, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 18th June 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No 535—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenants—

Gerald Bassett Scott, attached to the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st April 1897

Robert Archibald Cassels, officiating wing officer, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—30th March 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 536.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Hira Singh, appointed, on probation, in G G. O. No. 456 of 1895, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 19th January 1895.

No. 537.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining

22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Yar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

UNCOVENANTED.

No 538—Mr J M Puttock, Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, is granted six months' leave out of India (u p. a), under article 370, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1897

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 539—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated 23rd April, 1897, pages 2249 and 2250.

INDIA OFFICE,
23rd April 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Captains to be Majors

Dated 11th February 1897.

Thomas Hutchinson Haughton

Dated 12th February 1897

Stewart Melvill Congreve-Schneider.
Henry Eardley-Wilmot
Herbert Morres Prior
Ernest Inglis

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 30th January 1897.

Herbert William Johnston.
David Clapham Adrian Andrew
Francis Granville Beville.
Charles Riversdale Elliot
William Bernard James
Arthur Le Grand Jacob
Robert Townshend Anwyl-Passingham.
George Charles Francis Sartorius
Hugh Charles Claude Ducat
Edward Watkin Wall.
Leslie Warner Yule Campbell.
Herbert John Edward Purvis.
Francis Henry Domenichetti
Harry Christopher Tytler.
Francis Jollie
Alexander Mullaby
Benjamin John Henry Humfrey
James Parker
George Patrick Campbell.
Guy Melfort Baldwin, D S O
Arthur Tremearne Walling.
Octavius William Carey
James William Drever
Hugh Maclean Halliday.
Arthur Seymour Arnold.
Bertram Strachey.
Henry Wyndham Arthur Marson.
George Templer Widdicombe
James Herbert Lowry.
Harry George Carnegy
Aylmer Melver Campbell.
Frederick Anderson Kingston.
Walter Henry Errington.
William Melvill Southey.
Stephen Repton Stevens.

Arthur Wallace-Dunlop.
Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain
Frederick William Wodehouse.
Napier Elles Chesney

Dated 1st February 1897

Max Albert Burns Kappey.
Henry Augustus Frederick Magrath
Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger
Maurice Randall Hurly

Dated 13th February 1897

Arthur William Neufville Taylor.

Dated 18th February 1897.

Charles Chesney Cook
James Murray Home

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Hugh Harrison, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry Dated 21st November 1895, but to rank from 25th October 1893

Second-Lieutenant Francis Thackeray Warre Cornish, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 16th November 1895

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 4th January 1897

Henry Hamilton Moore

Dated 10th January 1897

Francis Taylor Duhan
Spencer Burton Watson
John Lindesay Stewart
Robert Wynne Henderson
Harry Norman Young
Thomas Sands Cox
Lionel Stuart Logan
Claude Edward Bateman-Champain
Henry Walker
Cecil William Carey

To be Second-Lieutenants

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List Dated as below, but to rank from 14th August 1895

Henry Roger Evelyn Pratt Dated 13th December 1896

Oswald Arthur Gerald FitzGerald Dated 20th December 1896

Benjamin Harvey Ryves Dated 13th December 1896

Philip Truman Stainforth Dated 23rd December 1896

David Stuart Browne. Dated 23rd December 1896

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison, Madras Establishment Dated 7th April 1896.

William Reed Murphy, D S O., Bengal Establishment Dated 1st September 1896

Charles Henry Joubert, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st October 1896

This cancels the promotions of these officers as notified in the *London Gazettes* of 14th August 1896, 1st January 1897, and 23rd March 1897, respectively.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Herbert Morres Prior Dated 24th February 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Colonel Robert Bowman. Dated 31st March 1897

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Selim Myer Salaman, M.D. Dated 31st March 1897.

ORGANISATION.

No 540—The following is notified as the future class composition of the 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry

	Half squadron.
Hindustani Mahomedans .	4
Rajputs . . .	2
Jats	2

ARMY RESERVES.

No 541—George Percival Symes Scutt, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

No 542—George Justin O'Brien and William Henry Ker Howard, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers

PROMOTIONS.

No 543—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

19th May 1897

Lieutenant George Arthur Hawkins

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

5th April 1897

Robert Thomas Disney Leith

16th April 1897.

Bertram Graham Balfour Kidd
John Stirling Rivett-Carnac
John Cunningham Moore Hoskyn.
Valentine Kingston Birch.

6th May 1897.

Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE

No 544—The undermentioned officers of the General List are admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 20th May 1897

Major-General Robert Melvill Jennings, C B., Bengal Cavalry.

Colonel Frank Hale Berwick Marsh, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Frederick Smalley, Madras Infantry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command

No. 545.—Sub-Conductor James Fiitz Noble to be Conductor, with effect from the 20th April 1897, *vice* Conductor G. Wagstaff, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 546.—*13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Jiwand Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Mian Shibdeo Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Surjan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th February 1897

No. 547.—*The 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Risaldar Jehangir Khan to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Jafir Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th March 1897

No. 548.—*5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse)*—

Ressaidar Ghulam Yasin Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Alah-bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th October 1896.

Dafadar Ghulam Bakir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdur Rahman Khan, discharged, with effect from the 2nd January 1897

Kot-Dafadar Abdul Khalik Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Aushak Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1897

No. 549.—*13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Ram Dahn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram-Ratan, promoted, with effect from the 1st February 1896

No. 550.—*14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Pay-Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhyan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd November 1896.

Pay-Havildar Matab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th March 1897

No. 551.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahadur Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Karim Baksh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897

No. 552.—*20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Arbela to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Zaman Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1897.

No. 553.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Dobir Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Partiman Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

No. 554.—*Mewar Bhil Corps*—

Jemadar Kesri Parshad to be Subadar and Havildar Mania to be Jemadar, *vice* Kulfat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th January 1897

Havildar Lala to be Jemadar, *vice* Budda, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th January 1897.

No. 555.—*10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Lakshman Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Guljar Singh, promoted, with effect from the 14th November 1896.

No. 556.—*21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion)*—

Jemadar Chand Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Maroti Mane to be Jemadar, *vice* Maroti Waikar, deceased, with effect from the 13th January 1897

Jemadar Babaji Jadhu to be Subadar, *vice* Ganpat Kadam, transferred to the 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 1st March 1897

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

No. 557.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides Infantry*—

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Khazan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Singh, deceased, with effect from the 27th February 1897

RETIREMENTS.

No. 558.—Colonel Allan Chaplin, General List, Infantry (Madras), Deputy Judge Advocate-General, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th May 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

No. 559.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders Barton Haliday, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

No. 560.—Honorary Surgeon-Captain William Wade, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th February 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

REWARDS.

No. 561.—The promotions of honorary commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Unattached List for services with the Chitral Relief Force, notified in G. G. O. No. 139 of 1897, will take effect from the 27th July 1896.

No. 562.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, the promotion of Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Lindeboom, Commissariat-Transport Department (Bengal), to the rank of Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval, for services with the Chitral Relief Force. Dated the 27th July 1896.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No 563.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List and Bengal Sappers and Miners are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th June 1897

Sergeant William Bedford, Ordnance Department, Bengal.
1st Class Sergeant Instructor Leopold Brunswick, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps
1st Class Sergeant Instructor Thomas Watson, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles
Sergeant George Hocknell, Commissariat-Transport Department
Sergeant Thomas Williamson Hill, Royal Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners

No 564—In G G O No 334 of 1897, under "Medals inscribed 'For Long Service and Good Conduct,' with gratuity," *for* "No 1269, Private Abdur Rahman, 16th Madras Infantry," *read* "No 1232 Private Sayyid Haidar, 16th Madras Infantry," and under "Medals inscribed 'For Long Service and Good Conduct,' without gratuity," *for* "No 1232, Private Sayyid Haidar, 16th Madras Infantry," *read* "Private Abdur Rahman, 16th Madras Infantry"

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 565—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Clement Daniel Maggs Hindley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wells, promoted

No 566—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant F W F Noel-Paton resigns his commission.

No 567—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K C S I, Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment, with effect from the 6th March 1897.

The Hon'ble William Mackworth Young, C S I, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C S I, resigned.

MEDALS

No 568.—The following amendment is made in G G O No 1271 of 1896

Under the heading *Ghazipore Light Horse*, *for* "Lieutenant J R Stalkartt, Sergeant M A Thompson and Corporal C. O. Tiernan" *read*

"Lieutenant J Stalkartt
Sergeant R. M Thompson.
Corporal A. C O Tiernan."

No 569—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895

Behar Light Horse

Lieutenant F A Shaw (retired)
Trooper G Nicolay

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Color-Sergeant T Misquitta.
Sergeant T. A. Kingsley.
Sergeant S. D'Costa.
Sergeant T. W. Stoddard.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant T. C. Powell.
Sergeant J W Murphy.
Lance-Sergeant B Dodd.
Volunteer E. George
Volunteer J. A Moore.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant S S Harris.
Volunteer J. F Goulding
Volunteer E Penhearow.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) E. Weston.
Sergeant G Cooper

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Corporal A W. L. Hayes.
Volunteer J E Holt.
Volunteer D A Jantz
Volunteer J Patterson.
Volunteer J Peacock.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant C Matthews
Lance-Sergeant W F. Dunn.
Volunteer C A Baptiste
Volunteer D Heugh
Volunteer A V Manly.
Volunteer H Milcham
Volunteer J Pratt.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Quartermaster W H. More.
Second-Lieutenant G F MacLeod
Quartermaster-Sergeant T. Bedford
Orderly Room Sergeant W H. Langley.
Color Sergeant T Blanchett.
Color-Sergeant W Palmer.
Sergeant W H Edmunds.
Sergeant J Sullivan
Sergeant C Gardener
Sergeant C D'Monte.
Sergeant J Walker
Corporal J Caston
Corporal E MacLeod.
Volunteer F Harris
Volunteer T. Jolly
Volunteer D Shiels
Volunteer P Snook

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant-Major A E Williams
Quartermaster Sergeant J Sutton.
Color-Sergeant W. H Greenway.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles

Corporal J Lee

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

Lance-Corporal T. Lane

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal J. J Emery
Corporal C Fitz Henry.
Volunteer R Barber

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal J P Gabriel
Volunteer T. D'Cruze.
Volunteer E. Murphy.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

Color Sergeant H. Jordan.
Sergeant T Batey.
Volunteer H W. Webber.
Volunteer D. A Mascurine.
Volunteer G Burns.
Volunteer F. J. D'Silva.
Volunteer E. C. L. Gaudoine.
Volunteer F. C. Gaudoine.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No 570—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc	With effect from
Captain H C Nanton, R E	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Permanent .	1st April 1896
Captain A Walpole, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Permanent	
Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *supernumerary*	Permanent	
Lieutenant A B R Hildebrand, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	
Lieutenant A H B Hume, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant G R Pridham, R E.	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Temporary	
Lieutenant W Bovet, R E	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	
Lieutenant W Bovet, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached .	Reversion	7th April 1896
Lieutenant W Bovet, R E.	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	10th April 1896
Lieutenant F B Tillard, R E	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	15th April 1896
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating .	16th April 1896.
Lieutenant R E D Goldingham, R E	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating .	
Lieutenant R P T Hawksley, R E	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	24th May 1896
Lieutenant-Colonel J M I Badgley, R E	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	12th June 1896.
Major A L Mein, R F	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent	
Major E Blunt, R E. .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	25th July 1896.
Captain P E Dixon, R E	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent .	
Captain J Stewart, R E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Permanent	
Captain G P. Campbell, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant E Hingston, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant W. H Bunbury, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant A O Tandy, R E	Attached . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	
Captain A J H Swiney, R E	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Permanent .	3rd October 1896
Captain W S Nathan, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant F. P Rundle, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *supernumerary*.	Permanent .	
Lieutenant A. Rolland, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *supernumerary*	Permanent . .	
Lieutenant H L Crosthwait, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant H F. Freeland, R.E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent	
Second-Lieutenant A. S Holme, R E	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating .	20th October 1896

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain G M. Duff, R E .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Sub *pro tem* . .	21st October 1896.
Lieutenant C M F Watkins, R.E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Sub *pro tem*.	
Lieutenant A H B. Hume, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem*	
Lieutenant R P T Hawksley, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant H H Austin, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant J B Mac George, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant A. O. Tandy, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant W A. Stokes, R E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem*. .	
Lieutenant R. G King, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant C B L Greenstreet, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem* . .	
Lieutenant A B. Carey, R E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem*.	
Lieutenant A E Turner, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub *pro tem*	
Lieutenant G R Pridham, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Second-Lieutenant C L Magniac, R E	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	24th October 1896

MARINE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS.

No 35.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 23rd February 1897

To be Sub-Lieutenant

Edward Lindsay Christie.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 36.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Sub-Lieutenant W C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine, for one year

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 21st May, 1897

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and the 21st May 1897

On whose account.	Rank	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Harry Collyer (a)	Conductor	Commissariat-Transport Department (Bombay)	26th December 1896.	Intestate .	*Rs. a. p.* 118 9 0		20th July 1897

(a) *Widow*—Martha Jane Collyer
Address—St George's Hospital, Bombay

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1897.

No. 191—The services of Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The 17th May, 1897.

No 193.—Major W V. Constable, R E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to officiate in Class I, Grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897, and until further orders

The 18th May, 1897

No 196—The services of Lieutenant D Brady, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th April 1897.

No 197—The undermentioned Upper Subordinate of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer

Mr E Murray, Sub Engineer, 1st Grade

No. 198—Mr F. C Little, Station Master, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 16th February 1897, and until further orders

The 20th May, 1897

No 199—Mr A Bewley, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway

No. 202—Lieutenant Bertram Hammersley Rooke, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways

The 21st May, 1897.

No 203.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in Despatch No 33 Railway, dated 8th April 1897, has accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 82,29,813 0-0 for the construction of a railway from Ghaziabad to Moradabad, a distance of about 87 miles.

TELEGRAPH

The 17th May, 1897.

No 192.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr G G Charles, Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1897.

The 18th May, 1897

No. 194—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897, and until further orders

Name	From	To
Mr. W. C. N. Jones . .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade	Chief Superintendent, Class IV

No. 195.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified.

Name.	From	To	Date
Mr. R Elrington . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade	19th April 1897.

The 20th May, 1897.

No 200.—The following is published for general information

No. 147 I, dated Simla, the 14th May, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1895-96.

Read—

Letter No 183 A. I., dated 1st February 1897, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1895-96 and the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital Outlay (exclusive of Contributions) incurred during and up to the end of the year under review is shown in the following table under the different heads of account

—	Number of works	During the year 1895-96							Total direct and indirect to end of 1895-96
		Works	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense Account	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.									
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	1	86,953	19,998	2,556	13,205	1,22,712	2,800	1,25,512	37,62,459
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	7	29,22,849	5,31,929	50,142	23,087	35,28,007	1,07,975	36,35,982	7,65,05,849
Minor Works and Navigation									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	4	85,995	18,947	1,240	1,179	1,07,361	3,514	1,10,875	17,67,301
TOTAL	12	30,95,797	5,70,874	53,938	37,471	37,58,080	1,14,289	38,72,369	8,20,35,609

2. The total Capital Outlay of Rs. 38,72,369 is greater by Rs. 8,44,392 than that of the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to the expenditure incurred on the Chenab and Western Jumna Canals.

On the *Chenab Canal*, the Capital Outlay amounted to Rs 26,96,235, which is the highest expenditure incurred in any year since the completion of the weir works in 1892. Good progress was made on the Main Line excavation, on the masonry works of the Gugera Branch Upper, on the Bhowani Branch and Jhang Branch Lower and on the distributaries of the Jhang Upper and Lower Branches.

On the *Western Jumna Canal* (excluding the Sirsa Branch), the expenditure charged against the open Capital Account was Rs 5,31,072. The works in connection with the Bhiwani Rajbaha project were practically completed, and 207 miles of new channels were opened.

The Capital Outlay on the *Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal* was Rs. 1,69,652 from Imperial funds and Rs. 35,524 from Contributions. It was incurred principally on escapes and rest-house accommodation.

On the other canals the expenditure charged against Capital was as follows:

	Rs
Bari Doab Canal	1,68,108
Sirhind Canal from Imperial funds	—14,484
Ditto from Contributions	10,274
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	13,747
Sidhnai Canal	71,652

3. The lengths of main canals and distributaries in operation in British territory at the close of the year were as follows

	Completed.	
	Miles of canals	Miles of distributaries
Major Works		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	143
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,409	6,411
Minor Works.		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,777	234
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	878	490
Total ..	4,086	7,278

The decrease of 44 miles in the canal mileage, as compared with that at the close of the previous year, occurs on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab, Indus, and Muzaffargarh Canals, and is due to the abandonment of certain channels. The increase of 291 miles in the length of completed distributaries is chiefly due to the opening of the Bhiwani Rajbaha and its branches. There was no change in the length (386 miles) of navigable channels

The length of completed canals in Native States was the same as in 1894-95, *viz.*, 258 miles, of which 46 miles are navigable. The length of completed distributaries in Native States was 2,163 miles, or an increase of 20 miles as compared with the previous year.

4. The financial results of the canals in operation are shown in the following statement:

Canal	Total direct and indirect Capital Outlay to end of 1895-96	Gross Revenue collected			Working expenses			Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on Capital Outlay.
		Direct revenue receipts *	Share of Land Revenue and other indirect receipts	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
35—Protective Irrigation Works in operation—									
Swat river canal ..	37,62 459	2 43,942	...	2,43,942	91,628	5,6 4	97,232	1,46,710	3 90
49—Irrigation Works in operation not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch .	1,52,85,160	13,03,501	..	13,03,501	7 55,833	46,133	8,01,966	5,01,535	3 28
Bari Doab	1,77,51,084	23,26,578	1,76,859	25,03,397	6 35,279	41,726	6,77,005	18,26,392	10 29
Sirhind ..	3,40,29,315	13 47,249		13 47,249	6,08,427	42,456	6,50,883	6,96,366	2 90
Chenab	1,76,21,724	10,31,708	1,68,776	12 00,484	3,99,425	26,573	4,25,998	7,74,486	4 10
Lower Sohag and Para	7,13 733	1,04,806	29,067	1,33,873	61,529	3,660	65,189	68,684	9 62
Sidhnai ..	10,93 592	3 06,354	59,454	3,65,808	1,16,831	5,370	1,22,201	2,43,607	22 28
Total Major Works, 1895 96	8,02,57,067	66,61,098	4,34 156	70,98 254	26,68 952	1,71,522	28,40,474	42,57,780	5 30
Total for 1894-95	7,64 95,575	56,57,574	3,07,577	59 65 551	24 86,383	1,64,166	26,50,549	33 15,002	4 33
Minor Works									
43—Works in operation of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej	7,43 382	55,102	1,76 073	2,31,177	1 51 601	8,536	1,63,140	68 037	9 15
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	1,16 859	3,31,960	3,22 702	6,77,662	4,77 78	11,5 1	4,39,337	2 18,325	186 83
Indus Inundation	7,07,635	80 646	1,79,672	2 60,318	2,13,31	11,493	2,24,805	35,513	5 02
Shahpur Inundation	1,99 425	74,256	13 999	88 255	54,040	4 254	59,194	29,061	14 57
Total Minor Works, 1895 96	17,67 301	5,44,964	6 92,448	12,37,412	8 50,651	35,8 2	8,86,476	3,50,936	19 86
Total for 1894 95	16,56,426	4,70,249	6,31,071	11 01,320	8,27,911	36,433	8,64,344	2,36,976	14 31
Works in operation of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh		1,35,220	2,44,132	3,79,352	2,15,691	9,008	2,24,609	1,54,653	...
Shahpur (Provincial) . ..		41,853	8,188	50,041	27,502	1 864	29,366	20,675	
Total Minor Works, Revenue Accounts, 1895 96 .. .		1,77,073	2,52,320	4,29,393	2 43 193	10,872	2,54,065	1,75,328	...
Total for 1894 95		1,90 908	2,70,089	4,60,997	2,85 870	8,009	2,93,879	†1,67,118	
GRAND TOTAL, 1895-96 .	8,20,24,368	73,86,135	13,78,924	87,65,059	37,62,799	2,18,216	39,81,015	47,84,044	‡5 62
GRAND TOTAL, 1894 95 ..	7,81,51,999	63,19,131	12,08,737	75,27,868	36,00,164	2,08,608	38,08,772	37,19,096	‡4·54

* Refunds deducted from direct revenue

† Includes Shahpur (Provincial) canals for which there was no Revenue Account opened during 1894-95

‡ These percentages of net revenue on Capital Outlay do not include Muzaffargarh and Shahpur (Provincial) canals for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

5. Notwithstanding an increase in Capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 38,72,369, the Punjab Canals, taken as a whole and including all works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, showed a net return of 5 62 per cent. on the Capital expenditure to the end of the year as compared with a net return of 4·54 per cent. in the previous year.

Under *Major Works* (the Capital expenditure on which stood at Rs. 8,02,57,067 at the end of the year), the net revenue amounted to Rs. 42,57,780, equivalent to a return on the Capital Outlay of 5·30 per cent. as compared with 4·33 per cent. in the previous year.

The net revenue exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 12,45,647 as compared with a surplus of Rs 4,34,432 in the previous year, and at the close of the year under review, the net revenue to date of all Major Works exceeded the total interest charges by 263⅓ lakhs of rupees.

On the *Western Jumna Canal* (including the Sirsa Branch), the return on Capital Outlay was 3·28 per cent as compared with 5 39 per cent in 1894-95 and 2 92 per cent. in 1893-94 The falling off is attributed to diminution of gross revenue, due to the favourable rainfall during the rabi season of 1894-95, and to an unavoidable increase in working expenses.

The *Sirhind Canal* showed a considerable improvement, the percentage of net revenue on Capital Outlay being 2·90 as against 1·53 in 1894-95 and 1·94 in 1893-94.

The Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals were the only Major Works which failed to cover the interest charges of the year. On the former, however, the accumulation of net revenue in excess of interest charges up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,29,574.

On the *Bari Doab Canal*, the percentage of net revenue on Capital Outlay was 10 29 as compared with 9 31 in 1894-95 and 9 47 in 1893-94. The accumulated surplus of revenue over interest charges amounted to Rs. 59,98,168.

On the *Lower Sohag and Para Canal*, the return was 9 62 per cent. on the Capital expenditure as compared with 4 47 and 0 75 per cent in the two previous years

The *Sidhnai Canal* return rose to 22 28 per cent on the Capital Outlay.

The financial position of the *Chenab Canal* continues to be most satisfactory The area irrigated during the year was over 100,000 acres in excess of that of the previous year, or about 150,000 acres in excess of the forecast of 1891, although the Capital expenditure was more than 10 lakhs below the forecast. The net revenue realized up to the end of the year amounted to Rs 7,78,646, and the percentage of net revenue on Capital Outlay during the year was 4 40

The percentages of net revenue on Capital Outlay for the Bari Doab, Chenab, Lower Sohag and Para and Sidhnai Canals are the highest yet attained on these canals

Under *Minor Works*, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, there was an increase in net revenue of Rs 1,13,960 as compared with the previous year, and the percentage of net revenue on Capital Outlay was 19 86 as against 14·31 in 1894-95, in which year, however, conditions were unfavourable to the canals

6. The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the year from the various canals, and the corresponding assessments of water-rates

Canal	Area irrigated		Assessment, 1895-96				Assessment, 1894-95	Rate per acre irrigated	
	1895-96	1894-95.	Occupiers' rate	Owners' rate	Share of Land Revenue and other indirect receipts	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous		1895-96	1894-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Swat River	81,210	91,892	2,28,903			2,28,903	2,10,172	2 81	2 50
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch	605,064	315,437	15,00,474	6,67,194	...	21,67,668	11,87,038	3 58	3 76
Bari Doab . .	617,463	534,697	22,42,490		1,81,007	24,23,497	21,06,933	3 92	3 94
Sirhind	653,483	279,714	21,83,894			21,83,894	9,53,646	3 34	3 41
Chenab	369,935	269,357	13,40,019	.	2,63,168	16,03,487	8,31,517	4 35	3 08
Lower Sohag and Para	75,762	70,977	97,607		29,067	1,26,674	92,801	1 07	1 30
Sidhnai .	116,427	144,397	2,36,234		59,454	2,95,688	2,61,559	2·54	1 81
Upper Sutlej	126,830	196,325	24,303	.	1,31,686	1,55,989	2,32,953	1 23	1 18
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	295,866	333,206	16,793	..	3,22,702	3,39,495	3,33,595	1·14	1 00
Indus .. .	177,137	193,255	32,334	..	1,79,672	2,12,006	1,60,184	1 19	0 88
Shahpur	30,505	28,125	73,096		14,580	87,676	76,368	2 87	2 71
Muzaffargarh	294,059	304,730	...		2,44,132	2,44,132	2,67,658	0 83	0 88
Shahpur (Provincial)	14,803	19,551	30,009		6,042	36,051	39,514	2 43	2 02
TOTAL ...	3,458,544	2,781,663	80,06,156	6,67,194	14,37,810	1,01,11,160	67,73,838	2 92	2 43

7. The total area irrigated during the year, which amounted to nearly 3½ million acres, is remarkable as being the highest on record, the previous record being 2,962,415 acres in 1891-92.

The area irrigated by the Major Works, as shown in the table in paragraph 7 of the Resolution by the Local Government, does not agree with the area as shown in the tables accompanying the diagrams in the body of the report. The former excludes and the latter includes the Patiala irrigation on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The area irrigated by the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal is excluded both from the table in paragraph 7 of the Resolution and from the table accompanying the diagram in the body of the report.

These differences are apt to lead to complications, and the Government of India suggest for the consideration of the Punjab Government whether it might not be well that the tables should be made to agree in future, both showing the *total* area irrigated from the Major Works.

The total area irrigated under Major Works during the year, including the Patiala Section of the Sirsa Branch and the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal, amounted to 2,858,157 acres as against 1,855,758 acres in 1894-95 and 2,144,392 acres in 1891-92, the previous maximum on record.

The area irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal amounted to 667,609 acres and exceeded by 159,635 acres, the record area of the famine year of 1877-78 The increase is due to the construction of the Sirsa Branch and other extensions, but it is interesting to note the increase in the rabi area which was limited in both years by the supply available in the river

The rabi area in 1895-96 amounted to 442,690 acres as against 292,839 acres in 1877-78, under approximately similar conditions of supply. The increase of 149,851 acres is therefore mainly attributable to the great improvements which have been made during the last 15 years in the arrangements for the control and distribution of the supply. The rabi area on the new extensions comprising the Sirsa Branch, Bhiwani, Bhalot and Mahmudpur Rajbahas amounted to 191,109 acres, leaving 251,581 acres as the area irrigated on the old canals, or only 41,258 acres less than in the famine year of 1877-78. The deficiency, however, is really less than this, as some of the old irrigation is taken up by the new channels. This result is very satisfactory as showing that the extensions which have been made of late years have not even in a season of intense demand seriously affected the old irrigation, the rabi area of which during the ten years preceding the opening of the Sirsa Branch average 156,405 acres only.

After a succession of five abnormally wet seasons, the irrigation on the Sirhind Canal has again been satisfactory. The total area irrigated on the British Branches was 653,483 acres, and has been exceeded only in 1891-92 when the area recorded was 685,610 acres. The slight decrease, as compared with that year, is said to be due to a deficient supply in the Sutlej, but it is observed that if the irrigation on the Native States Branches be taken into account, the total area for 1895-96 was 929,752 acres against 910,056 acres in 1892-93, so that the area now recorded is a maximum for the whole canal and approaches a million of acres.

The Bari Doab Canal area was also the highest on record in both harvests, the total for the year amounting to 617,463 acres against 592,785 acres in 1891-92.

The area on the Swat River Canal was below the average. The decrease occurred mainly in the rabi, the occupiers' rates for which harvest have been raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per acre The short area is not, however, attributed so much to the enhancement of rates as to the unsettled relations between landlords and tenants, pending the announcement of the new settlement, and the cause is regarded as only temporary.

It is stated, however, that the area under rice has been greatly restricted in consequence of the increase in rate from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 6, and that the cultivation of the crop is likely to die out altogether, the area in 1895-96 being only 121 acres against 3,274 acres in 1892-93. On sanitary grounds this is not to be regretted, as the rapid rise of the spring level in the canal tract has for some time been regarded with apprehension, and the rate for rice was enhanced with the express object of restricting its cultivation. Its place will probably be taken by cotton and maize.

The irrigated area on the Chenab Canal continues to increase very satisfactorily, and amounted to 369,935 acres in the year under review against 211,500 acres anticipated in the project forecast of 1891.

On the Minor Works, including the Shahpur Provincial Canals, the irrigated area amounted to 939,200 acres as against 1,075,192 acres in 1894-95. The year under review was generally an unfavourable one for the Inundation Canals. In many cases, owing to a low river, these canals commenced running late and with low supplies, while, owing to scanty rainfall and the absence of September floods, they closed unusually early.

8. The total assessments of the year under Major Works amount to Rs. 64,44,984 and exceed the previous record of 1891-92 by Rs. 29,25,756. The increase is distributed over all the canals, except the Swat River, which shows a slight decrease, and is a consequence of the great expansion of the irrigated area already noticed.

9 The areas irrigated in the kharif and rabi seasons are given in the following statement The areas on the Patiala Section of the Sirsa Branch and on the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal and on the Shahpur Provincial Canals are included

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres	Acres.
Major Works	991,593	1,866,564
Minor Works	477,957	461,243
	1,469,550	2,327,807
	3,797,357	

10. The following statement compares the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last two years

	1895-96	1894-95.
	Acres	Acres.
Sugarcane	79,693	75,374
Rice	195,385	179,542
Jowar	185,951	134,549
Maize	131,078	101,475
Wheat	1,251,985	1,063,144
Cotton	375,179	333,479

The value of the crops irrigated on the Imperial Canals alone is estimated at about 932½ lakhs of rupees.

11. The "duty" obtained on the Major Works, their discharges and the minimum discharges of the rivers from which they derive their supplies are exhibited in the following table.

Canals	Minimum discharge of river during 1895-96	Maximum discharge of canal as designed	Maximum discharge of canal during year	Average discharge at head during year		Acres irrigated per cubic foot of average discharge	
	Cubic feet per second	Cubic feet per second	Cubic feet per second	*Kharif*	*Rabi*	Kharif	Rabi
				Cubic feet per second			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swat River .	3,432	700	655	449	475	68	106
Western Jumna (including Sirsa Branch) .	3,575	4,219	4 717	3,411	3,038	66	146
Bari Doab .	473	3,000	4,668	4,125	2,558	67	134
Sirhind .	3 750	3,840	7,450	*3 553	3,280	41	155
Chenab .	6,173	8,313	2 760	2,403	2,288	64	94
Lower Sol ag and Para .	4 516	1,067	985	whole year 985		whole year 77	
Sidhnai ..	River runs dry	1 501	1,779	1,250	405	51	125

* Excluding Native States Branches

As a consequence of the high demand, the rabi duties were all higher than in the previous year, except on the Swat River Canal, where, as noticed in paragraph 7 above, the demand was restricted owing to temporary causes

12 The following statement shows the results of the working of the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal

State	Capital Outlay	Gross revenue, Land revenue	Working expenses	Net revenue	Percentage on Capital Outlay	Water-rates assessed	Area irrigated	Water-rates assessed per acre	Working expenses per acre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs
Patiala .	1,15,53,00	4, 0, 05	2,5[illegible],525	1,80,777	1 56	7,80,329	2 ,0 6	3 42	1 13
Nabha .. .	12,5 ,,0	1[illegible]43	30,947	8,511	0 68	80,901	27,[illegible]	3 32	1'47
Jhind	10[illegible]9 ,0	2 ,51	26,505	1,010	0 09	71,696	21,[illegible]	3 39	1'25
Total, 1895-96	1,[illegible],00,46	5, 5,[illegible]	3, 4,980	1,90,798	1 37	9,[illegible]2,015	27[illegible],26[illegible]	3 41	1 18
Total, 1894-95 .	1,38,9[illegible],10	4,00,[illegible]30	[illegible],2[illegible],558	1,73,972	1 25	390,760	1 [illegible]	3 47	2'89

The area irrigated amounted to 276,268 acres, and shows a very satisfactory increase of 51,828 acres as compared with the previous record of 1891-92.

The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at 66¾ lakhs of rupees, giving an average rate of Rs 24 per acre.

13 The operations of the year in Native States have been highly satisfactory. The total area irrigated on the Patiala Branches of the Sirhind Canal referred to in paragraph 12 amounted to 75 per cent. of the full normal area deduced from that attained on the British Branches.

This percentage, although not as high as may be ultimately attained, is much above that of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 when it stood at 58 only, and has only been exceeded in 1893-94 when the area on the British Branches was abnormally low.

On the Patiala Section of the Sirsa Branch, the area irrigated was in excess of the project forecasts and of the share nominally due to the State, while the profit to the Darbar on collections amounted to 5 34 per cent. on the Capital cost, and the assessments of the year indicate a profit of 10 88 per cent. On the old Western Jumna Canal, the Jhind irrigation amounted to 69,216 acres which is the highest area on record and exceeds by 9,216 acres, the maximum contemplated when the Jhind Rajbahas were constructed.

14. The working expenses of the several canals are shown in the following table.

Canals	1895-96					1894-95.
	Works.	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Indirect charges	Total	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Major Works						
35—Protective Irrigation Works—						
Swat River Canal ...	27,294	40,027	24,307	5,604	97,232	90,549
49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	4,15,780	3,39 518	10,535	46,133	8,01,966	7,00,604
Bari Doab Canal .	3,33,878	2,97 012	4 389	41,726	6 77,005	6,45,762
Sirhind Canal (British portion)	3,01,694	3 01 631	5 102	42 456	6,50,883	5,90,748
Chenab Canal .	2,06,146	1 89,806	3,271	26 573	4,25,098	4,59,656
Lower Sohag and Para Canal .	35,386	20,142	1	3,660	65 189	70,432
Sidhnai Canal ...	75 917	38,355	2,519	5,370	1,22,20	91,758
Total Major Works ..	13,95,315	12,22,493	50,144	1,71,522	28 40,474	26,50,549
Per acre irrigated			..		1 12	1'55
Minor Works.						
43—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Upper Sutlej Canals	93,860	60,527	208	8,536	1,63,140	1,49,635
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals .	3 40,003	85,974	1,821	11 519	4 39,317	4,52,808
Indus Canals	1,30,336	81,685	1,291	11,493	2,24,805	2,11,030
Shahpur Canals	29,186	25,515	239	4 254	59,194	49,971
Works of which Capital Accounts are not kept—						
Muzaffargarh Canal .	1,49,338	63,582	2,771	9,008	2,24,699	2,58,570
Shahpur (Provincial) Canal	16,020	11,409	73	1,864	29,366	35,309
Total Minor Works ..	7,58 752	3,28,692	6,403	46,694	11,40,541	11,58,223
Per acre irrigated .	.	...	...	..	1 21	1'19

15. There was an increase of Rs. 1,89,925 in the working expenses on the Major Works which in paragraph 6 of the Resolution by the Local Government is explained to be due to abnormally high expenditure on the Western Jumna and Sidhnai Canals and to an increase in the expenditure on the Sirhind Canal.

Owing to the large area irrigated, the rate per acre has fallen to Rs. 1·12 as compared with Rs. 1·55 in 1894-95.

On the Minor Works, there was a decrease in working expenses of Rs. 17,682; but as the area irrigated was less, the rate per acre is Rs. 1 21 as against Rs. 1·19 in the previous year.

The working expenses on Major and Minor Works together amounted to 45·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realized.

16. The following is a statement of the establishment charges for all the canals in the province.

	Revenue management	Maintenance	Total.	Percentage
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	1,01,839	1,00,900	2,02,739	13 07
Executive	8,19,416	3,47,025	11,66,441	75·20
Medical	...	16,119	16,119	1·04
Collection	1 64,307	...	1,64,307	10 59
Navigation	1,579	.	1,579	0 10
Total ...	10,87,141	4,64,044	15,51,185	100·00

The cost of revenue management amounted to 12·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realized.

17 The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue Accounts

Western Jumna Canal—Additions and improvements to buildings, bridges and falls on certain Branches and Rajbahas.

Bari Doab Canal—Remodelling Fatehnangal Rajbaha and constructing a Minor therefrom, additions and improvements to buildings.

Sirhind Canal—Supplying gates and lifting gear for certain Rajbaha and Minor heads, improvements to drainages and Rajbahas.

Chenab Canal.—Construction of silting reaches on the Rakh Branch, widening Marh Escape, improvements and alterations to buildings.

Lower Sohag and Para Canal—Constructing the Faridpur Minor.

Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.—Excavating two diversion cuts on Khanwah Canal, constructing needle weirs and permanent outlets on certain Rajbahas.

Indus Inundation Canals.—Constructing Dhundi regulator, improvements and extensions of reclamation bunds, combination of Shoria and Kasturi Canals and construction of Branch from Bàja Canal.

Shahpur (Imperial) Inundation Canals.—Construction of a new head and improvements to the Sahiwal Canal and widening first six miles of the Western Station Canal.

Shahpur (Provincial) Inundation Canals.—Constructing three stop-dams and erecting boundary pillars

18. The navigation receipts and charges are shown below

	Receipts Rs	Charges. Rs
Western Jumna Canal	79,927	7,354
Sirhind Canal (including Native States Branches) ...	7,742	13,904
Total	87,669	21,258

The increase in the receipts on the Western Jumna Canal is attributed mainly to an increase in the rafting dues The maintenance charges on this canal are somewhat less than formerly

On the Sirhind Canal, the receipts were slightly greater than in the previous year, but the maintenance charges were also Rs 4,224 greater, as more repairs were found necessary The net profit on navigation operations was Rs. 66,411 as against Rs 53,976 in 1894-95.

19 The receipts on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 1,92,658 as against Rs 1,67,924 in the previous years.

20. The value of statute labour and the sums contributed from the Fine Funds on the Muzaffargarh and Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals were as follows

	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals Rs	Muzaffar-garh Canals Rs
Value of statute labour	2,02,706	1,07,427
Contributions from Fine Fund ...	1,15,081	27,127
Fines inflicted	75 698	26,876
Credit balance at close of year ...	1,05,577	20,494

The attendance of statute labour was as follows.

	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	Muzaffar-garh Canals
Called out	674,072	481,093
Present	514,231	418,040
Absent with sanction	26,317	11,669
Absent without sanction	133,524	51,999
Percentage of absentees	19 8	10 8

The percentage of absentees on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals was 19·8 as against 22 85 in 1894-95, a satisfactory decrease.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals, the percentage of absentees (10 8) was greater than that of the previous year (9 7). The increase is attributed partly to sickness in the district and partly to closer supervision and check exercised over the attendance.

21. The work of collection continues to show satisfactory results. The unrealized balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,30,605.

Including this amount and deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 3,28,697, the net demand for collection during the year was Rs. 62,46,334, of which Rs. 61,32,939 were realized, leaving at the end of the year an uncollected balance of Rs. 1,13,395.

22. The results of check measurements on the Major Works are given in Appendix II of the report. The percentages of area checked are lower than those of the previous year, but considering the much larger area irrigated are

regarded by the Local Government as satisfactory. The percentages of errors discovered are low, except in the Swat River Canal and 1st Chenab Divisions, and the matter is receiving the attention of the local authorities.

23 A distinguishing feature of the report under review which was received by the Government of India on 4th February 1897 is the additions which have been made to the diagrams which have for some years accompanied the Punjab Revenue reports

On the daily consumption diagrams lines have been laid down, shewing the growth of the recorded area month by month during each harvest and on that for the Sirhind Canal, the progress of silt deposit and scour in the main line throughout the year has been indicated It is satisfactory to note that the measures which have been taken to control the deposit have been so far successful and that even in the months of July and August it was possible to pass 6,000 cusecs down the canal, which is the estimated full supply, although during the period of intense demand in October as much as 7,400 cusecs was passed Such supplies would have been impossible in 1891-92.

The additions made to the diagrams showing areas annually irrigated since 1860-61 exhibit the financial history of each Major Work and of the Major Works of the Province as a whole, and show at a glance the growth of the gross revenue and of the working expenses, and also the Capital Outlay and arrears of interest or the accumulated surplus of net revenue over interest charges at the end of each year From these diagrams it is seen that during the period embraced there have never been any outstanding interest charges on the Major Irrigation Works of the Punjab taken as a whole At the end of 1860-61, the Capital Outlay incurred on the Western Jumna and Bari Doab Canals amounted to Rs. 1,12,97,296, but the net revenue to the end of the same year exceeded the interest charges by Rs 1,04,46,483, the result mainly of the revenue realized with a small Capital Outlay in first opening the old Western Jumna Canal which has since been gradually almost entirely reconstructed At the end of 1895-96 the Capital Outlay on the Punjab Major Works had risen to Rs 8,02,57,067, but the surplus of net revenue over interest charges to the end of the same year amounted to Rs 2,63,35,026, although the irrigated area on the Chenab Canal is at present less than one-third of that anticipated when fully developed

24. The financial results of the Punjab Canals may be summarized as follows

	Capital outlay during year	Capital outlay to end of year	Area irrigated	Return on Capital outlay.
	Rs	Rs	Acres.	
Major Works (excluding Chenab Canal)	10,65,259	6,26,35,343	2,149,409	5·56
Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	1,10,875	17,67,301	630,338	19·86
Major and Minor Works, including Chenab Canal.	38 72,369	8,20,24,368	3,149,682	5·62

As the Chenab Canal is not yet in full operation, although its revenue compares very favourably with the forecasts, it may be anticipated that when this canal is fully developed the returns from the Punjab Canals, as a whole, will be even more favourable than is indicated by the percentages noted above.

25 The principal features of the seasons under review are said to be the sudden cessation of the monsoon rains by the end of August, the deficient cold weather rainfall and the low supplies in the rivers The autumn drought occasioned a strong demand for maturing kharif and for sowing rabi, resulting in a large increase of irrigated area, though the Inundation Canals were unfavourably affected by the low supplies in the rivers.

26. The Resolution by the Local Government concludes with a cordial reference to the eminent services rendered by Mr. Higham, who held the office of Chief Engineer throughout the year, and by Colonel Jacob and Mr Preston in their respective circles, as well as by the officers of the department generally, and the Government of India concur with the Government of the Punjab in acknowledging the valuable work done throughout the year which has so greatly contributed to the excellent results brought to notice in the Report and Resolution now under review.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma, Public Works Department
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan

Ordered, further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No 201.—The following is published for general information

No. 413 R T, dated Simla, the 15th May, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Addendum to rule 22 of the rules for reporting on and investigating accidents on Indian Railways

Read—

Section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Government of India circular No 7 Ry, dated the 19th April 1895, promulgating rules for reporting and investigating accidents.

Public Works Department notification No 170, dated the 30th April 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th May 1895—the circular and the rules read above

Read also—

Government of India circular No 18 Ry, dated the 2nd November 1895, modifying rule 8 of the rules referred to in the circular read above.

Government of India notification No. 411, dated the 21st November 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd November 1895—the circular and the modification of rule 8 therewith promulgated.

OBSERVATIONS.—Rule 22 of enclosure No. 1 to the Government of India circular No. 7 Ry., dated the 19th April 1895, prescribes that Government Inspectors appointed under section 4 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, shall report *by telegraph* to the Government of India all accidents which occur in the course of working a railway, which are of the nature described under rule 2 of those rules.

2. Experience has shown that a large number of the reports so received refer to minor collisions and derailments, personal injuries received during shunting operations, accidents not directly due to defects in train working, such as trespassers run over and persons falling from, or jumping out of, trains and other occurrences of similarly small administrative importance.

The immediate report of such accidents serves no useful end, and it has accordingly been decided that their report *by telegraph* to the Government of India may be discontinued

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following addendum to rule 22 of the rules forming enclosure No. 1 to the circular No. 7 Ry., dated the 19th April 1895.

Addendum to rule 22.

After the words *"if the accident falls under rule 2 of these rules,"* add the words *"and subject to the exceptions noted below."*

Exceptions.

The following classes of accidents falling under rule 2 of these rules may,—unless in the opinion of the Government Inspector there are especial reasons for reporting them at once either by telegraph or by letter,—be reported to the Government of India in the form of a monthly return as soon as possible after the close of each month

I.—Persons run over and killed, or injured, by accidents other than accidents to trains

II.—Minor collisions, or derailments, in station yards unattended by loss of life, or grievous hurt, or serious injury to property.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Baluchistan, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma
The Chief Commissioner of Assam
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam

Ordered also that this resolution, together with the rules and forms referred to which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th May and 23rd November 1895, be further notified to railway servants, and to the public, by a copy thereof as herein modified being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station in the case of open lines, and of the Engineer in charge in the case of lines under construction.

Ordered further that this resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, for information, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*

W S S BISSET, *Colonel, R E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION TO POLICE OFFICERS OF THE RULES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AMONG JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO THE HIGH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES

No 195—208.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Examinations), under date Simla, the 15th May, 1897.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 389, dated the 25th March 1896

Letters to Local Governments and Administrations (except the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma), Nos [illegible], dated the 30th May 1896

Letters to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Nos. 265-266, dated the 30th May 1896

Letter from the Government of Madras, No 1370, dated the 22nd August 1896

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No 6817, dated the 6th October 1896.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 584-A. D, dated the 9th September 1896.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No 300-S, dated the 3rd July 1896

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 5463, dated the 13th August 1896

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No $\frac{677 \text{ P. S.}}{4317 \text{ G.}}$, dated the 18th July 1896

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No 876, dated the 27th June 1896.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 223, dated the 4th August 1896

Financial Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 372, dated the 30th December 1896

Judicial Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 4, dated the 11th February 1897

RESOLUTION.

On the 30th May 1896, the Government of India circulated a proposal which had been made to them by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh that the rules published in the Notification in the Home Department No 1, dated 2nd January 1880, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among junior members of the Indian Civil Service should, so far as they relate to the High Proficiency examination in vernacular (but not in classical) languages, be made applicable to Police Officers, subject to the restriction that Police Officers should be eligible for rewards only for passing the examination in those vernaculars which are current in the Province to which they belong In inviting the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations, the Government of India further asked that, in the event of those opinions being in favour of the proposal, they might be furnished with suggestions as to the scale on which the rewards for passing the High Proficiency examinations should be fixed

2 The replies received show that all Local Governments and Administrations are in favour of the proposal and consider that Police Officers should be eligible, on passing the High Proficiency examination, for rewards on the same scale as those admissible to members of the Indian Civil Service. Two further suggestions have been received. In the first place the Government of Bengal has

suggested that Rule VI of the Rules of 1880, which provides that the period within which candidates must present themselves for examination shall count from the date of their first arrival in India, should, in its application to Police Officers, be so modified in the case of those officers who are appointed after an examination held in this country as to make the period count from the date of appointment in India, the date of first arrival in India holding good for officers selected in England. The second proposal has been made by the Resident at Hyderabad, who has pointed out that Marathi, the vernacular of Berar, is not one of the languages mentioned in the Rules of 1880, and has suggested that it should be specially included in the rules for Police Officers.

3 The proposal thus unanimously concurred in was submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and with his approval the Governor General in Council has now decided that, subject to the modification in Rule VI suggested by the Bengal Government, the rules published in Home Department Notification No 1, dated the 2nd January 1880, shall in future, so far as they relate to the High Proficiency examination in vernacular (but not classical) languages, in the Provinces named in the margin, apply to gazetted Police Officers not being statutory natives of India, subject to the restriction that Police Officers shall be eligible for rewards only for passing the examination in those vernaculars which are current in the Province to which they belong The Government of India have further decided that, in accordance with the proposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, Police Officers in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall also be eligible, on passing the examination in Marathi by the High Proficiency standard, for a reward of the same amount (Rs 1,000) as is admissible to junior civilians on passing that examination under the rules in force in the Bombay Presidency

Bengal
North Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab
Central Provinces.
Assam
Coorg
Hyderabad

4 The Governor General in Council will be glad if the Governments of Madras and Bombay will cause similar orders to be issued in respect of gazetted Police Officers serving in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies

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ORDER —Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations (except Burma), that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce Department for information and also to the Foreign and Military Departments, that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

[TRUE EXTRACT]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Memorandum on the meteorological conditions obtaining in India and the Indian Seas antecedent to the south-west monsoon of 1897, and a tentative forecast of the general character of the south-west monsoon rainfall of 1897 in India.

The present memorandum gives a brief summary of the winter snowfall in the Himalayan area and of the more important meteorological conditions in India and the adjacent seas during the past six months and a tentative forecast of the general character of the approaching south-west monsoon (based on all the available information received up to the 15th May)

Summary of snowfall reports.

The following gives a brief resumé of the snowfall reports received up to date:

AFGHAN MOUNTAINS.

1. *Hills bordering the Dera Ismail Khan District*—Snow fell later than usual in April and was throughout heavier than during the preceding two or three winters.

2. *Kurram*—There was unusually early and heavy snow in November. The snowfall was also heavy in January There were more frequent falls in March and April on the higher ranges of the Sufed Koh, and the higher passes were on the 30th April covered with snow.

3. *Khyber District*—The snowfall of the first three months of the year is considered to be heavier than has occurred during the past five years in this district.

4. *Kabul*—There were frequent falls in January, February and March, totalling 7 feet and 3 inches The inhabitants of Kabul say that the snowfall was heavier than in the preceding three winters

5 *Chitral*—Colonel Davidson, Commanding at Chitral, writes as follows on the 9th May—"The snowfall on the Lowarai range has been tremendous this winter It snowed there two or three times last week, and it looks at present as if more might fall. The oldest inhabitants say they have never seen such snow, and I have never seen anything here like it I fancy that in the main valley of the Ashreth River, rising at the Lowarai Pass (10,500 feet high), the snow must be 30, 40, 50 and 60 feet deep, and I should not be surprised if it were in places 100 feet deep. The people about Lower Chitral say that both the cold weather rain and snowfall of 1897 have been excessive and predict a very hot summer."

KASHMIR AND PUNJAB HIMALAYAS.

1. *Murree*.—The snowfall was heavy in January and moderate in February. The following gives a comparison of the fall during the past three winters.

Station	Snowfall of the period December to April in					
	1896-97		1895-96.		1894-95	
	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches	Feet.	Inches.
Murree	10	4½	7	5	11	10
Kahuta	4	0	1	0	6	0

2. *Lahoul.*—The following gives a comparison of the total fall from the beginning of December to the end of March during the past three winters at Kailang in Lahoul

Station.	Snowfall of the period December to March in					
	1896 97		1895 96		1894 95	
	Feet.	Inches	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Kailang	15	5	8	8	11	8

The fall on the higher ranges is estimated at from 30 to 40 feet. The winter was not severe at Kailang, but on the higher mountains frequent storms appeared to rage, and the winds were exceptionally strong, judging by the clouds of driven snow which were occasionally seen The fall during the past winter is considered as somewhat less than the normal by the Lahoulis

3. *Chamba.*—The snowfall during the past winter was heavier than in the winter of 1895-96 It is considered by the natives of the district to have been barely normal on the middle elevations, but heavier than usual on the higher ranges. The season resembled to some extent the winter of 1893 94 The following gives a comparison of the total fall at five registering stations with that of the two previous winters

	Tisa, 5,000 feet		Bhandal, 5,500 feet		Chanan, 6,500 feet		Thanela, 7,000 feet		Kalatop, 8,000 feet	
	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet.	Inches
Total for period December 1896 to 15th April 1897 .	1	8½	6	0	9	2½	15	3	11	10
Total for period December 1895 to 15th April 1896	0	8	3	10	3	10	8	11	8	6
Total for period December 1894 to 15th April 1895	3	9½	9	3	?		20	7	26	8

4. *Kulu.*—The snowfall of the past winter (up to the end of April 1897) was greater than in the year 1896. Falls were more frequent in March and April, but February was much finer than usual The following gives the depth of snow at the end of April on five of the higher passes in each of the seven years 1891-97

Year	Depth of snow on 30th April									
	Rotang, 13,000 feet		Hamta, 14,500 feet		Bhubhu, 10,000 feet.		Srikand, 15,000 feet		Gargarasan, 17,000 feet.	
	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches.
1897 ..	11	0	11	0	2	0	15	0	7	0
1896 ...	16	0	9	0	0	6	8	0	1	0
1895	13	0	4	0	3	0	15	0	10	0
1894 . .	13	0	10	0	2	0	15	0	8	0
1893	13	0	11	0	5	0	30	0	25	0
1892	3	0	2	6	*Nil.*		6	0	?	
1891	10	0	?		5	0	36	0	12	0

The depth of snow on the passes is hence about the same as the mean depth at the same period of the past five years and shows clearly that there is no abnormal accumulation of snow on the higher mountains

5. *Poo (Upper Sutlej Valley)* —The snowfall up to the end of February was regarded as normal by the natives of the district.

6. *Kilba (in Bushahr)*.—The winter began late. The snowstorms were more numerous than usual, especially in January and March, and the winter is considered by the natives to have been more rigorous and prolonged than during the preceding five years. The amount of snow on the Rupin Pass (15,000 feet high) and Bulder Pass (16,000 feet high) was large on the 15th of April, and from 15 to 20 feet in depth. There were numerous local snowstorms in April, but they were all, with one exception, local. The following gives a statement of the winter precipitation at Kilba during the past five years

Station	Precipitation, in inches or rain, of the period December to March in				
	1896 97	1895-96	1894-95	1893 94	1892 93
	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kilba ..	17 59	2 47	13 78	20 98	15 89

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

1 *Almora* —The latest information for this district is for the month of February. The following gives a comparative statement of the observed snowfall on three high passes in this district for the past four winters

Period	Fall on Pindari and Pankua Peaks		Fall on Ralum-dhura and Uta dhura Passes		Fall on Malla Byans, Chand ins and Dharma	
	Feet	Inches.	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches.
Total fall up to 15th February 1897 ..	26	0	53	6	11	6
Ditto ditto 1896 ...	14	0	32	0	9	6
Ditto ditto 1895 ...	29	8	71	3	18	3
Ditto ditto 1894	33	3	57	3	33	6

The fall during the past winter is probably about the average and considerably heavier than in the winter of 1895-96

2 *Garhwal.*—The information for this district comes down to the end of February. It is stated that in the northern parts of the district the snowfalls were more frequent, but not so heavy as in the previous winter In the southern part of the district the falls were neither frequent nor heavy. The snowfall was hence regarded as less than the normal.

SIKKIM AND ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

The winter began earlier than usual, but the total snowfall is stated in the two reports received about a month ago not to be above the normal. A report received today (15th May) from the Assistant Political Officer, Sadiya, states that the snowfall on the neighbouring Himalayas was heavier than for some years past There were two heavy falls—one early in the cold season and the second unusually late in the middle of March

Summary.—The data show clearly that the snowfall over the whole of the Western Himalayas (and probably the Eastern Himalayas also) has not been excessive, except in Chitral and the neighbouring mountain districts to the north and north-west of the Punjab The winter was somewhat more severe than usual in March and April, and hence prolonged slightly beyond its normal date. The fall was apparently well distributed over the whole area, and the snow accumulation at the end of April was probably normal (or very slightly greater than usual). It was hence of such a character as not to impress any marked conditions upon the pressure distribution, temperature and air movement in Northern India unfavourable to the early or full extension of the monsoon currents in their progress northwards from the Equator

Meteorological conditions in India during the past six months — The south-west monsoon in 1896 was fairly steady during the months of July and August, but was weaker than usual It withdrew abnormally early from the whole of Northern and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula. The south-west monsoon rains ceased in North-Western India a month earlier than usual, and in Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Berar, North Madras and the Deccan from six to seven weeks earlier than usual Southern India received normal to abundant rain in October and November and the first half of December. Unusually dry and fine weather prevailed generally during this period in Northern and Central India

November was slightly more disturbed than usual in Upper India, and the mountains to the north-west and north of the Punjab received an early and heavy fall of snow during the first week of the month

December was a very quiet month in Northern India, and little snow fell on the hills during that month

January was somewhat more disturbed than usual A succession of storms crossed Northern India. They gave moderately heavy snow on the Western Himalayas, and rain, chiefly in Upper India, which received more than its normal fall.

February was drier and less disturbed than usual in North-Western India. Disturbances of the hot weather type in North-Eastern India gave moderate rain (considerably in excess of the small normal fall of the month) to South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, South-West Bengal, Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

March was, on the other hand, more unsettled and stormy than usual, and a succession of storms of the cold-weather type crossed Northern India Two of these storms (*viz*., from the 20th to the 25th and the 27th to the 30th) gave very heavy and general snow on the Western Himalayas and general rain over the greater part of Northern India. The rainfall was normal in the Punjab and in moderate to large excess in North-Eastern India, but was scanty in the North-Western Provinces and practically *nil* in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces.

April was, on the whole, more disturbed than usual. The disturbances were chiefly of the hot weather type, giving rise to local duststorms and thunderstorms There were frequent snow showers in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, but only one storm, *viz*., from the 11th to the 15th, gave general snow in that area. The rainfall of the month was in considerable to large defect in Assam and in North and East Bengal and in moderate defect in Burma relatively to the normal. Elsewhere it was generally above the small normal of the period, more especially in Malabar and South India.

May.—The first fortnight of May has been unusually free from disturbance and the weather has hence been abnormally hot and dry Temperature has been above the normal over the whole area, except the most northerly districts of the Punjab, where the low temperature is apparently a local effect due to the heavy snow in the neighbouring hills in North-East Afghanistan and Chitral. The rainfall was below the normal in Southern India and more especially in Malabar, but was above it in Lower Burma, due to a diffused cyclonic storm which passed into Burma from the Andaman Sea on the 14th.

Pressure was, on the mean of the period, in considerable defect in India, to a larger extent than in January, February and March The local pressure conditions were similar to those of April, the deficiency in Burma being slightly more marked, and the excess in North Bombay greater, whilst that in the Punjab was smaller. The pressure conditions are hence still unfavourable for Upper India, but to a slightly less extent than at the end of April and their importance will depend chiefly upon the strength of the monsoon.

The preceding discussion has indicated that the cold-weather months of December, January and February were on the whole finer than usual, and the first two months of the hot weather, March and April, somewhat more disturbed than usual. Cold-weather conditions obtained longer than usual in March and in fact during the greater part of that month Normal hot weather conditions set in before the end of the month and have held very steadily since. It will thus be seen that the weather conditions in India are in general agreement with the inferences drawn above respecting the winter snowfall in the Himalayan area. This is shown clearly by the temperature variations from the normal for the months of January to April and for the first-half of May—

Province	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE					
	January.	February	March	April	First half of May	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Punjab	−0·3	+1·3	−1·6	−1·7	+1·5	−0·2
Rajputana	−0·4	+0·8	−1·7	−1·5	+3·1	+0·1
North-Western Provinces	+1·5	+1·6	−0·5	+0·2	+3·2	+1·2
Bihar	+2·0	+2·2	−1·1	+0·7	+2·4	+1·2
Chota Nagpur	+3·1	+2·3	0·9	−0·1	+1·4	+1·2
Bengal	+1·9	+2·5	−0·1	+0·9	+2·5	+1·5
Central India	+1·2	+2·0	−0·7	+0·8	+2·6	+1·2
Central Provinces	+3·5	+3·4	−0·5	+0·9	+1·2	+1·7
Bombay	+2·2	+1·5	−0·2	+0·9	+1·5	+1·2
Madras	+2·6	+3·9	+1·7	+0·6	+1·8	+2·1
Burma	+2·3	+2·8	+0·8	+1·7	−0·3	+1·5

The data show that temperature has been persistently in excess during the whole period in Burma and the Peninsula. It was normal or in excess over Northern and Central India in January and February. The disturbed weather of March reduced temperature below the normal to a moderate extent over the whole of that area In April temperature increased more rapidly than usual, and was again above the normal over the whole of Northern and Central India, with the exception of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Baluchistan. In the first-half of May it was in general and moderately large excess over nearly the whole of India. These facts hence indicate that the influence of the late snowfall in March was not large, and that it passed away from the whole area in April and the first-half of May Hot weather conditions obtain at the present time in a more intensified form than usual.

Pressure was in general defect in the first three months of the year, but was in moderate excess in April—a result probably of the disturbed and cool weather of March. The local pressure conditions, as measured by the pressure anomalies, were small and insignificant during the first three months of the year. In April the pressure anomalies were larger and important, and if persistent will contribute to modify the extension of the monsoon currents. The chief features in April, as shown by the data of the table below, were—

(1) moderate to considerable local excess of pressure in Upper India ;

(2) moderate to considerable local deficiency in Southern India, Lower Burma and probably the southern half of the Bay.

Province	Mean 8 A M pressure anomaly in					Mean of period.
	January.	February	March.	April.	First-half of May	
	"	"	"	"	"	"
Punjab	+ 002	+·006	—·021	+ 035	+ 008	+·006
Rajputana ...	+·004	+ 012	— 005	+ 016	+·012	+ 008
North-Western Provinces	—·003	+ 003	— 009	+ 012	—·012	—·002
Bihar	— 008	—·002	— 003	+·008	—·016	—·004
Chota Nagpur ...	+·008	+·007	—·009	+ 014	+ 005	+·005
Bengal	— 009	— 006	+ 003	—·004	—·020	— 007
Central India	+·010	+ 004	+ 002	+·015	+·007	+·008
Central Provinces ...	— 002	— 012	+ 005	+ 004	+ 014	+ 002
Bombay .	+·004	+ 010	+ 011	— 018	+·029	+·007
Madras	+ 003	— 012	— 004	— 012	— 002	— 005
Burma ...	—·009	+ 004	+·009	— 023	—·021	— 008

The variations from the normal of the humidity conditions and of the rainfall of the period agree fully with the above and further confirm the general inferences as to the meteorological conditions obtaining at present in India.

The conclusions from the preceding data are as follows :

(1) The winter snowfall was about normal or in slight excess in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas and probably also in the Baluch mountains It was locally in large excess in Chitral and North-East Afghanistan

(2) The winter closed later than usual, and there was a large fall of snow in the last fortnight of March, which exercised a considerable influence on the temperature and pressure in Northern India in March and April

(3) The snowfall conditions, at the present time (on the 15th May) if not distinctly favourable, are not unfavourable to the advance of a strong and early monsoon.

(4) The pressure conditions obtaining in India in April and the first-half of May were favourable over the whole of India, except in Upper India, where they were of such a character as, if persistent up to the setting in of the monsoon, to divert the current from Upper India, and to determine it more largely to the Peninsula, North-Eastern India, and perhaps Burma. Hence conditions are at present somewhat unfavourable in Upper India.

General conditions in the Indian monsoon area and Indian Ocean.—The past five years, 1892-96, have been characterised by a cyclical variation of rainfall more prolonged in its period and of larger amount than has probably occurred during the present century. The following shows the variations of the mean annual rainfall of India, year by year, from 1876 to 1896:

Year.	Rainfall variation from normal.	Percentage variation from normal.
	Inches.	
1876	—4·49	—11
1877	—4·28	—11
1878	+6 34	+15
1879	+1 69	+ 4
1880	—1 56	— 4
1881	+0 10	0
1882	+2 64	+ 6
1883	—0·12	0
1884	+1 73	+ 4
1885	+1 05	+ 3
1886	+3 02	+ 7
1887	+2·42	+ 6
1888	—1 54	— 4
1889	+2·41	+ 6
1890	+0·68	+ 1
1891	—3 54	— 9
1892	+5·09	+12
1893	+9·07	+22
1894	+6·47	+16
1895	—2 90	— 7
1896	—4 83	—12

The large deficiency in the years 1876 and 1877 was due to drought in the former year over the greater part of the Peninsula and in the second year to drought in North-Western India (more especially the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana). From 1878 to 1891 the variations were comparatively small in amount, and the chief factors determining the strength of the monsoon and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall were the local conditions obtaining in India, of which an important one was the amount and period of the winter snowfall. The excessive snowfall of the winter of 1890-91 preceded and was undoubtedly the chief cause in producing the local drought and scarcity in Rajputana in 1891-1892 initiated a period of large annual variations in the rainfall of India. These variations cannot be explained by the local conditions in India and are

apparently due to larger and more widely spread conditions obtaining almost certainly over the whole Indian monsoon area and the Indian Ocean and perhaps over a much larger area. The available data indicate that there has been a variation of equal period in the strength of the south-east trades, the phases of which were either simultaneous with or slightly antecedent in their occurrence to the corresponding phases of the rainfall in India. Theory indicates that any large and persistent variation in the strength of the south-east trades would be reproduced in the strength of the south-west monsoon. The variations in the strength of the south-east trades have been a potent and probably the chief or primary factor in determining the strength of the south-west monsoon in India during the past five years. It is hence desirable to ascertain the strength of the south-east trades during the past three or four months, as the most important indication, at the present time, of the probable strength of the approaching monsoon. The following is a summary of the information received up to the present time, partly by telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mauritius, and Cape Town and partly from the logs of ships, regarding this important factor.

Seychelles.—The telegrams received from this station between the 1st and 15th show that conditions were slightly unfavourable at the commencement of the month, but that they have improved and were normal on the 12th and 13th and two following days. They also indicate that steady trade winds are blowing to the south and south-west of that station. A ship which arrived on the 15th states that she encountered a cyclonic storm in the Indian Ocean during the previous week.

Zanzibar.—The rainfall in March and April was unusually heavy, and 55 per cent. above the normal of period. Steady southerly and moderately strong southerly winds prevailed throughout April. The rains ceased in the first week of May, and weather is now drier and finer than usual with fairly strong winds.

Mauritius.—From January to April pressure was slightly (·007") below the normal and the wind velocity one mile per hour above it on the average of the period The chief feature of the weather has been a severe drought from September 1896 to the present time, during which period the rainfall has been 15 inches, or 52 per cent. below normal. Two cyclones and two gales (about the normal number) have occurred in the Indian Ocean during the past five months. A telegram received from Mauritius on the 15th states that the drought continues and that winds are more southerly than usual and slightly stronger than the average. The barometer fell ·22 inch below the normal between the 29th April and the 1st of May and again by the same amount on the 13th and 14th due to distant disturbances in the Indian Ocean.

South Australia.—The Government Astronomer writing on the 7th April says—" The drought here has only partially broken up."

Cape Colony.—Mr. Hutchins, who pointed out in April 1896 the strong probability of a weak monsoon and the consequent partial failure of the rains in India from the absence of strength in the south-east trades in South Africa at that time, has telegraphed the following information respecting the strength of the trades during the past four months:

" The wind strength of the south-east trades was in excess of the normal up to the first or second week of January. Thence to the middle of April the trades were below normal but stronger than in the same months last year. From the middle of April to date (7th May) the trades have been steady and above the normal increasing to gales on the 3rd, 4th and 5th and giving heavy rains along the south-east coast and disastrous floods at Port Elizabeth. The rainfall of the Cape Peninsula and coast districts has been this year light and normal. The south-east trades rainfall was abundant up to Christmas, since which it has been irregular, deficient over considerable areas and in excess in others. There was continued heavy rain during January in the eastern districts of the Orange Free State. The character of the rainfall in South Africa during the past four months appears to me indicative of renewed strength in the south-east trades."

Summary and Inferences.—The above gives the whole of the available information throwing light on the probable strength of the south-east trades at

the present time. The data extracted from the logs of vessels entering the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are too scanty to be of any value, but are on the whole in favour of south-east trades of at least normal strength. The preceding information appears to indicate that conditions continue somewhat abnormal in the South-East Trades Region, and that South Africa, parts of Australia, and Mauritius as well as India have suffered during the past year more or less severely from scanty rainfall and drought. These conditions are, however, so far as can be judged from the information received, passing away, and it is probable that the south-east trades are now little, if at all, below their normal strength. It is hence also probable that the south-west monsoon will be of about normal strength.

An examination of the rainfall variations at Zanzibar and Mauritius in comparison with the corresponding variations in India, indicates that the approaching monsoon rainfall will, as a whole, probably be in slight to moderate excess.

A comparison of the meteorology of India during the present year with the past 20 years indicates that there is only one year (*viz.*, 1890) with which the present (up to 15th May) bears a considerable resemblance. The years 1878, 1888 and 1892 have been suggested as possibly years of similar conditions in India. The resemblances are very slight, and the antecedent conditions of the cold and hot weathers in those years differ largely from those of the present year. The rains of the year 1890 were favourable over the whole of India with the exception of a part of Upper India. This comparison hence slightly increases the probability of a normal monsoon.

The information given above indicates that it is *very probable* the south-west monsoon will not be much below its normal strength and *probable* it will be normal, or slightly stronger, than usual. It is hence most probable that it will be of normal strength.

Conditions are at present favourable in North-Eastern and Central India and the greater part of the Peninsula, and those areas will hence, on the supposition of a monsoon of normal strength, receive at least normal rain.

On the other hand, conditions are slightly unfavourable in Upper India, and if the monsoon be not above its normal strength, it is probable that the rainfall will be more or less in defect in the greater part of the Punjab, West Rajputana and perhaps Kathiawar and Gujarat.

So far as can be at present judged, the monsoon should commence on the West Coast and also in Bengal about the normal dates in the first and third weeks of June, respectively.

It should be carefully borne in mind that these conclusions are tentative. The memorandum gives a summary of the information bearing on the probable strength of the monsoon obtained by the Department, and the chief conclusions that can be drawn in the present state of our knowledge. May is, it should however be remembered, a month of large and rapid meteorological changes in India, due to the intensity of the thermal actions, and it is hence possible, although not probable, that the actions of the next fortnight or three weeks may considerably modify the local conditions in India, and hence affect considerably the estimate of the probable character and distribution of the rainfall in India during the next four months.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *15th May 1897.* *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 15th, 1897.

During nearly the whole of the week under review and over nearly the whole of the Indian region ordinary hot weather conditions have prevailed. Pressure has been steadily low over North-West India or the Gangetic Plain and high over the west and south of the Peninsula. Steepish gradients have on most occasions existed, and the westerly and north-westerly winds have been strong and dry. Over the Bay area and the surrounding districts the winds have been southerly and fairly strong, and these winds have occasioned showers over parts of Bengal and of Assam. In Burma the weather has been more unsettled and rainy than in other parts of the Indian area. On the morning of the 12th the wind there had shifted to north, with a falling barometer and some rain, and a small depression, which had apparently formed near the Andamans, subsequently advanced into Deltaic Burma, giving heavy rain to a large part of the Eastern Peninsula, and strong winds to some stations. This heavy rainfall occasioned a large and rapid reduction of temperature over Burma, where, on the last two days of the week, the mean temperature was between 3° and 13° below the normal average. In other parts of the Indian region, where dry westerly winds prevailed, the heat has been almost everywhere excessive. This was particularly the case on the 12th, on which day the mean temperature exceeded the normal in all provinces, and for the whole country was 3½° higher than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, May 9th.*—The pressure changes had been slight, and readings remained low in North Bihar and high in the south-west of the Peninsula and in Tenasserim. The winds were northerly in parts of the Punjab and southerly to south-easterly in Burma, but in nearly all other places the directions varied between north-west and south-west. The force was strong over North Bombay, Rajputana and the central parts of the country. The temperature had fallen fast over the Gangetic Plain. The heat was less than usual over North-West India and over Tenasserim, but was excessive in most other places. The abnormal excess was very large in West Bengal. There had been heavy rain in Lower Burma and scattered showers in Upper Burma and North-East India, while a thunderstorm had given local heavy rain to Calicut

Monday, May 10th.—Pressure had fallen in North-West and risen in North-East India. The area of lowest pressure had been transferred westward to the submontane districts of the Punjab, but in other respects pressure conditions were little changed. Westerly and north-westerly winds prevailed generally, except over the Bay area, where the directions were generally southerly. The mean temperature had risen in the north-west, and was now generally excessive, except in Lower Burma. The abnormal excess was again very large in Bengal. Rain had fallen generally in Lower Burma and Assam, and a few scattered showers were reported from Upper Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, May 11th.—There had been no important alteration in the distribution of pressure. Readings were lowest over the Gangetic Plain, high in Assam and highest in Malabar. Some easterly winds had appeared in the North Gangetic Plain, but in other respects the winds were little altered. The mean temperature was generally excessive, except over Lower Burma, Assam and the North Punjab, the area of greatest excess being still reported from Bengal. Showers had been received over parts of North-East India

Wednesday, May 12th —The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over North-West India, but there were no other large changes, though the decrease in Lower Burma was important. A slight depression was apparently forming over the south-east of the Bay, and the wind had drawn into north in Deltaic Burma. Elsewhere the winds were unchanged The heat was less than usual over Lower Burma, the Assam Valley and the Bombay coast districts, but was excessive elsewhere. The hottest area relatively to the normal was West Bengal. Rain had fallen fairly generally over Lower Burma, Assam and North Bengal, and a few showers had been received over the North-West Himalayas and the Peninsula.

Thursday, May 13th —Pressure had increased, except in Burma. A small diffused depression had appeared over Lower Burma and a slight high pressure area over the Punjab, but these were the only important alterations in the distribution. The wind was strong from north-west at Diamond Island Temperature had decreased, but was still above the normal, except over North Bengal, Lower Burma, South Madras and a part of the Punjab and of North Bombay Moderate rain had been received over Lower Burma, and dust and thunder storms had given moderate showers to Bihar and the east of the North-West Provinces

Friday, May 14th —The barometer had fallen briskly in Lower Burma, and the depression there had become slightly deeper. The barometer had also fallen briskly over the central parts of the Peninsula. The easterly current up the Gangetic Plain was more marked than on the two preceding days, and the cyclonic winds in Lower Burma were stronger, but elsewhere there was not much change. The temperature changes had been irregular, except in Burma, where a rapid fall had taken place. The heat was less than the normal in the same districts as on the preceding day Heavyish general rain had been received in Burma, and showers in parts of North-East India

Saturday, May 5th.—Pressure had increased rapidly in Lower Burma, and the depression noticed there had filled up, but in other places there had been no important change. Readings were low over the Gangetic Plain and high in Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim The winds remained easterly in the North Gangetic Plain and were northerly on the Burma Coast, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Temperature had on the whole risen, but the heat was still in large defect in Burma and in slight defect in the other regions mentioned on the 13th. Rain had again fallen heavily in Burma, and a few showers had been received over North-East India and the south of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Over Bengal, the whole of the interior of India and the greater part of the Peninsula the heat, during the week under review, has been steadily excessive. In Burma there occurred a rapid fall of temperature after the

middle of the week, due to the heavy rainfall described above, while in parts of the Punjab, of the Bombay coast districts and of South Madras the temperature was unsteady during the week, and the heat was occasionally less than usual. The hottest area relatively to the normal for the whole week was Bengal, where, particularly at the commencement of the week, the heat was very great.

The following table gives temperature data for the week:

Province.	May 1897							Mean variation of week.
	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma . .	+1·6	—1·7	+1·2	+0·1	—0·1	—5·1	—5·7	—1·4
Bengal and Assam	+6·0	+6·2	+5·1	+4·2	+3·4	+2·3	+4·2	+4·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	+1·0	+2·8	+4·8	+5·9	+4·2	+3·9	+4·3	+3·8
Punjab	—2·4	+1·4	+0·9	+4·8	+0·9	+0·9	+1·8	+1·2
Bombay . . .	+1·5	+1·4	+1·6	+1·6	+1·6	+1·0	+3·0	+1·7
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·8	+1·4	+2·1	+3·1	+3·9	+3·9	+4·2	+2·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·2	+1·5	+2·2	+2·4	+3·2	+2·1	+3·2	+2·3
Sind and Rajputana .	—0·9	+2·3	+4·0	+6·0	+3·3	+6·0	+5·3	+3·7
Madras . .	+2·9	+3·3	+4·0	+2·8	+2·6	+3·2	+4·0	+3·3
Mean for whole of India .	+1·4	+2·1	+2·9	+3·4	+2·6	+2·0	+2·7	+2·4

The mean temperature for the whole country for the whole week was 2½° above the normal. The hottest day relatively to the average was the 12th, when the mean temperature of all the provinces of India was excessive, and when the excess over the North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana amounted to about 6°. The fall of temperature in Burma at the close of the week is very strongly marked

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

May	9th	114°·2	at Khammamet.
„	10th . .	114°·2	„ Jacobabad.
„	11th . . .	116°·4	„ „
„	12th . .	117°·1	„ „
„	13th . .	116°·6	„ „
„	14th . .	116°·1	„ „
„	15th	115°·6	„ „

The above shows that the hottest area in India is now established in Upper Sind as is normally the case at this season.

Rain.—The principal feature in the rainfall returns of the week under review is the heavy fall over the extreme east and north-east, including Burma and Assam. This heavy fall was apparently connected with the advance of monsoon winds along the Malay Coast and so northward into Tenasserim and Burma, and with the small diffused storm which entered Lower Burma on the 13th. This small storm was accompanied with high winds and heavy rain—more particularly over Deltaic Burma In other parts of the Indian region, *i.e.*, outside Burma and Assam, the rain which has occurred has accompanied or followed thunder and

dust storms, and almost everywhere this storm rainfall has been lighter and more scattered than is usually the case at this season of the year. In Burma most of the rain fell during the second-half of the week, that is to say, after the appearance of the small storm noticed above; while, on the contrary, in Assam the rainfall occurred mainly during the first-half of the week, and was hence mainly connected with the advance of monsoon winds In other parts of the Indian region what little rain was received fell at different times during the week, and was not connected with any particular disturbed period.

The rainfall table at the close shows that rain in effective amount was received in twenty-four of the rainfall divisions, which was a somewhat smaller number than that reported last week. The area of effective rainfall included—all the Burma divisions, all the Assam divisions, the east, north, central and hill divisions of Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east submontane division of the North-West Provinces, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Mysore and the East Coast (North, Central and South). In all the remaining divisions of India rain was either altogether wanting or was received in such small amounts as to be quite unimportant. The rainfall of the week was heaviest—5·16 inches in Deltaic Burma, followed by 4·49 inches in Central Burma, by 4·37 inches in Arakan and by 4·29 inches in Tenasserim The rain was in excess of the normal by important amounts in Burma only, but in this region the excess ranged from two and a half to four inches. In nearly all other parts of the Indian region the amount received was less than the average. In the case of East Bengal the deficiency was as much as two inches, Deltaic Bengal of one and a half inches and Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa and Coorg of about one inch. Elsewhere the deficiencies were generally small, as the anticipated rainfall during the week under review is also small.

The three concluding columns of the table which give the total actual and normal rainfall for the period, February 28th to May 15th, show that there has been a moderate to large seasonal excess over Burma, the greater part of Bengal (except East and Deltaic Bengal and Hills), the North Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces and part of the east and south of the Peninsula. Elsewhere the rainfall has been normal or in defect. The principal cases of deficiency are—Cachar, East Bengal, the Bengal Hills, the Gangetic Plain, the south and south-east of the Punjab, Bombay and the central parts of India and of the Peninsula.

The following are the principal large totals during the week under review:

Burma	Pegu	8·29 inches
	Prome	7 54 ,,
	Magwe	2 56 ,,
	Sandoway	7 07 ,,
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	14 38 ,,
	Patidarang (Kamrup)	5·10 ,,
Bengal	Alipur (Jalpaiguri)	4·56 ,,
Madras	Yercand (Salem)	4 07 ,,
	Palur (North Arcot)	3 21 ,,
	Kulitalai (Trichinopoly)	3·31 ,,

PROVINCE		DIVISION	Rainfall data for week ending May 15th, 1897			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 15th, 1897.		
			Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 15th.	Excess or defect (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
			Inches	*Inches.*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1	Tenasserim	4 29	1 66	+ 2 63	14 46	6·65	+ 117
	2	Lower Burma Deltaic	5 16	1 10	+ 4 06	9 00	3 07	+ 193
	3	Central do	4 49	0 54	+ 3 95	7 21	1 89	+ 280
	4	Upper do	0 90	?	?	2 19	?	?
	5	Arakan	4 37	1 97	+ 2 40	7 35	5 22	+ 41
Bengal and Assam	6	Eastern Bengal	0 29	2 47	— 2·18	6 87	11 33	— 39
	7	Assam Surma	3 45	4 33	— 0 88	21 75	30 96	— 30
	8	Do Hills	3 96	3 95	+ 0 01	17 38	20·96	— 17
	9	Do Brahmaputra	2 02	2·56	— 0·54	13 00	16 03	— 19
	10	Deltaic Bengal	0 07	1 68	— 1 61	6 52	7 51	— 13
	11	Central do	0 31	1 22	— 0 91	5 97	4 60	+ 30
	12	North do	1 84	1 76	+ 0 08	9 00	7 95	+ 13
	13	Bengal Hills	0 96	1 94	— 0 98	6 96	10 40	— 33
	14	Orissa	0 11	1 15	— 1 04	7 09	4 22	+ 68
	15	Chota Nagpur	0 20	0 68	— 0 48	3 61	2 51	+ 44
	16	South Bihar	0 18	0 37	— 0 19	1 85	1 22	+ 52
	17	North do	0 64	0 83	— 0 19	3 81	2·60	+ 47
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18	N-W P East	0	0 21	— 0 21	0·74	0·62	+ 19
	19	South Oudh	0 01	0 18	— 0 17	0 28	0 67	— 58
	20	North do	0 02	0 31	— 0 29	0 80	0·99	— 10
	21	N-W P Central	0 01	0 14	— 0 13	0 05	0·56	— 91
	22	Do West	0	0 13	— 0 13	0 15	0·80	— 81
	23	Do East Submontane	0 16	0 38	— 0 22	0 81	1 05	— 23
	24	Do West do	0	0 24	— 0 24	0 81	1 61	— 50
	25	Do Hills	0 05	0 70	— 0 65	3 72	4 91	— 24
Punjab	26	South-East Punjab	0	0 15	— 0 15	0 22	0·98	— 78
	27	South do	0	0 12	— 0 12	0 65	1 07	— 39
	28	Central do	0	0 23	— 0 23	2 03	2·11	— 4
	29	Punjab Submontane	0	0 18	— 0 18	1 90	2 05	— 7
	30	Do Hills	0	0 48	— 0 48	5 83	5 22	+ 12
	31	North Punjab	0	0 41	— 0 41	7 73	5 10	+ 52
	32	West do	0	0 12	— 0 12	1 32	1 19	+ 11
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33	Malabar	0 42	0 73	— 0·31	5 69	5·29	+ 8
	34	Madras South-Central	1 15	0 76	+ 0 39	5 28	4 57	+ 16
	35	Coorg	0 03	1 30	— 1 27	2 34	5 47	— 57
	36	My-ore	0 17	0 58	— 0 41	1 93	2 70	— 29
	37	Konkan	0	0 12	— 0 12	0	0 43	— 100
	38	Bombay Deccan	0	0 23	— 0 23	1 43	1 38	+ 4
	39	Hyderabad North	...			...		...
	40	Khandesh	0	0 13	— 0 13	0·17	0 32	— 47
Central Provinces and Berar	41	Berar	0	0 06	— 0 06	0·19	0 56	— 66
	42	Central Provinces West	0	0 15	— 0 15	0 55	0 72	— 24
	43	Do do Central	0 01	0·12	— 0 11	0 68	1·00	— 32
	44	Do do. East	0	0 25	— 0 25	4 55	1·59	+ 186
Bombay (North)	45	Gujarat	0	0 04	— 0 04	0	0 05	— 100
	46	Kathiawar	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 28	— 100
	47	Sind	0	0 01	— 0 01	0 34	0 36	— 6
	48.	Baluchistan Hills	0	0 15	— 0 15	3 65	3 73	— 2
Rajputana and Central India	49	Central India East	0 02	0 04	— 0 02	0 20	0 33	— 39
	50	Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0 10	— 0 10	0 04	0 39	— 90
	51	West Rajputana	0	0·12	— 0 12	0 23	0·47	— 51
Madras	52	East Coast North	0 26	0 44	— 0 18	3 33	1·79	+ 86
	52-A	Do do (*a*)	0 30	0 45	— 0 15	4 55	2 68	+ 70
	53	Hyderabad South	0	0 29	— 0 29	1 00	1 61	— 38
	54	Madras Central	0 03	0 40	— 0 37	1 04	1 27	— 18
	55	East Coast Central	0 20	0 35	— 0 15	1·21	1 04	+ 16
	56	Do South	0 54	0 58	— 0 04	2·10	2·20	— 5
	57	Madras South	0·05	0 57	— 0 52	4·99	3 85	+ 30

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *20th May, 1897*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th May.*—Rainfall generally below average. The water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in affected areas, elsewhere generally sufficient, but failing in parts; for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent, but are practically over in the Deccan. Standing crops are fair to good, but withering in parts. Harvests are generally middling Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, generally sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and in the extreme south; elsewhere it is growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; is available elsewhere, but is growing scarce in parts Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan, condition elsewhere generally good. Prices are rising in the Circars and the Deccan, elsewhere steady The Bhadrachalam Taluq of the Godavari district has been newly added to the affected area. The numbers on relief are:—relief workers—65,314 men, 123,148 women, 49,913 children, total 238,375 in the Deccan and the Circars Test-workers—526 men, 1,034 women, 287 children, total 1,847 in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari. Weavers—10,863 men, 7,550 women, 441 children; total 18,854 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers—259,676 Anantapur figures incomplete. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam (dependants)—269 men, 535 women, 10,984 children, total 11,788. (Others)—992 men, 1,766 women, 4,485 children, total 7,243 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—3,771 men, 8,042 women, 9,105 children; total 20,918 *plus* 121 in Bhadrachalam unspecified. Total on gratuitous relief 40,070. Grand total on Government relief 299,146 Also 927 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam. Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 11½, Bellary 12, Kurnool 12½, Cuddapah 13, Anantapur 14, Vizagapatam 14½, and Bhadrachalam 12½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed since commencement of distress Rs 5,00,440

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain in three talukas of Balgaum. Harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Sind and Nasik. Preparations for next season commenced generally. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, Belgaum, and in parts of Karachi and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Hyderabad, Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur, stationary in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are:—Bijapur 10½, Sholapur 10⅓, Ahmednagar 10⅓, Poona 9⅞, Nasik 9½, Satara 9⅛, Khandesh 9⅓, and Dharwar 8⅛, average 11⅖ seers per rupee The average daily numbers on relief works, including dependants, were —Bijapur 59,570, Sholapur 117,159, Ahmednagar 63,936, Poona 25,053, Nasik 17,228, Satara 12,725, Khandesh 22,712, Belgaum 14,081. On test works —Belgaum 477, Dharwar 434, Ratnagiri 138, total 343,513, of whom 270,993 are workers and 72,520 dependants On gratuitous relief —Bijapur 10,344, including 129 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,759,

including 67 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 5,717, including 329 in poor-houses, Poona 6,338, Nasik 351, Satara 163, Belgaum 553, Dharwar 824; total 33,049. Total number on relief 376,562.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th May.*—There were scattered showers of rain in the majority of the districts during the week; the falls being heavy in some of the northern districts and in Mymensingh. The general agricultural prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in many districts. Autumn rice and jute are still being sown and the sowing of winter rice and autumn crops has begun in some districts. Sugarcane, *cheena*, and indigo are doing well. The harvesting of spring rice is still going on. The water-supply is reported to have improved in some districts, but in parts of the Chittagong and Chota Nagpur divisions it is still very deficient. The price of common rice shows a further rise in some districts In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are:—Nadia, common rice 7½ seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8½ seers; Khulna, common rice 9 seers; Rajshahi, rice 8 seers; Pubna, rice 7 to 8½ seers, Shahabad, rice 8 to 10½ seers; Saran, barley 12 to 13 seers; Champaran, rice 8⅛ seers and maize 9⅝ seers; Muzaffarpur, *makai* 9¾ seers and *rahar* 13 seers; Darbhanga, rice 7½ seers and *makai* 9 seers; Bhagalpur, common rice 8 and 8½ seers and *marua* 12½ and 13 seers; Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 7½ to 8 seers; Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 7½ seers; Manbhum, common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 15th May, were.—Nadia 80,269, Murshidabad 7,933, Khulna 11,270, Rajshahi 615, Pubna 546, Patna 136, Shahabad 30,941, Saran 78,034, Champaran 174,153, Muzaffarpur 128,886, Darbhanga 213,833, Bhagalpur 24,850, Sonthal Parganas 3,870, Puri 3,332, Hazaribagh 6,587, Palamau 4,909, Manbhum 11,924, total 782,088 against 716,136 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 166,291, women 139,834, children 64,461; total 370,586. Dependants—men 1,255, women 562, children 37,094; total 38,911. Relieved in poor-houses—men 1,153, women 705, children 678, total 2,536. Otherwise relieved—men 59,214, women 187,663, children 112,439, total 359,316. Test workers—men 6,783, women 2,715, children 1,241, total 10,739 Private relief relief workers, Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 11,847, women 6,374, children 1,479, total 19,700. Hatwa—men 1,321, women 2,069, children 1,429, total 4,819. Sonthal Parganas—men 807, women 789, children 43; total 1,639. Giridih—men 157, women 100, children 54, total 311. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 3,835, women 11,087, children 10,999, total 25,921. Hatwa—men 119, women 165, children 1,053; total 1,337. Manjha—men 38, women 9, children 10, total 57. Total on private relief 53,784.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Light showers fell in a few districts; in Gorakhpur over one inch was recorded. Threshing and winnowing are near completion. Preparations for the autumn crop are in progress. Irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops is being carried on in many districts. Extra crops are doing well. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 15th May, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 22,146, Etawah 5,610, Cawnpore 11,645, Fatehpur 14,811, Banda 265,344, Hamirpur 118,290, Allahabad 306,748, Jhansi 79,473, Jalaun 107,982, Mirzapur 54,062, Family domains,

Maharajah of Benares, 11,798, Jaunpur 39,925, Gorakhpur 27,252, Azamgarh 12,011, Lucknow 56,632, Unao 34,894, Raebareli 33,795, Sitapur 4,032, Hardoi 144,401; total 1,349,851. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works 851,848; relieved as dependants—169,747; relieved in poor-houses—24,150; relieved under other provisions of the Code 304,106; total 1,349,851. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation but not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works—14,286; relieved in poor-houses—4,457; relieved under other provisions of the Code—35,772; total 54,515. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,404,366. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce and dear in a few places. The water-supply is getting short in parts of Banda, Hamirpur, and Allahabad. Prices show a tendency to rise in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9⅝ to 13 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th May.*—No rain during week. Reaping of spring crops is nearly over. Threshing and storing are going on. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton, indigo, and great millet are in progress. Rice sowings have also commenced in Peshawar. Ploughings for other autumn crops are going on. The outturn of spring crops is reported to be good to average on irrigated and below average or poor on unirrigated land Extra spring crops are generally in fair condition Grain is still imported from Sindh and other tracts into Hissar. Water is insufficient in Umballa. Sugarcane has been damaged from want of rain in Umballa. Locusts passed over Umballa, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, but did not alight or deposit eggs, they have also visited a portion of Rawal Pindi district. Cattle are still generally in poor condition owing to insufficiency of fodder. Thirty-eight cattle died from hunger in Rohtak, their condition is said to be fair to good in Gurgaon, Umballa, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Peshawar, it is improving in Ferozepore and Gujranwala. Scarcity of fodder is still prevalent throughout the Province, but new straw is now available everywhere. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows:—relief workers—24,133 men, 23,464 women, 11,863 children; Dependants—216 men, 313 women, 14,783 children, Relieved in poor-houses—1,010 men, 1,229 women, 747 children, Otherwise relieved—3,045 men, 5,136 women, 3,481 children; Test workers—11 men, 23 women, 16 children. The total number of workers, etc, in the Punjab was 89,470 against 90,828 last week. The chief decreases are in Karnal and Gujrat. Prices are generally high, they are again rising in Gurgaon, Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar; the figures are unchanged in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, and Ferozepore; in other districts imports of new grains into the market made prices fall to some extent; owing to the demand for seed the prices of autumn grains are high. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13⅛, gram 10⅛ to 13, great millet 9 to 10⅛, barley 13 to 14, maize 7 to 15, rice 6 to 7, and bulrush millet 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which famine wage is reckoned are,—Rohtak, gram 10 and barley 14 seers; Delhi and Umballa, wheat 11; Karnal, wheat flour 9½ and barley flour 11, Ferozepore barley and gram 11½; Lahore, indian-corn 10½; and Gujrat, wheat 11½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Weather very hot with high westerly winds; clouds occasionally gather and three districts have

received a slight sprinkling of rain Preparation for autumn sowings continue. Sugarcane doing well in Betul and Bhandara The hot weather rice crop is being cut in the Sironcha tahsil of Chanda Fodder and water are getting scarce in parts of ten districts Prices are fairly steady in most districts with but slight fluctuations; but in the Nagpur country, Hoshangabad, and Bilaspur there is a rise in price of wheat of about half seer in the rupee The numbers on relief works have increased by 39 000; mainly in Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Balaghat, Bhandara, and Raipur, the decline in Jubbulpore and Seoni is attributed to introduction of piece work system The total number on gratuitous relief has risen by 19,000, the largest increases occurring in Balaghat and Bilaspur. The number employed on private works has fallen by 2,000, a large decrease in Bilaspur being almost counterbalanced by a considerable accession in Nagpur Numbers on relief works are—Saugor 30,283, Damoh 30,239, Jubbulpore 61,519, Mandla 21,479, Seoni 10 270, Narsinghpur 30,933, Hoshangabad 56,673, Nimar 359, Betul 13,523, Chhindwara 13,173, Wardha 7,476, Nagpur 11,334, Chanda 475, Bhandara 22,435, Balaghat 46,548, Raipur 75,665, Bilaspur 29,371, Sambalpur 1,167, total 462,922 Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 17,010, Damoh 16,713, Jubbulpore 32,197, Mandla 7,629, Seoni 3,308, Narsinghpur 7,325, Hoshangabad 10,536, Nimar 560, Betul 4,650, Chhindwara 4,198, Wardha 983, Nagpur 4,052, Bhandara 5,178, Balaghat 21,415, Raipur 23,913, Bilaspur 26,224, Sambalpur 331, total 186,222. There were also 188,170 persons employed on railway and other private works Details of relief workers—men 146,344, women 201,212, and children 115,366 Dependants—men 2,971, women 4,846, and children 74,712 with 3,162 unclassed Poor-houses—men 5,927, women 6,216, and children 8,925. Otherwise relieved—men 11,445, women 20,808, and children 21,825, with 25,385 unclassed Total number on relief 649,144. Wage prices—Chanda 11½, Jubbulpore 10¼, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur 10, Seoni, Wardha, Raipur 9½, Nagpur 9¼, Hoshangabd, Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara 9, Saugor 8¾, Bhandara 8½, Mandla 8, and Balaghat 7½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th May*—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet weather paddy crop has commenced in Amherst and parts of Hanthawaddy. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy still in progress in several districts Prospects generally fair. Fair rain has fallen during the week in nearly all districts, and ploughing for early wet weather crops is in progress. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Myaungmya and Thaton, slightly in Bassein, Amherst, and Mandalay, while it has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo, elsewhere stationary Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 2,775, Myingyan 8,853 On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 537, Myingyan 2,042, Yamethin 371. Total number on relief 14,578 Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th May*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of early rice are favourable Condition of tea generally good, except in Cachar where more rain is wanted for the crop and red spider still prevails. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 8, Gauhati 7½, Tezpur 8½, and Sibsagar 9 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th May*—MYSORE.—Good rain in parts of Mysore. Prices have risen slightly in Kadur and Bangalore; stationary elsewhere Paddy harvested in parts of Kolar and Chitaldrug.

COORG.—Rainfall 31 cents. Ploughing of rice fields has commenced in parts. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th May.*—BERAR.—Weather hot. Ploughing of fields for next rain crop is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. High prices for food-grains continue. The number of persons employed on relief works were—Akola 7,605, Amraoti 4,533, Basim 4,844, Buldana 2,457, Ellichpur 2,079, and Wun 827. Persons afforded gratuitous relief—Akola 653, Amraoti 1,187, Basim 1,682. Occupants of poor houses—Akola 405, Amraoti 630. Total number on relief 26,902. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10, Ellichpur 9, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rain during week 5 cents. The harvesting of the spring rice crop is completed. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 27,237. Prices in affected districts—8½ seers per rupee in Bir, 8¾ in Naldrug, 9⅜ in Raichur, 9⅝ in Lingsagar and 10 in Gulburga.* 235 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur. Number of persons on relief 27,472. Prices—wheat 6⅖, coarse rice 7¾, and *jowari* 12½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Slight rain fell in Gwalior and Bundelkhand during the week Winter crops operations completed in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Malwa, in progress in Bundelkhand. Hot weather crops operations started in Bhopawar and Bhopal Agencies. Probable outturn of winter crops will be below average in most agencies. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bhopal and two districts of Gwalior, good in Baghelkhand and Malwa, indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, indifferent in Bundelkhand, good in Baghelkhand, becoming scarce in Bhopawar; bad and indifferent in Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar, steady elsewhere The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—38,004 in Gwalior, 50,699 in Bundelkhand, and 64,087 in Baghelkhand Gratuitous relief—12,470 in Gwalior, 8,015 in Bundelkhand, and 3,598 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 176,873. Prices are—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 9½ to 11¾ in Bundelkhand, and 9¾ seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th May.*—Rainfall 11 cents in Jeypore and showers in Marwar. Agricultural operations completed in Meywar and Jaisalmere; soil has been prepared for ploughing in Karauli; satisfactory in Jhallawar, Ajmere, and Jeypore. Crop-cutting completed in Marwar. Threshing and winnowing continue in Ulwar. Standing crops are good in Pertabgarh, Meywar, and Jhallawar. Harvest is good in Sirohi, Marwar, Jhallawar; average in Ajmere and below average in Haraoti. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore; failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Haraoti; rising in Kherwara, Jhal awar, Jeypore, fluctuating in Meywar, falling in Pertabgarh, Kishengarh, and Bikanir; steady elsewhere. Number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 4,157, Dholepore 1,631 and on ordinary work 2,656, Bikanir 8,043, Jaisalmere 1,154. Gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,251, Tonk 1,925, Chabra 62, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 309, Bikanir 3,790, Jaisalmere 185. Total number on relief 22,515.

Prices—Marwar 9¼, Tonk 11½, Chabra 9½, Deoli 13, Dholepore 11, Bhurtpore 13¼, Bikanir 9 11/16 and 8½, and Jaisalmere 8⅜ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 18th May.*—Weather fine. Spring crops are in good condition. Prices continue normal. Price—22 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 18th May.*—No rain. Prices are stationary. Fodder is scanty. Price—9 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th May.*—Rain 55 cents. Weather stormy and unsettled Sowing of early rice finished, that of indian-corn in progress. Price—8¼ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows.

Name of Province	Preceding week			Present week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	218,913	46,479	265,392	240,222	58,924	299,146*	+33,754
Bombay . .	355,988	29,215	385,203	343,513	33,049	376,562	— 8,641
Bengal . .	408,483	307,653	716,136	420,236	361,852	782,088	+65,952
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	973,439	342,121	1,315,560	1,035,881	368,485	1,404,366	+88,806
Punjab . .	74,963	15,865	90,828	74,822	14,648	89,470	— 1,358
Central Provinces	423,946	167,158	591,104	462,922	186,222	649,144	+58,040
Burma . .	11,922	3,616	15,538	11,628	2,950	14,578	— 960
Berar . .	22,556	3,746	26,302	22,345	4,557	26,902	+ 600
Hyderabad . .	17,954	634	18,588	27,237	235	27,472	+ 8,884
Central India .	136,334	23,812	160,146	152,790	24,083	176,873	+16,727
Rajputana . .	14,982	6,373	21,355	14,985	7,530	22,515	+ 1,160
TOTAL .	2,659,480	946,672	3,606,152	2,806,581	1,062,535	3,869,116	+ 262,964

* Figures incomplete for one district.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH APRIL 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH MAY 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	23,353	8,297	31,650	27,617	9,079	36,696	33,319	9,856	43,205	39,411	9,897	49,308
2	Kurnool	40,307	2,060	42,367	50,399	3,094	53,493	59,805	3,765	63,570	69,800	4,058	73,858
3	Bellary	61,037	1,723	62,760	66,510	2,022	68,532	71 275	3,886	75,161	79,317	4 937	84,254
4	Anantapur	11,897	402	12,299	14,744	547	15,290	19 171	988	20,159	23,093	1,154	24,247
5	Ganjam	949	3,154	4,143	1,395	5,970	7,365	5,647	10,625	16,262	3,430	14,035	17,465
6	Vizagapatam	8,094	828	8,922	10,965	721	11,686	12,438	855	13,293	15,210	964	16,174
	TOTAL MADRAS	145,677	(1)16,464	162,141	171,629	(2)21,433	193 062	201,675	(3)29,975	231,650	230,261	(4)35,045	265,306
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	68,058	10,083	78,141	70,517	9,034	79,551	69,547	9,687	79,234	68,488	9,333	77,821
2	Sholapur	125,600	7,241	132,841	123 774	8,717	132,491	123,668	8,271	131,939	121,104	9,009	130,113
3	Ahmednagar	91,583	4,796	96,379	86,903	4,981	91,884	67,112	5,175	72,287	60,644	5,512	66,156
4	Poona	20,014	6,489	26,503	20,668	4,838	25,506	22,722	5,787	28,509	23,596	5,659	29,255
5	Nasik	24,404	135	24,539	31,414	186	31,620	26,218	199	26,417	26,411	194	26,605
6	Satara	35,915	42	35,957	25,104	46	25,150	23,234	87	23,321	17,099	141	17,240
7	Khandesh	40,057	.	40,057	36,672		36,672	28,274	.	28,274	24,570	...	24,570
8	Belgaum	9,877	615	10,492	11,229	526	11,755	12,039	517	12,556	13,527	568	14,095
9	Dharwar	451	880	1,331	277	978	1,255	273	893	1,166	205	799	1,004
10	Ratnagiri	259		259	484	...	484	115	..	115	140	...	140
	TOTAL BOMBAY	416,218	30,281	446,499	407,062	29 306	436,368	373,202	30,616	404,818	355,784	31,215	386,999
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	92,713	53,063	145,776	89,897	56 907	146,804	78,068	61,011	139,079	83,831	64,565	148,396
2	Shahabad	12.394	20,980	33,374	9,737	22,964	31,801	8,921	21,937	30,858	9,745	21,362	31,107
3	Nadia	25,793	23,341	49,134	25,906	26,527	52,433	29,046	20,085	49,131	24,878	16,214	41,092
4	Patna	...	120	120		126	126		121	121		126	126
5	Khulna	3,255	5,221	8,476	3,921	5,204	9,125	3,764	5,360	9,124	4,634	6,613	11,247
6	Saran	16,103	39,999	56,102	24,312	43,936	68,248	24,776	48,8 3	73 649	25,041	51,500	76,541
7	Darbhanga	158,143	57,596	215,739	150,936	60,224	211,160	140,665	66,597	207,262	159,984	73,806	233,790
8	Muzaffarpur	51,812	48,029	99,841	59,015	51,501	110,516	58,811	55,141	113,952	56,838	58,038	114,876
9	Rajshahi	1,463		1,463	1,000	.	1,000	781	..	781	655	.	655
10	Bhagulpur	14,694	2,932	17,626	19,710	2 790	22,500	22,046	2,815	24,861	22,809	2,815	25,624
11	Palamau	1,919	1,768	3,687	2,802	2,031	4,833	2,839	1,989	4,828	3,119	1,958	5,077
12	Manbhum	3,927	4,874	8,801	3,410	4,910	8,320	3,899	5,932	9,831	4,075	6,349	10,424
13	Pabna	664	...	664	448	.	448	492	..	492	442	...	442
14	Murshidabad	1,584	.	1,584	2,393		2,393	3,517	..	3,517	3,738	1,444	5,182
15	Hazaribagh	3,518	2,280	5,798	2,227	1,858	4,085	3,408	2,160	5,568	2,224	2,323	4,547
16	Puri	4,378	152	4,530	2,883	184	3,067	3,225	182	3,407	3,712	251	3,963
17	Santhal Parganas	2,401	150	2,551	2,147	159	2,306	2,290	221	2,511	2,354	289	2,643
	TOTAL BENGAL	394,761	260,505	655,266	400 744	278,421	679,165	386,548	292,424	678 972	408,079	307,653	715,732
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	10,889	7,747	18,636	13,425	7 752	21,177	16,037	7,492	23,529	16,679	7,510	24,189
2	Etawah	1,255	2,599	3,854	1,542	2,725	4,247	1,776	2,893	4,669	1,604	2,975	4,639
3	Banda	143,743	28,670	172,413	165,489	29,985	195 474	185,624	35,129	220,753	193,883	32,368	226,251
4	Cawnpur	1,099	10,042	11,141	1,196	9,487	10,683	1,385	8,696	10,081	1,811	9,795	11,606
5	Hamirpur	79,737	22,840	102,577	85 886	20,416	106,302	91,778	22.235	114,013	88,247	22,009	110,256
6	Allahabad	168,005	40,266	208,271	198,826	44,206	243,032	228,833	45,884	274,717	249,292	47,170	296,462
7	Jhánsi	48,769	16,634	65,403	49,195	17,095	66,290	54,523	17,980	72,503	54 970	17,859	72,829
8	Jalaun	97,091	24,826	121,917	107,472	25,648	133,120	109,973	28,121	138,094	93,088	19,997	113,085
9	Jaunpur	13,129	13,965	27,094	14,720	14,448	29,168	13,899	16,169	30,068	17,516	17,997	35,513
10	Gorakhpur	7,623	10,850	18,473	11,690	11,136	22,766	16,491	11,514	28,005	17,782	10,942	28,724
11	Lucknow	17,414	24,181	41,595	20,958	24,177	45,135	25,227	24,215	49,442	31,285	26,506	57,791
12	Unao	3,401	11,524	14,925	4910	11,400	17,310	9,398	15,545	24,943	17,117	14,768	31,885
13	Rai Bareih	9,739	11,665	21,404	12,608	11,932	24,540	16,043	12,230	28,273	21,777	13,565	35,342
14	Sitapur	76	4,232	4,308	228	3,999	4,227	366	3,995	4,361	297	4,110	4,407
15	Hardoi	89,047	30,615	119,662	102,863	31,479	134,342	104,664	32,422	137,086	101,300	33,759	135,059
16	Bara Banki	541	894	1,435	507	937	1,444	868	726	1,594	719	1,068	1,787
17	Mirzapur	27,957	18,617	46,574	31,635	17,987	49,622	37,891	17,580	55,471	32,889	15,127	48,016

(1) Including 11,347 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) ,, 13,067 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(3) ,, 16,345 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(4) Including 17,167 weavers relieved at their own trade.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 24th April 1897			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.			For the week ending the 8th May 1897.			For the week ending the 15th May 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Bijnor	...	1,327	1,327	.	1,146	1,146	...	718	718	53	1,037	1,090
19	Moradabad		2,725	2,725	.	2,806	2 506	...	2,657	2,657	122	2,693	2,815
20	Bareilly	.	2,110	2,110		2,118	2,118	.	2,008	2,008	..	1,816	1,816
21	Muttra	714	3 966	4,680	893	3,623	4,516	1,441	3,569	5,010	2,312	3,241	5,553
22	Etah	.	117	117	.	246	246	..	596	596	...	955	955
23	Mainpuri	.	35	35		59	59		33	33	..	106	106
24	Farukhabad	46	1,569	1,615	52	1,512	1,564	54	2,829	2,883	49	3,126	3,175
25	Budaun	.	1,527	1,527	.	1 788	1,788		1,425	1,425	71	1,386	1,457
26	Shahjahanpur	2.1	3,141.	3,352	144	3,687	3,831	303	3,828	4,131	253	2,984	3,237
27	Pilibhit	257	2 350	2,607	389	2,459	2,748	375	2,665	3,040	549	2,635	3,184
28	Sultanpur	584	766	1,350	1,044	974	2 018	1,273	1,158	2,431	1,397	1,031	2,428
29	Pertabgarh	212	1,955	2,167	123	2,175	2,298	397	2,089	2,486	1,160	2,396	3,556
30	Fyzabad	202	2,311	2,513	98	2,584	2,682	30	2,802	2,832	15	2,554	2,569
31	Fatehpur	3,472	8 924	12,396	5,231	7,729	12,960	6,521	7,928	14,449	6,776	6,739	13,515
32	Azamgarh	4,433	2,854	7,287	6,956	2,927	9,883	7,002	3,387	10,389	8,741	3,613	12,354
33	Benares		9,454	9,454	.	10,059	10,059	..	10,498	10,498		10,568	10,568
34	Gonda	338	592	930	277	271	548	435	266	701	1,026	257	1,283
35	Basti	1 018	1,223	2,241	1,082	1,994	3,076	2,279	1,027	3,306	2,532	1,136	3,668
	TOTAL FOR N.-W P & O	731,002	327,313	1,058,315	841,259	331,666	1,172,92.	934,886	352,309	1,287,195	965,372	345,798*	1,311,170
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	52,687	7,190	59,877	51 980	7,599	59,588	56,340	7,892	64,232	55,336	8,340	63,676
2	Rohtak	5,580	2,434	8,014	5,635	2,221	7,856	6,397	2,141	8,538	6,107	2,060	8,167
3	Gurgaon	544	160	704	718	156	874	461	56	517	..	...	
4	Delhi	635	705	1,340	625	726	1,351	1,045	536	1,581	871	699	1,570
5	Karnal	9,317	1,984	11,301	3,552	2,190	5,742	4,324	1,548	5,872	6,037	3,928	9,965
6	Umballa	670	172	842	919	181	1,100	1,186	203	1,389	830	286	1,116
7	Ferozpur	290	...	290	159	...	159	73	...	73	125	...	125
8	Multan	30	...	30	7	.	7	..	...	...	...	...	...
9	Lahore	398		398	245	.	245	91	..	91	44	..	44
10	Gujrat	7,991	1,356	9,347	4	2	6	5,041	539	5,580	5,549	540	6,089
11	Rawalpindi	191	...	191	5,375	1,171	6,546	66	...	66	37	...	37
12	Ludhiana	..	..	..				23	9	32	25	12	37
	TOTAL PUNJAB	78,353	14,001	92,334	69,228	14,246	83,474	75,047	12,924	87,971	74,961	15,865	90,826
	Central Provinces												
1	Saugor	28,957	11,104	40,061	29,613	12,836	42 449	34,817	13,534	48,351	33,577	13,716	47,293
2	Damoh	22,144	7,773	29 917	28,634	8 317	36 951	35 084	8,658	43,742	33,980	9,929	43,909
3	Jabalpur	68,335	21,571	89,906	74,250	21 978	96 228	73,134	39,042	112,176	73,813	22,778	96,621
4	Mandla	24,593	1,421	26 014	26,927	1,114	28,341	28,255	2,388	30,643	28,601	2,605	31,206
5	Seoni	10,623	1,838	12,461	12,125	1 133	13,258	14 145	884	15,029	13,953	3,490	17,443
6	Narsinghpur	23,869	2,486	26,355	25,722	2,325	28,047	21,615	2,534	24,149	26,186	2,695	28,881
7	Hoshangabad	40,018	914	40,932	47,113	830	47,943	52,428	868	53,296	63,156	800	63,956
8	Nimar	180	497	677	177	329	506	170	309	479	155	513	668
9	Betul	6,485	1,672	8,157	9,336	1 680	11,016	10,622	1,530	12,152	12,621	1,711	14,332
10	Chindwara	8,364	1,839	10,203	11,021	1,877	12,898	12 410	1,910	14,320	13,319	2,078	15,397
11	Nagpur	9,701	903	10,604	10,726	811	11,537	11,275	945	12,220	8,992	3,403	12,395
12	Chanda	94		94	304	.	304	482		482	544	..	544
13	Bhandara	10,716	1,546	12 262	13,024	1 682	14,706	15,854	2 302	18,156	20,385	1,960	22,345
14	Balaghat	36,312	4,992	41,304	41,220	6 875	48,095	46,736	6,344	53,080	52,501	9,038	61,539
15	Raipur	71,650	4,948	76,598	68,567	4,662	73,229	82,713	5,415	88,128	88,109	6,508	94,617
16	Bilaspur	26,481	6,044	32,525	32,195	7,658	39,880	36,204	13,679	49,943	32,018	15,277	47,295
17	Sambalpur	1,030	.	1,030	.	..		1,683	379	2,062	2,192	472	2,664
18	Wardha		.		..		...	3,555	..	3,555	6,880	...	6,880
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	389,552	69,548	459,100	430,954	74,434	505,388	481,242	100,721	581,963	511,012	96,973	607,985†
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	4,259	631	4,890	4,264	625	4,889	3,516	549	4,065	2,909	537	3,446
2	Myingyan	10,336	2 953	13,289	10,296	257	10,553	9,804	2,483	12,287	9,013	2,709	11,722
3	Yamethin	.	368	368	..	363	363	...	376	376	...	370	370
	TOTAL BURMA	14,595	3,952	18,547	14,560	1,245	15,805	13,320	3,408	16,728	11,922	3,616	15,538

* Includes 34,608 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Exclusive of 10,760 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

‡ There were also 190,576 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 24th April 1897.			For the week ending the 1st May 1897.			For the week ending the 8th May 1897.			For the week ending the 15th May 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Berar.												
Akola	919	1,324	2,243	10,423	1,230	11,663	9,118	1,073	10,191	9,241	1,070	10,311
Basim	2,451	...	2,451	2,165	775	2,940	4,252	1,142	5,394	3,312	1,254	4,566
Ellichpur	1,877	...	1,877	1 914	...	1,914	1,826	680	2,506	1,975	...	1,975
Amraoti	3,890	...	3,890	(Not	reported.)		2,571	...	2,571	4,700	1,422	6,122
Buldana	1,773	...	1,773	2,353	...	2,353	2,028		2,028	2,706	...	2,706
Wun	1,735	...	1,735	1,337	...	1,337	470	...	470	622	...	622
TOTAL BERAR	12,645	1,324	13,969	18,202	2,005	20,207	20,265	2,895	23,160	22,556	3,746	26,302
Hyderabad.												
Raichur	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Naldrug	12,499	...	12,499*	18,744	...	18,744†	23,844	...	23,844†	17,954	...	17,954†
Gulburga	...	..	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingsagar	...	180	180	...	190	190	...	219	219	...	234	234
Bir	...	1,131	1,131	.	1,863	1,863	...	2,780	2,780	...	400	400
TOTAL HYDERABAD	12,499	1,311	13,810	18,744	2,053	20,797	23,844	2,999	26,844	17,954	634	18,588
Central India.												
Bundelkhand	52,095	9,259	61,354	39,669	8,747	48,416	46,637	9,014	55,651	47,514	7,994	55,508
Baghelkhand	55,257	3,542	58,799	59,288	3,422	62,710	59,683	3,448	63,131	60,371	3,664	64,035
Gwalior	25,706	10,467	36,173	26,985	10,003	36,988	25,698	5,116	30,814	28,449	12,154	40,603
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	133,058	23,268	156,326	125,942	22,172	148,114	132,018	17,578	149,596	136,334	23,812	160,146
Rajputana.												
Marwar	4,794	1,145	5,939	3,983	1,147	5,130	4,064	1,240	5,304	4,590	1,222	5,812
Dholpur	1,919	..	1,919	1,665	..	1,665	1,799	...	1,799	1,611	...	1,611‡
Bikanir	11,189	3,883	15,072	10,542	3,880	14,422	7,721	3,452	11,173	7,969	3,537	11,506
Jaisalmir	724	138	862	801	155	956	962	178	1,140	912	155	1,067
Bhurtpur	...	396	396	...	380	380	...	360	360	...	356	356
Tonk	...	1,976	1,976	...	1,906	1,906	...	1,906	1,906	...	1,095	1,095
Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8		8	8	...	8	8
TOTAL RAJPUTANA	18,626	7,546	26,172	16,991	7,476	24,467	14,546	7,144	21,690	14,982	6,373	21,355
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,846,966	755,513	3,102,479	2,515,315	784,457	3,299,772	2,656,593	852,993	3,509,586	2,749,217	870,730	3,619,947

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir
‡ Exclusive of 2,652 on ordinary work

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the provincial totals were published. The figures however ally show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 22nd May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH MAY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 8TH MAY 1897.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 9th May 1896			Week ending 8th May 1897.			Earnings from 1st January to 9th May 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 8th May 1897.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles.	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	10,57,440	609	1,736	12,70,000	732	2,10,05,248	2,22,35,000	12,29,752	
Bengal Central (*a*)	120	125	16,979	136	125	18,000	144	2,95,578	3,15,000	19,422	
Bengal-Nágpur	160	802	1,24,940	145	862	1,21,000	140	20,35,266	25,90,000		3,45,266
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,08,289	144	768	1,34,000	174	20,49,724	21,45,000	95,276	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	100	21	3,027	144	21	2,700	129	70,078	63,400		6,678
Mad-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,082	120	9	1,700	189	(*c*) 14,939	24,900	9,961	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,789	4,71,715	264	1,815	3,92,000	216	89,04,951	71,88,000		17,16,951
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	821	48	17	1,800	106	14,990	17,800	2,810	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,82,393	175	1,042	1,78,000	171	31,65,218	31,30,000		35,218
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	5,007	93	54	5,000	93	81,082	88,400	7,318	
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,66,333	143	1,165	1,67,000	143	27,82,083	25,40,000		2,42,083
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,41,479	187	815	1,42,000	175	23,96,027	23,37,000		1,59,027
Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	231	20,914	91	231	21,000	91	3,74,688	3,27,000		47,688
Assam-Bengal	86	159	10,943	67	360	20,300	56	2,70,668	3,82,000	1,11,332	
Burma (*g*)	191	886	1,60,912	188	886	1,79,000	202	32,73,330	38,00,000	5,26,670	
TOTAL	256	9,003	24,78,274	258	9,906	26,54,500	268	4,76,33,870	4,70,83,500		5,50,370
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,036	5,67,160	215	2,883	5,28,000	183	1,17,21,025	1,06,58,000		10,63,025
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,88,628	237	830	1,79,000	216	36,95,706	30,96,000		5,99,706
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	290	813	2,13,069	262	814	2,21,000	271	44,73,323	42,95,000		1,78,323
East Coast	108	488	40,228	95	535	45,700	85	9,02,328	8,88,000		14,328
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	44	28	1,688	60	28	2,100	75	18,197	34,200	16,003	
Cherra Companyganj	60	8	577	72	8	400	50	10,386	8,900		1,486
TOTAL	231	4,770	10,17,150	213	5,098	9,76,200	191	2,09,20,965	1,89,80,100		18,40,865
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	8,16,154	548	1,491	5,72,000	384	1,61,13,265	1,13,77,000		47,36,265
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,31,300	936	461	3,45,000	727	71,38,474	53,59,000		17,79,274
Madras	251	840	2,16,919	258	840	2,17,000	258	38,46,200	40,49,000	2,02,800	
TOTAL	408	2,791	14,64,373	525	2,792	11,34,000	406	2,70,97,739	2,07,85,000		63,12,739
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,164	49,59,997	289	17,796	47,64,700	268	9,55,52,574	9,68,48,600		87,03,974
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	29,598	184	160	27,700	173	4,94,784	4,84,000		10,784
Farkessur	300	22	6,540	297	22	6,400	291	1,29,739	1,32,000	2,261	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	8,163	124	66	7,300	111	1,38,933	1,45,000	6,067	
Bengal Dooars	112	36	3,150	88	36	3,300	92	67,409	68,400	991	
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	11,034	141	78	15,200	195	2,29,682	2,80,000	50,318	
Ahmedabad Parantij					33	(*j*) 700	21		(*j*) 700	700	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	18,887	370	51	17,000	333	2,69,608	2,23,000		46,608
TOTAL	175	414	77,372	187	446	77,600	174	13,30,155	13,33,100	2,945	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,348	18	74	3,100	42	25,903	46,000	20,097	
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	8,276	73	114	6,900	61	44,056	1,59,000	1,14,144	
Nágda-Ujjain					35	1,800	51		37,900	37,900	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	60,171	181	334	69,400	208	12,84,979	12,97,000	12,021	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	228	13	2,470	190	13	1,300	100	32,479	18,500		13,979
Rájpura-Bhatinda	220	108	25,516	237	108	9,900	92	3,84,450	2,45,000		1,39,450
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,980	298	10	3,100	310	51,248	70,200	18,952	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*k*)	98	362	30,021	83	362	42,300	117	6,41,281	6,90,000	48,719	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	8,682	93	93	9,100	98	1,36,531	1,18,000		18,531
Kolhápur	87	29	2,719	94	29	1,900	66	48,336	38,000		10,336
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,369	88	72	5,800	81	1,26,865	83,400		43,465
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,941	88	22	1,100	50	28,459	27,000		1,459
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,50,579	122	1,266	1,55,700	123	28,05,187	28,30,000	24,813	
Lines owned & worked by n states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar Gondal Junagarh Porbandar	145	334	5,854	173	334	43,300	130	9,77,410	7,80,000		1,97,411
Jetalsar Rájkot	88	46	4,277	93	46	4,100	89	80,325	72,100		8,225
Jámnagar					51	2,400	47		(*l*) 9,600	9,600	
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	75	364	26,997	74	364	22,000	60	5,14,922	4,85,000		49,922
Oodeypore Chitor (*m*)	43	60	2,713	45	60	2,400	40	51,164	43,900		7,264
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	11,411	143	94	8,200	87	1,54,905	1,40,000		14,905
TOTAL	101	898	1,05,252	117	949	82,400	87	17,08,727	15,30,600		2,68,127
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,705	52,03,180	260	2,1457	50,80,400	248	10,14,86,613	9,25,42,300		89,44,343

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárasi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to 9th May 1896

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda railway

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*j*) Total earnings from 1st to 8th May 1897

(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(*l*) Total earnings from 8th April to 8th May 1897.

(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No V OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96	Week ending 9th May 1896			Week ending 8th May 1897			Earnings from 1st April to 9th May 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 8th May 1897.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total.	Per mile open per week				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,735	10,57,440	609	1,716	12,70,000	732	61,46,241	67,02,000	5,35,759	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	16,979	130	125	18,000	144	84,013	91,600	7,587	.
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,24,940	145	862	1,21,000	140	7,81,607	6,70,000	.	1,13,607
Indian Midland (*b*)	126	752	1,08,289	144	768	1,34,000	174	6,48,244	6,52,000	3,756	..
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	194	21	3,027	144	21	2,700	129	17,552	15,200	..	2,352
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	158	9	1,082	120	9	1,700	189	7,062	6,700	...	362
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,789	4,71,715	264	1,815	3,92,000	216	26,86,793	20,68,000	...	6,18,793
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	821	48	17	1,800	106	4,425	7,000	2,575	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,82,393	175	1,042	1,78,000	171	10,04,072	9,57,000	...	47,072
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,007	93	54	5,000	93	28,372	29,600	.	1,772
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,66,333	143	1,165	1,67,000	143	9,39,972	8,69,000	.	70,972
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,41,479	187	815	1,43,000	175	7,03,423	7,73,000	9,577	.
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	72	231	20,914	91	231	21,000	91	1,15,428	1,11,000	..	4,428
Assam-Bengal	76	159	10,943	69	360	20,300	56	70,035	1,03,000	32,965	...
Burma (*f*)	169	886	1,66,912	188	886	1,79,000	202	8,34,370	9,27,000	92,630	..
TOTAL	247	9,603	24,78,274	258	9,906	26,54,500	268	1,41,33,609	1,39,79,100	..	1,54,509
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	255	2,636	5,67,160	215	2,883	5,28,000	183	34,31,169	31,49,000	...	2,82,169
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	234	797	1,88,628	237	830	1,79,000	216	11,10,507	10,31,000	...	79,507
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,13,069	262	814	2,21,000	271	12,49,848	12,00,000	...	49,848
East Coast	94	488	46,229	95	535	45,700	85	3,07,012	2,68,000	...	39,012
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	58	28	1,688	60	28	2,100	75	6,280	9,400	3,120	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	8	577	72	8	400	50	3,211	2,500		711
TOTAL	250	4,770	10,17,350	213	5,098	9,76,200	191	61,08,027	56,59,900		4,48,127
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,16,154	548	1,491	5,72,000	384	49,69,526	31,34,000		18,35,526
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,31,300	936	461	3,45,000	727	24,53,713	17,80,000	...	6,73,713
Madras	253	840	2,16,919	258	840	2,17,000	258	12,03,804	12,61,000	57,196	
TOTAL	437	2,791	14,64,373	525	2,792	11,34,000	406	86,27,043	61,75,000		24,52,043
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,164	49,59,997	289	17,796	47,64,700	268	2,88,68,679	2,58,14,000	.	30,54,679
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	29,598	184	160	27,700	173	1,59,943	1,57,000		2,943
Tarkessur	265	22	6,540	297	22	6,400	291	45,333	45,100		233
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec)	117	66	8,163	124	66	7,300	111	61,670	46,200	...	15,470
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	3,150	88	36	3,300	92	18,221	16,100	..	2,121
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,034	141	78	15,200	195	70,360	89,600	19,240	.
Ahmedabad-Parántij	.			..	33	(*i*)700	21		(*i*) 700	700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	18,887	370	51	17,000	333	1,02,397	83,000	..	19,397
TOTAL	173	414	77,372	187	446	77,600	174	4,57,924	4,37,700		20,224
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,348	18	74	3,100	42	9,154	15,100	5,746	.
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	8,276	73	114	6,900	61	29,627	39,600	9,973	
Nágdá-Ujjain		.		...	35	1,800	51		10,700	10,700	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	60,171	181	334	69,400	208	3,75,671	3,79,000	3,329	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	2,476	190	13	1,300	100	12,164	5,900		6,464
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	25,146	237	108	9,900	92	1,02,264	59,400		42,864
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,980	298	10	3,100	310	15,503	18,300	2,797	
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)(*j*)	98	362	30,021	83	362	42,300	117	1,87,129	2,29,000	41,871	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	8,682	93	93	9,100	98	45,917	41,500	...	4,417
Kolhápur	82	29	2,719	94	29	1,900	66	15,942	11,000		4,942
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,369	88	72	5,800	81	41,434	23,600	..	17,834
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,941	88	22	1,100	50	8 9 5	6,000		2,315
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,50,529	122	1,266	1,55,700	123	8,44,120	8,39,700		4,420
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh Porbandar	121	334	57,854	173	334	43,300	130	3,28,981	2,38,000	..	90,981
Jatalsar-Rájkot	80	46	4,277	93	46	4,100	89	26,055	21,800	..	4,255
Jámnagar		..			51	2,400	47		(*k*) 0,800	9,600	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	26,997	74	364	22,000	60	1,55,116	1,28 000	.	27,116
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,713	45	60	2,400	40	16,246	13,500		2,746
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	13,411	143	94	8,200	87	59,158	46,100	.	13,258
TOTAL	85	898	1,05,252	117	949	82,400	87	5,85,756	4,57,000	..	1,28,756
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,705	52,93,150	269	20,457	50,80,400	248	3,07,56,470	2,75,48,400	.	32,08,079

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st to 8th May 1897
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections
(*k*) Total earnings from 8th April to 8th May 1897
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G A ANDERSON

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th May, 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1602 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th May 1897:—

No. 190 of 1897.—William Fredrick Singer, mechanical engineer, of New York, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in refrigerating apparatus

No. 191 of 1897.—Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith and manufacturer, of No. 9, Gungannen street, Washermanpetta, Madras, for lifting and self-tilting water from canals, channels and other streams and tanks and wells.

No. 192 of 1897.—Henry Edward Keymer, of No. 5, Kaliprosunno Singhi's lane, Chitpore, Calcutta, for an improved machine or apparatus for the manufacture of large sized glass or other bangles or *churis*, and similar articles.

No 193 of 1897.—Kavasji Kharshedji Mehta, Secretary of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld., of 3, Pedder road, Bombay, and Dinshaw Pestonji Mehta, mechanical engineer, of Grant road, Bombay, for improvements in, or applicable to, cotton gins.

No 194 of 1897.—Henry Sydney Jones, executive engineer, P. W. D, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, and Frank Jones, assistant foreman, R. M Railway, Ajmere, for interlocking the levers used to actuate points and signals of a railway.

No. 195 of 1897.—Alfred Ridley Walsh, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, Jhelum, Punjab, for a self-registering water gauge

No 196 of 1897.—George Henry Grundy, photo-engraver and collotype printer, of 27, Duffield road, Derby, and George Arthur Lingard, collotype printer, of Mount Pleasant Old Normanton, near Derby, for an improved method or means of photo collographic printing on ceramic, metallic, or other hard surfaces.

No 197 of 1897.—Edward Anderson Blanton, junior, engineer, of 43, Threadneedle street, London, for improvements in and connected with means for securing cams, and the like, upon shafts

No 198 of 1897.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of Coconada, in the Province of Madras, for an apparatus for purifying bay salt.

No 199 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 129 of 1897.

No. 200 of 1897.—Charles John Westwood, gentleman, of Blakehall, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, and John George Baxter, gentleman, of Mansion house, Wanstead, aforesaid, for improvements in buckles, and the like.

No. 1603 P.—THE specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of

one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 282 of 1896.—Joseph Heim, merchant, of Penang and Singapore, for an improvement in the construction of shingles, boards, and planks, for roofs, walls, flooring, ceiling or for any such similar purposes (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

No. 1604 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No. 83 of 1889.—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messrs. G. & R. Dewhurst, manufacturers and merchants, of Great Marlborough street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece goods with trade marks, and other marks and devices, and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing (From 21st May 1897 to 21st May 1898.)

No. 274 of 1889.—Charles Swindell, bank cashier, of No. 12, Kenwood road, Sheffield, in the county of York, for improvements in chimney or ventilating caps. (From 23rd May 1897 to 23rd May 1898.)

No. 220 of 1891.—Harribai Khanduji, contractor, of No. 13, Bhandup street, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay, for a machine for decorticating or extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe and other fibre-bearing plants. (From 21st April 1897 to 21st April 1898.)

No. 166 of 1892.—James Gresham, director of Gresham and Craven, Ld., engineers, of Craven iron works, Salford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in injectors, and in their application to locomotives. (From 13th March 1898 to 13th March 1899.)

No. 178 of 1892.—James Gresham, director of Gresham and Craven, Ld., engineers, of Craven iron works, Salford, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in and relating to apparatus for applying sand to locomotive driving-wheels (From 13th March 1898 to 13th March 1899.)

No. 1605 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 268 of 1891.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy's invention for a domestic and travellers' soda water machine and cooling apparatus (Specification filed 15th February 1893.)

No. 279 of 1891.—J. D. Pallonji's invention for improvements in the construction of the English violin for adapting it to Indian music. (Specification filed 9th February 1893.)

No. 284 of 1892.—Anthony Robert Tucker's invention for a small machine to supersede the present curry stone and muller. (Specification filed 10th February 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings

---

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1899) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May, 1897.

LIABILITIES	R	a	p.	R	a	p.
Capital paid-up . .	2,00,00,000	0	0			
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0			
Public Deposits at Head Office R 1,16,14,637 10 8						
Public Deposits at Branches 66,25,478 0 0	1,82,40,115	10	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .	5,13,65,558	12	0			
Bank Post Bills, etc . . .	4,98,351	2	2			
Sundries	25,26,228	11	9			
RUPEES .	10,02,30,254	4	7			

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Government Securities . .				35,56,968	0	0
Other authorised Investments				65,26,631	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .				2,40,07,011	0	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,12,55,245	2	9
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,65,67,989	11	6
Balances with other Banks .				10,25,085	5	4
Bullion				3,270	11	0
Dead Stock				13,40,449	9	11
Stamps				9,671	3	9
Sundries				9,01,654	11	1
				7,51,93,032	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	1,09,95,437	10	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,40,41,783	15	1	2,50,37,221	9	2
RUPEES .				10,02,30,254	4	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th May, 1897

K. J BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 34 4

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the F. E. Examination :—

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Order of Merit.)

1.	Sen, Satischandra	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2.	Chakrabarti, Mohinimohan	Ditto.
3.	Majumdar, Kshitindranath	Ditto.
4.	Dasgupta, Hiranyakumar	Ditto.
5	Das, Haridas, I	Ditto.
6.	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindrachandra	Ditto.
7.	Chattopadhyay, Suryyakanta	Ditto.
8.	Basu, Jajneswar	Ditto.
9.	Ray, Jatischandra	Ditto.
10.	Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra	Ditto.
11.	Biswas, Surendranath	Ditto.
12.	Bandyopadhyay, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
13.	Gangopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ditto.
14.	Dasgupta, Satischandra	Ditto.
15.	Raychaudhuri, Nirupamchandra	Ditto.
16.	Das, Nagendranath	Ditto.
17.	Ghosh, Satischandra	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 21st May, 1897.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
T. W. Horn	Not stated	24th April, 1897	The Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhoom, Chaibassa, on 3rd May, 1897	The deceased was a District Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway No Will found No application.
Alfred William Cave	Presidency General Hospital.	6th May, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 11th May, 1897.	No Will found. No application

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 21st May, 1897.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 7.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first twelve months of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.*

ENGLAND						RECEIPTS.	INDIA					
WHOLE YEAR		APRIL TO MARCH PRELIMINARY					WHOLE YEAR		APRIL TO MARCH PRELIMINARY			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised, 1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	Increase	Decrease		Accounts, 1895-96	Revised, 1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	Increase.	Decrease
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE						
...	...	.				Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,022,600	24,591,100	27,028,000	24,841,600	...	2,186,400
..	..					Opium	7,123,000	6,386,700	7,10[illegible],100	6,400,300		608,800
	...	.			..	Salt	8,861,800	8,438,200	8,882,400	8,421,400		461,000
..	..	.				Stamps	4,727,100	4,771,500	4,729,200	4,777 600	48,400	
...		..	.	...		Excise	5,722,400	5,613,200	5,734,900	5 609 900		125,000
...				...	.	Customs	5,017,300	4,516,700	5,015 100	4,488,100	.	527,000
..						Other Heads	8,419 900	8,512,000	8,398,100	8,424,900	26,800	
..						. . . . TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,895,000	62,829,400	66,895,800	62,972,800	...	3,923,000
13,500	101 400	13,500	102,200	88,700		Interest	801,300	918,900	788,600	909,400	120,800	..
5,700	3,800	5,700	3 800		1,900	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,830,200	2 985 700	2,814,100	2,892,900	78,800	
2,400	2,000	2,400	2,200	.	200	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,680,400	1,683,700	1,611,100	1,604,100	..	7,000
101,600	108 500	101,600	114 700	13,100		Miscellaneous	917,200	896,800	629,200	612 700		16,500
200	200	200	200			Railways	21,858,800	20,150,600	22,059,100	20,510,300		1,548,800
..	.					Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation) . .	1,478,300	2,308,800	1,465 600	2,240,200	774,600	..
24,700	26,100	24,700	26,200	1,500		Buildings and Roads	670,300	654,400	641,500	633,400	..	8,100
75,300	77,400	75,300	84,800	9 500		Receipts by Military Department	845 500	836,300	822,500	797,600	...	24,900
223,400	319,400	223,400	334,100	110,700	..	. . . . . TOTAL REVENUE	97,977,000	93,273,600	97,727,500	93,173,400	.	4,554,100
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
..	81,200		81,100	81,100		Permanent Debt (net incurred)	.	5,331,700	...	5,326 200	5,326,200	..
...						Temporary do (do)	.	...			.	
...	.	.	..	.		Unfunded do (do)	739,000		314,000	...	...	314,000
...		.	300	300	.	Deposits and Advances (net)	820,900		923,600		...	923,600
..		..	.	.		Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	137,200	*125,500	162,000	211,200	49,200	...
...		...				Do do by Provincial Governments . . .	369,100	392,400	375,000	424,900	49,900	
...	..					Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)			36,500	...		36,500
...	1,546 200		1,263,100	1,263,100		Remittances (net)	736,300	146,500	125.400		..	125,400
.	150,600		187,500	187,500		Secretary of State's Bills drawn			.		.	...
17,664,500	15,300,000	17,664,500	15,526,500		2,138,000							
17,664,500	17,078,000	17,664,500	17,058 500	...	606,000	. . . . . TOTAL	2,802,500	5,996,100	1,936,500	5,962,300	4,025,800	...
37,887,900	17,397,400	17,887,900	17,392,600	.	495,300	. . . . . TOTAL RECEIPTS	100,779,500	99,269,700	99,664,000	99,135,700	...	528,300
2 503,100	3,393,800	2,503,100	3,393,800	890,700	...	. . . . . Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,600	.	6,028,900
20,391,000	20,791,200	20,391,000	20,786,400	395,400	.	. . . . . GRAND TOTAL	123,309,000	115,770,200	122,193,500	115,636,300	.	6,557,200

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA					
Whole year		April to March Preliminary.					Whole year		April to March Preliminary			
Accounts, 1895-96.	Revised, 1896-97	1895-96	1896-97	Increase	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-96	Revised, 1896-97	1895-96.	1896-97	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.
45,700	51,200	45,700	50,500	4,800		Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,270,900	10,822,600	10,134,200	10,677,800	543,600	...
2,622,800	2,631,000	2,622,800	2,630,800	8,000		Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	4,337,900	4,207,300	3,885,100	3,827,100	..	58,000
208,200	230,700	208,200	231,100	22,900		Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,228,500	2,345,500	2,163,500	2 255,700	92,200	...
564,900	545,200	564,900	538,900		26,000	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,178,800	14,478,300	14,141,800	14,489,800	348,000	...
2,114,800	2,175,400	2,114,500	2,170,600	56,100	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,211,800	2,251,700	2,315,400	2,342 600	27,200	...
	8,700	.	8,400	8,400		Famine Relief and Insurance	586,500	1,998,400	54,600	2,093,200	2,038,600	...
		..				Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,700	14,000	7,200	10,000	2,800	...
5,747,800	5,790,800	5,747,800	5,790,600	42,800		Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,678,400	9,492,200	9,664,200	9,470,700		193,500
800	1,600	1,500	1,400		100	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,752,400	1,995,500	1,734,900	1,965,900	231,000	...
117,300	116,000	117,300	116,100	...	1,200	Buildings and Roads	5,604,000	5,820,600	5,383,400	5,452,300	68,900	..
4,135,800	4,271,000	4,136,700	4,213,600	76,900		Army Services	18,120,100	17,205,700	18,087,400	17,155,800		931,600
45,200	59,000	45,200	52,500	7,300		Special Defence Works	21,700	25,600	20,600	21,300	700	..
15,603,300	15,880,600	15,604,600	15,804,500	199,900	.	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	68,998,700	70,657,400	67,592,300	69,762,200	2,169 900	...
..	..	.		.		*Add*—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	548,900	...	.		.	...
.		..	..	.		*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—169,800	—1,228,500		.	...	...
15,603,300	15,880,600	15,604,600	15,804,500	199,900		Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	69,377,800	69,428,900	67,592,300	69,762,200	2,169,900	..
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,095,500	683,200	1,150,100	466,900	.	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,885,000	2,738,800	3,673,300	2,841,800	...	831,500
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600		1,600	...	.	1,600	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800		584,800	..		584,800
.	1,000,000	.	1,000,000	1,000,000		Temporary do (do.)	.	.	.	.	.	.
.						Unfunded do (do)		317,300		643,500	643,500	..
2,500	500	2 500			2,500	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	2,174,200	.	423,600	423,600	.
..	.	.	...			Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,600	83,100	235,300	171,500	..	63 800
		..		.	.	Do do by Provincial Governments	533.200	1,199,500	525,300	1,268,300	743,000	...
50 800	..	50,800			50,800	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	135 200	964,600	.	1,142,500	1,142,500	...
655,800	.	655 100		..	655,100	Remittances (net)			..	281,600	281,600	
		..		.		Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	15,288,300	18,742,200	15 170,500		3 571,700
						Do do do exchange	14,338,700	10,109,700	14,338,700	10,057,400		4,281,300
710,700	1,000,400	710,000	1,000,000	290,000	.	Total	34,545,700	30,136,700	34 426,300	29,158,900	.	5,267 400
16 997,200	17,976,500	16,997,800	17,954,600	956,800		Total Disbursements	106,808,500	102,304,400	105,691,900	101,762,900	..	3,929,000
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,200	2,831,800	..	561,400	Closing Balance	16,500,500	13,465,800	16,501,600	13,873,400	..	2,628,200
20,391,000	20,791,200	20 391,000	20,786,400	395,400	...	GRAND TOTAL	123,309,000	115,770,200	122,193,500	115,636,300	...	6,557,200

O. T. BARROW.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(The Indian Salt Act.)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorises each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer —

Locality	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa .	Sahib Doss .	3rd grade Peon, .	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Raghunath Mahanty, dismissed
Ditto .	Bissonath Mahapatra	Ditto .	Ditto . .	*Vice* B Sriramamurthi, dismisse

N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary

BOARD OF REVENUE
(SEPARATE REVENUE),
Madras, 6th May, 1897.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th May, 1897.

No. 59.—Mr J. J. Fahie, Superintendent, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to retire from the service, with effect from 16th February, 1897.

No. 60.—Mr J. Possmann, Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th February, 1897

No. 61 — The following permanent promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each, consequent on the retirement from the service of Messrs. J. Possmann (Director) and J. J. Fahie (Superintendent) —

Name	From	To	Date
Mr G. W. Sealy.	Acting Director	Director . .	19th February, 1897.
Mr L E R Smith	Temporary Superintendent.	Superintendent	16th February, 1897.
Mr E. Graves	Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade I	Ditto.
Mr. W. K Wood	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class I	Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade II.	Ditto
Mr. J H C. Kelly.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade I.	Ditto.
Mr R. C Campbell	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class II.	Assistant Superintendent, class II, grade II.	Ditto.

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th May, 1897.

No. 7 —Mr. A B. Larkins, Chief Superintendent, Class IV, is allowed furlough for three days in extension, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th of April, 1897.

This cancels Notification No 3, dated the 23rd of April 1897.

C H REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1897.

No. 20.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Bombay Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for plague duty .—

No. 153, first grade Hospital Assistant Thakoordeen Gajee.

No. 164, second grade Hospital Assistant Bhawoo Bajirao.

No. 21.—The services of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain A. Mullen (Bombay Command), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for plague duty.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1897.

No. 220.—Captain C. H D. Ryder, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th March, 1897, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No 1022—48-4, dated 7th May, 1897, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 19th March, 1897 :—

Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 221.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hobday, I.S C., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General in charge Revenue Branch, under Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No 731—37-4, dated 12th April, 1897, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 19th April, 1897 —

Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain C L. Robertson, R E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 222.—Mr. E C. Barrett, Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 1st May, 1897, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 997—78-2, dated 5th May, 1897, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 2nd May, 1897 —

Mr E. J Jackson, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain J M. Fleming, I.S C, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. F. Erskine, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant W. M. Coldstream, R E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 14th May, 1897.

No. 223.—Mr. A. J. James, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Agra, the 15th May, 1897.

No. 57.—Notification No. 240, dated 2nd March, 1897, appointing Mr. E. D. Wilson, sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar, is hereby cancelled.

No. 58.—Mr. E. D. Wilson, candidate, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade on R150 per mensem, with effect from the 12th March, 1897, and is posted to the Sambhar Division.

No. 59.—Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade on R150 per mensem, with effect from the 6th April, 1897.

No. 60.—The appointment of Mr E. St. C. L. Chopin to act as Assistant Superintendent, made in Notification No. 255, dated 24th March, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

No. 61.—Mr E. St C L. Chopin, candidate, is appointed substantively *pro tem pore* to be Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, on R150 per mensem, with effect from the 1st April, 1897, and is posted to the Pachbudra Division.

No 63.—Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri B.A, candidate, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent on R100 per mensem, during the remaining period of the absence on leave of Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, and is posted to the Japog Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

No. 64.—Mr P. H. Vere, Superintendent, Leiah Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is promoted from the new 4th to the new 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS

The 14th May, 1897

No. 56.—The following transfers of officers in the Sambhar Division are ordered —

Mr G. T. Scully, Superintendent, from the Japog Weighments Section, to the Sambhar Manufacture Section

Mr E D Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, from the Japog Manufacture Section to the Japog Weighments Section

The 15th May, 1897.

No. 62.—Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Pachbudra, is transferred to the Sambhar Division.

A B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION

Abu, the 10th May, 1897.

No. 675-III.—In exercise of the power conferred by section6 of the Diwan's Estate Regulation (III of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be the Agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

By Order,

L IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

OFFICE OF THE MANAGER, EAST COAST RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Waltair the 13th May, 1897.

No 1—Mr W. H K Howard, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank), is granted two years' furlough under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 2nd May, 1897.

A BRERETON,

Manager, E C. Railway

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number, any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Karachi Circle

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
		A	
G-4—40437	50		Barkat Ali, Peon, Jullunde Post Office

J P LOBO,

Asst Dy Comr, Paper Currency, Karachi

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,

Karachi, the 12th May, 1897

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1897.

No. 37.—Mr. S S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of that published in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 94, dated the 24th November, 1896.

The 12th May, 1897.

No. 38.—Mr. J Kirby, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F R. UPCOTT,

Offg. Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE

Notification under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act.

On 2nd January, 1897, the undermentioned treasure was discovered by two pariah coolies who were working in field No. 667 C., belonging to Sabapathy Padiachy, in the village of Valuthalampat, Cuddalore Taluq, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras.—

Description of Treasure	Estimated value
	£
One copper Vigneswara idol with prabha .	35
One copper Subramanya idol with prabha	55
One copper Valliammai idol without prabha	30
One copper Davani idol without prabha	30
TOTAL	150

2 All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by duly authorized agents, before the Collector of South Arcot, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1897, at Cuddalore, in order that the claim may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act

A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,

Collector of South Arcot

CUDDALORE;

The 12th May, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th May, 1897.

No. 307-C.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. L. Fendall, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from the 22nd March, 1897, until further orders.

Mr. C. Currie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 22nd March, 1897, until further orders

Mr. A E. B. Hutton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 22nd to the 29th March, 1897.

Mr. W J Gardiner, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 30th March, 1897, until further orders.

Mr. H. L. Fox to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 22nd March, 1897, until further orders.

The 17th May, 1897

No. 333-C.—Mr. Sufder Husain, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 22nd March, 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu, or until further orders.

No. 341-C—Mr. F. Whymper, Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is posted to the Burma Circle, and Mr. W. Hawthorne, Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, is posted to Assam.

Mr. C Goodburn, who has been appointed, under the orders of Government in the Financial Department, No. 1960-Gl., dated the 30th April, 1897, to be a Deputy Postmaster General of the 3rd grade, is posted to the Bihar Circle.

No. 356-C.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April, 1897, in place of Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, appointed Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade —

Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, acting in the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, acting in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Babu Chandra Kant Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 358-C.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. H. Wood, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. K. Homan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. G W. Schoeneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir Genl. of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th May, 1897

Anderson, J M.
Bally Sugar Manufacturing Co
Bernstein, Mr. (Watch Merchant)
Clark, Geo
Douglas & Co
Eckel, Th
Editor, "Fun and Frolic"
Elsworth, T (care of C H Gerrard & Co)
Fleming, A B & Co
Guest, J K
Hall, Caine & Co
Harrington, H
King, Harman & Co.
Laccarn, Eugen.
Logan & Leslie
Macleod & Co, Tailors, etc
Managing Agents, New Manbhoom Coal Co., Ld
Martin, Mrs V, care of Mrs Jeffrey's Boarding House
Matthews, J. W.
Mearnel, F M.
Morris, N
Place, O G. (M.D.)
Rich Mr.
Rockbell & Co
Semeualis Manufacturing Company
Sexton & Co
Swallow & Co, Henry (General Dealers).
Wegner & Co.
Sontz.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, F R.
Anderson, A G
Appleby, C S
Argo, Mr.
Ashworth, J
Back, Fanney, Miss
Barnes, John
Barnes, Mrs Andrew
Baxter, Mrs
Baxter, W.
Bramner, D
Brown, Mrs W W
Brownlow, E P
Bukson, D. D (of Ceylon)
Campos, I
Cattell, Miss
Chanter, Miss
Clement, W S, Capt
Coghlin, H
Comedian, I A K
Crockwell, J H
Currie, J.
Daly, H
Daly, Mrs. Wm
Davids, Mrs.
Davies, D P
Davis, Miss L
Davis, Mrs L.
DeCruze, Mrs H.
DeLamaugairy, Arthur
Delhni, Reisi, Miss
Descos, Monsieur
DeSouza, Miss
DeVine, Dr. C. Leslie
Dollie, Mr.
Drakeford, F.
Eady, G B
Eaton, Sam.
Eaves, S C
Edwards, J T
Farquhar, A
Fenn, R
Fleming, Albert
Forbes, J D.
Forde, J.
Fraser, J Foster.
Galbiathe, John M R
Gomas, F
Goodwin, G A.
Gordon, Mrs B
Gosak, J F.
Goulden, Miss
Grant, Lewis.
Grevel, C
Grunberg, M
Guillain, Ernest
Haly, J J
Harvey, Mrs D P
Hawes, Miss May
Hay, A R
Hefti, Henri
Hendry, G V
Herriton, Mina.
Hill, Bertram
Hill, Mrs. N
Hill, W B
Hinckes, R Melbourne
Hirsch, Rosina
Hoffmann, P
Hosking, R
Hoyle, Mr
Izzard, W H
James, Herbert
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs. G.
Kenna, Thos J.
Lacey, E A
Leal, W
Lemon, E A
Leonard, J D
Lockhart, Mrs
Lynch, Mrs A.
Maclean, Miss A
Maclean, Mrs
Mason, H Baskerville.
May, Adolphe
McGown, Thos. G
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G. B
Mitchell, James
Mitri, Ibrahim
Murray, James.
Noble, J R
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs L.
Owen, Cecil
Palomino-de Castro
Pantin, H.
Patrick, J
Pickins, H
Price, Mr
Radmore, F.
Ramage, W
Robbins, Capt J A
Roussac, J
Rowe, A W.
Russell, Miss E.
Russell, R
Ryan, J
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schibli, Robert
Schvartz, Bertha.
Sett, H.
Sinclair, M D
Smedley, Ronald
Smith, Albert M
Smith, H J
Smith, I Christie
Smith, W H
Smith, W L.
Smyth, L. G
Smyth, Mrs. J.
Stevens, Mrs M
Stewart, Mrs
Stokes, Miss
Tardival, E. N.
Target, C A. B
Tasker, W
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of F Ryan, Esq.
Thorley, E J
Tietels, Carls
Townsend, Prof D. J
Vallacanee, J
Vallance, Mrs F
Walker, E W
Wallnutt, Major Miller
Wears, R
Weinblatt, P
Wightman, F W
William, S. H
Wilson, R J Turner
Winter, A L
Winter, Mrs. E C.
Winterroth, F
Woloszczuk, Rosalie, Mrs (at B Weissmann)
Workman, E
Yackjee, A
Young, Miss
Young, Mrs. S R.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H
Gregoriantz, T S.
Grunberg, Esq
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr
Meikle, James
Mullagerino, Max
Ryan, F.
Ryan, L, Mrs.
Wilson, R J Turner

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abid Ali.	Green, G. De Billing.	Pinch, Hayward, Mrs.
Brown, W. Lindsay.	Gilbrie, M.	Pinder, P.
Chusel, Gusta.	Hilson, R.	Richards, J.
Cox, H. E.	Hamilton, Lelias, Dr.	Rex, Mrs.
Curtis, W. S.	Holzstein, Bernhard.	Sandilands, P.
Cutler, Dr.	Izzard, A. H.	Sanderson, E. C.
Dickson, D. D	Johnson, Mary B., Miss.	Styne, Geo. A. Le.
Eden, Mrs (care of Col. Eden, late R H. A.)	Johnson, J. S.	Spencer, Stanley, Mrs.
Ferrun, Michael H. (Beng C. S.).	Kelly, H P, Mrs.	Sinclair, C W.
Francis, Jas	Kannitz, Louis.	Smith, Mitchell, Col.
Furlong George, H S.	Lawsen, H	Savil, R C
Grant, J, Col.	Lawrence, G. H.	Tucker, A. H.
Gottu, Fram (M R. C. S)	Muller, Egon	Taylor, John.
Geary, J. W	Mitchell, W J, Lt	Virjee Narayanjee
Greenhalgh, Walter	Morse, P. E.	Wells, W G., Mrs.
	Masters, J.	Weeks, F.
	O'Connor, T.	Wallace, E. A.
		Zackermann, Ewa.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th May, 1897.

Abery, Miss	Lee, L. H.	Pybus, L., Mrs
Brooke, W	Lee, Mrs	Ventham, J.
Buhnee, C	Pilgrim, H W, Surgn -Capt.	
Gey, H K	Portious, I	
Hill, Miss		

The 22nd May, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc, Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	25th May	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	24th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies	22nd ,,	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto	29th ,,	Ditto
Colombo	25th ,,	Per P & O. Str. *Sumatra*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	28th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar*
Rangoon and Moulmein	27th ,,	Per B I S. N Co's Steamer
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	24th ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	26th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South African Ports	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per A Lloyd's Str *Aglaia.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE

Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the hill slopes around Naini Tal, by T H. Holland, A R.C.S, F G S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Price R3.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1897-98

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1897. The session begins on Monday, the 7th June, 1897 Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests —

(1) The F. A. examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years

(2) The B. A examination in the B. course in physics and chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.)

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 8th April, 1897

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*, per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سکونا *

سکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post free,	R15-12,
½ „	R7-8,	„	R8.
¼ „	R3-12,	„	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৷৷০
½ আধ „	„	৭৷৷০	„ ৮৲
¼ সিকি „	„	৩৷৷০	„ ৪৷৷০

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Papers regarding Legislation for the Regulation and Sanitation of Mines in India, 1890. R1-8 (5a)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, July 1890 Paper cover 8a (2a) each

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For subsequent issues see under Finance Department

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Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1895 96 F'cap, boards R3 (6a)

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Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No 334 R1 (2a)

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Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules 4a (1a)

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Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in the Quarter ending December, 1895. No 3. F'cap, paper cover R1 (3a)
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COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimate, for 1895-90 F'cap boards R5 (R1-4).
Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1895 96 R2 (8a)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

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Notes on Nepal, by Captain E VANSITTART, 1896, 8vo, boards R2 (4a)

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Regulations for the Royal Artillery in India, 1896 Royal 8vo, full cloth. R2 (9a).

Horse-Breeding Manual, 1896 8vo, paper cover 6a (2a)

Combined Tactics. Notes on the Command of a Mixed Force By a General Officer Commanding Royal 8vo, paper cover 4a

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers Converted into Indian Currency 1894-95, 1896. R1 (2a 9p) each.

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical R1 (4a.)

Field Service Manual. R4 (9a)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1896, 16th Issue. R1 (2a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, 1895. 12a. (3a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

P W D Circular No 8, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, 5 ft and 6 in gauge, 1896 With diagrams F'cap. 4*a* (1*a*)

P W D. Circular No 9, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, Metre gauge, 1896 With diagrams. F'cap 4*a* (1*a*.)

Report on the Daltonganj Coal Field, by Dr W. Saise, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway Paper cover R1-8 (2*a*)

Railway Administration Report for 1895-96, Part II. R2 (12*a*)

Book of Forms referred to in Vols I, II, and III, P W D Code, Part II A, 5th edition, 1896 (Forms regarding Accounts of Examiners' Offices) F'cap, boards R4

Book of Forms referred to in Vol IV, P W D Code, Part III, 1st edition. F'cap, board R3-8 (11*a*)

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for Channels in Earth, giving discharges and mean velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes, showing also the necessary slopes and sections to avoid silting, based on Ganguillet and Kutter's Formula By R G KENNEDY, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch Cream Demy, half cloth back R7 (5*a*)

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1895. Vol I R2 8 (5*a*) Vol II R2-8 (5*a*). Complete R5 (8*a*)

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

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Bengal Administration Report for 1895-96 R6 (R1-4*a*)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1895 R1 (2*a*)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1895 12*a* (1*a* 0*p*)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897 R1 (1*a* 0*p*)

Introduction to the Kharia Language by GAGAN CHANDRA BANERJEE, B A, 8*a* (2*a*)

Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896. R2 8 (4*a*)

Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1890 R1 6 (-*a*)

Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1890 R2 8 (3*a*.)

MEDICAL

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895 96. R1 (2*a*)

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Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for bengal, 1895 R2 (6*a*)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1895 R2 (2*a*)

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893-90 R1 (2*a*)

Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 R7 (5*a*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th September, 1890 8*a* (2*a*.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1895 90 R1 6 (6*a*)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim and Bhutan for 1895-90 R1 (2*a* 0*p*.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1895 90 R6 (8*a*)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1895-90 R1 (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1895-90 R4 (3*a*)

Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1890 8*a* (1*a*)

Bengal Famine Code Revised Edition of December, 1895 8*a* (2*a* 0*p*)

A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. King, 1895 8*a* (1*a*.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1895-90 R1 (2*a*)

Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95. R1 (2*a*)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1895 96 R3 (4*a*)

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—

for 1895 2*a* (1*a*)
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Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895 R2 (4*a*)

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Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI 4*a* (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2*a* 6*p*)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3*a*)

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Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1895 90 14*a* (2*a*)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1890 6*a* (1*a*)

Bengal Police Code, Vol I (1897) R2 (8*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal Corrected up to 31st December 1896 2*a* (½*a*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal Corrected up to 31st March, 1897. 4*a* (1*a* 6*p*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol I (4th edition), 1897 R2 (8*a*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897 R2 8 (6*a*)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96 R5 (4*a*.)

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Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96 5*a* (1*a*)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4*a* (3*a*)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq. R3-8 (*a*)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of River, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, Esq., M. INST. C.E, with notes by W. B. BESTIC, Esq., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, Esq. 4*a* (2*a*.)

Navigation Canals in India.—Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M INST C.E. R1-2 (2*a*.)

Steam Launch Construction.—Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R STEELE, M I N A. R3-12 (2*a*.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10*a*)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895 R2 (3*a*)

Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2*a*)

Ditto ditto Patna ,, R4 (3*a*)

Ditto ditto Bhagalpur ,, R1-4 (2*a*)

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A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4*a* (3*a*)

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Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1*a*.). (Edition of 1895)

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Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-90 4*a* (1*a*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st April, 1897. R3 (4*a*)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6*a*)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8*a*. (1*a*)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5*a*)

The Revenue Officer's Manual, 1895. R1 (4*a*)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2*a*)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. R1-6 (6*p*)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8*a*. (2*a*)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3*a*)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3*a*. (1*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3*a*.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R15 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto Birds, Volume I. R13 (6*a*.)

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Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6*a*)

Ditto ditto ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6*a*.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1896. R1-8 (3*a*)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1896 R1-8 (4*a*)

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Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-90. 4*a* (½*a*.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-90 2*a* (½*a*.)

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Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94 1894 95, and 1895-96 R1 8 (3*a*)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev E. H. WHITLEY, S. P G, RANCHI, 0*a* (1*a*.)

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Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2*a*)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6*a*)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a*)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (3*a*.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R H. Sayed Hutchison, 1897 R1 8 (2*a*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali 1*a* per copy

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a*. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years' old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 011900, for Rs. 500, No. 011907, for Rs. 500, No. 011912, for Rs. 100, No. 011917, for Rs. 100, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94, aggregating Rs. 1,200, which were passed for encashment by the Public Debt Office, Calcutta. The notes originally stood in the name of Durga Money Dabee and were endorsed to Manmatha Nath Mitra, Ram Charan Mitra, and Gopeynath Ghose, executors to the estate of the late Durga Money Dabee, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

RAM CHARAN MITRA.
MANMATHA NATH MITRA.
GOPEYNATH GHOSE.

Executors to the Estate of Durga Money Dabee.

23, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Wazirpore Paribarik Dhan Sanchya Company Fund, Limited, will be held on the 5th June, at 2 P.M, in the house of Babu Kailas Chandra Guha, of Wazirpore, in the district of Backergunge, for the purpose of having the account prepared by the liquidators laid before the Company and hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

BROJO BASHI, *Talukdar,*

The 3rd May, 1897.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT OOTACAMUND.

CIVIL SUIT NO 159 OF 1896

Miss Helen Milliken, of Ootacamund, ... *Plaintiff,*

against

A D. Larymore, of Alipore, . *Defendant.*

TO A. D. Larymore, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail,
Alipore Lane, Calcutta.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you to recover R493-0-0 for three months' salary, travelling expenses, and three months' board, under a contract for service as governess entered into in the month of December, 1895, and for interest and the costs of this suit, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised attorney or pleader on the 21st day of May, 1897, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and in default of your appearance on the said date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 26th day of February, 1897.

By order,
C. STANISLAUS PILLAY,
Sherestadar

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the question submitted in Circular No. 2, dated 15th January, 1897.

Subject.	Yes	No.
Whether Mr. W. H. Ryland shall be admitted to pension, as proposed in the Circular .	1,024	128

By order of the Directors,
E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 7th May, 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the month of April									
	1888-89.	1889 90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	20	21	27	35	23	21	22	27	31	35
Liquors:										
Spirit	4,36	4,08	4,49	4,68	5,20	4,56	4,35	5,53	5,11	4,88
Other liquors	56	59	61	80	53	62	49	64	53	56
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	54	60	41
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	23	23	26
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,26	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,67	4,32	3,59
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,83	1,59	1,61
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,72	1,06
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	9
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	28	31	33
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	33	40	32
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	31	40	24
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	65	61	62
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	56	78	40
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	39	36	37
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,65	2,16	2,30	4,35
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	13	11
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	31	27	15
Oils: Petroleum	80	1,15	1,85	1,88	1,39	1,68	1,85	3,58	3,17	4,60
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	13	16	15
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20	21	13
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	68	71	64
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	90	1,12	57
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	27	32	34
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	13	10
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,42	1,95	1,16	1,65
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	20	8
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	17	17	17
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	10	10
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	27	31	34
Imports by post	.			.			13	10	12	11
All other articles	1		.	..	..		1,71	2,07	1,87	1,73
TOTAL	5,93	6,03	7,22	7,71	7,35	7,07	19,34	32,49	29,80	30,41
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	6,67	8,01	9,38	9,93	7,00	8,50	8,99	10,46	8,98	5,42
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	12,60	14,04	16,60	17,64	14,35	15,57	28,33	42,95	38,78	35,83
TOTAL NET REVENUE	12,37	13,77	16,23	17,09	14,01	14,99	27,84	42,06	37,92	35,03
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	1,49	1,69	1,77	2,14	2,13	1,64	4,99	9,79	9,82	10,99
Bengal — Export	1,36	1,33	1,19	1,34	1,33	1,12	1,31	2,08	1,59	92
Bombay — Import	1,87	1,96	2,79	2,54	2,55	2,67	9,41	13,28	12,61	12,12
Bombay — Export	21	27	28	21	24	29	27	33	50	33
Sind — Import	54	68	68	70	51	87	1,49	2,22	2,11	1,96
Sind — Export	10	11	15	13	11	7	9	11	7	13
Madras — Import	93	85	1,15	1,30	88	79	1,99	3,58	2,01	2,36
Madras — Export	46	42	37	34	33	48	63	52	64	97
Burma — Import	1,02	71	68	83	1,12	89	1,12	2,90	2,55	2,54
Burma — Export	4,39	5,75	7,17	7,56	4,81	6,17	6,54	7,25	6,02	2,71

Commerce Department

J. F. FINLAY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	1st November 1896 to 15th May 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	373,516	6,555,674
	Exports	45,816	3,734,017
		+327,700	+2,821,657
RANGOON	Imports	6,869	241,375
	Exports	404,160	20,774,507
		−397,291	−20,533,132
MADRAS	Imports	21,800	651,200
	Exports	10,100	156,000
		+11,700	+495,200
BOMBAY	Imports	81,000	5,950,300
	Exports	151,300	3,372,500
		−70,300	+2,577,800
KARACHI	Imports	41,400	413,771
	Exports	75,700	1,622,376
		−34,300	−1,208,605
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 15th May 1897.
PATNA	Imports	39,400	509,600
	Exports	27,600	405,000
		+11,800	+104,600
GAYA	Imports	5,400	86,800
	Exports	400	88,900
		+5,000	−2,100
SHAHABAD	Imports	3,800	155,200
	Exports	14,600	185,400
		−10,800	−30,200
SÁRAN	Imports	32,900	626,900
	Exports	6,400	95,300
		+26,500	+531,600
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	20,100	272,800
	Exports	400	26,700
		+19,700	+246,100
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	47,100	429,728
	Exports	6,000	20,726
		+41,100	+409,002
DARBHANGA	Imports	81,700	563,800
	Exports	1,800	67,400
		+79,900	+496,400
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	9,900	118,700
	Exports	28,200	717,700
		−18,300	−599,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	18,547	172,089
	Exports	30,185	615,519
		−11,638	−443,430
PURNEA	Imports	3,500	46,435
	Exports	4,200	80,664
		−700	−34,229
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	..	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,200	83,100
	Exports	7,100	337,300
		−1,900	−254,200
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports	7,800	267,300
	Exports	1,100	40,700
		+6,700	+226,600
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	25,900
	Exports	14,200	302,400
		−14,200	−276,500
JALPAIGURI	Imports	28,200	168,803
	Exports	...	2,765
		+28,200	+166,038
DARJEELING	Imports	11,700	88,500
	Exports	200	2,500
		+11,500	+86,000
RANGPUR	Imports	2,800	24,800
	Exports	800	25,100
		+2,000	−300
BOGRA	Imports	400	2,200
	Exports	9,000	237,900
		−8,600	−235,700
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	8,900	188,600
	Exports	1,000	15,900
		+7,900	+172,700
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	5,700
	Exports	400	11,400
		−100	−5,700
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	22,000
	Exports	...	152,200
		...	−130,200
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	728	71,071
	Exports	1,143	4,387
		−415	+66,684
FARIDPUR	Imports	9,300	75,300
	Exports	5,200	82,500
		+4,100	−7,200
BACKERGANJ	Imports	200	800
	Exports	8,100	24,400
		−7,900	−23,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,400	10,800
	Exports	1,900	24,000
		−500	−13,200
NOAKHALI	Imports	..	100
	Exports	500	4,500
		−500	−4,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	13,400	278,831
	Exports		54,020
		+13,400	+224,811
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	5,000	87,300
	Exports	53,700	1,021,400
		−48,700	−934,100
BIRBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,000	18,800
	Exports	25,000	1,173,300
		−23,000	−1,154,500
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	44,600
	Exports	1,100	13,600
		+1,600	+31,000
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	1,600	19,900
	Exports	700	18,800
		+900	+1,100
NADIA	Imports	24,800	392,300
	Exports	10,700	558,200
		+14,100	−165,900
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	1,000	15,400
	Exports	3,100	189,000
		−2,100	−173,600
JESSORE	Imports	4,700	151,200
	Exports	1,400	54,900
		+3,300	+96,300
KHULNA	Imports	.	2,200
	Exports	100	31,300
		−100	−29,100
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	9,200	139,700
	Exports	..	1,400
		+9,200	+138,300
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	11,700	90,800
	Exports	1,100	4,800
		+10,600	+86,000
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	3,000
	Exports	2,000	37,800
		−1,900	−34,800
RANCHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	81	1,882
	Exports	50	5,580
		+31	−3,698

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	709	809
	Exports	42	280,142
		+667	−279,333
BALASORE	Imports	400	10,800
	Exports	45,200	631,600
		−44,800	−620,800
PURI	Imports	81	763
	Exports	2,922	13,775
		−2,841	−13,012
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	9,127	161,933
	Exports	3,343	57,554
		+5,784	+104,379
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	2,600	166,900
	Exports	45,600	179,800
		−43,000	−12,900
MEERUT	Imports	5,800	207,400
	Exports	46,300	175,500
		−40,500	+31,900
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	1,300	33,700
	Exports	51,200	217,400
		−49,900	−183,700
ALIGARH	Imports	2,800	96,300
	Exports	45,400	214,300
		−42,600	−118,000
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	2,860	65,671
	Exports	7,489	28,161
		−4,629	+37,510
AGRA	Imports	23,400	269,300
	Exports	15,400	148,200
		+8,000	+121,100
FARUKHABAD	Imports	1,000	81,800
	Exports	1,900	5,400
		−900	+76,400
MAINPURI	Imports	200	16,900
	Exports	100	3,300
		+100	+13,600
ETÁWAH	Imports	1,700	47,100
	Exports	200	4,900
		+1,500	+42,200
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	400	13,900
	Exports	14,900	70,600
		−14,500	−56,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,000	114,700
	Exports	200	6,900
		+800	+107,800
Moradabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,100	149,500
	Exports	26,600	223,100
		—24,500	—73,600
Shahjahánpur	Imports	1,601	54,409
	Exports	12,426	140,468
		—10,825	—86,059
Budaun	Imports	..	2,300
	Exports	3,900	12,600
		—3,900	—10,300
Pilibít	Imports	700	47,100
	Exports	9,000	36,100
		—8,300	+11,000
Bareli	Imports	4,300	79,900
	Exports	25,500	117,000
		+21,200	—38,000
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	75,100	966,500
	Exports	18,500	204,700
		+56,600	+761,800
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,100	68,400
	Exports	300	1,577
		+2,800	+66,823
Bánda	Imports	21,000	250,300
	Exports	200	2,400
		+20,800	+247,900
Hamírpur	Imports	4,400	45,400
	Exports	...	1,800
		+4,400	+43,600
Allahabad	Imports	32,600	734,300
	Exports	500	11,300
		+32,100	+723,000
Jhánsi	Imports	17,200	182,200
	Exports	400	8,700
		+16,800	+173,500
Jalaun	Imports	8,100	80,300
	Exports	200	10,400
		+7,900	+69,900
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	19,200	348,900
	Exports	1,000	32,700
		+18,200	+316,200
Mirzapur	Imports	7,000	83,515
	Exports	100	6,471
		+6,900	+77,044
Jaunpur	Imports	7,400	112,400
	Exports	2,800	33,700
		+4,600	+78,700
Ghazipur	Imports	3,900	85,300
	Exports	6,600	58,000
		—2,700	+27,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	400	27,600
	Exports	12,400	114,500
		—12,000	—92,900
Baliia	Imports	3,250	33,916
	Exports	6,428	24,934
		—3,178	+8,982
Gorakhpur	Imports	3,600	41,000
	Exports	51,400	256,400
		—47,800	—215,400
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	2,600
	Exports	...	...
		+100	+2,600
Naini Tal	Imports	100	14,400
	Exports	2,100	68,500
		—2,000	—54,100
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	13,300	208,500
	Exports	700	60,700
		+12,600	+147,800
Unao (*preceding week*)	Imports	.	52,300
	Exports	300	500
		—300	+51,800
Rae-Bareli	Imports	400	150,900
	Exports	500	8,000
		—100	+142,900
Sitapur	Imports	...	19,100
	Exports	23,400	168,900
		—23,400	—149,800
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	600	9,500
	Exports	7,400	59,300
		—6,800	—49,800
Hardoi	Imports	700	110,700
	Exports	3,900	37,800
		—3,200	+72,900
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,000	140,100
	Exports	20,200	158,600
		—17,200	—18,500
Gonda	Imports	2,500	98,700
	Exports	1,400	47,200
		+1,100	+51,500
Bahraich	Imports	...	6,500
	Exports	14,800	71,200
		—14,800	—64,700
Barabanki	Imports	6,800	52,700
	Exports	4,500	131,300
		+2,300	—78,600
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	84	84
	Exports	13,596	13,596
		—13,512	—13,512
Bikaner	Imports	14,524	14,524
	Exports	...	...
		+14,520	+14,524

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	9,700	87,600
	Exports	1,800	43,810
		+7,900	+43,790
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	43,200	477,600
	Exports	700	12,900
		+42,500	+464,700
ROHTAK	Imports	300	4,200
	Exports	...	3,500
		+300	+700
GURGÁON (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,800	79,600
	Exports	9,200	62,800
		−6,400	+16,800
DELHI	Imports	30,400	522,700
	Exports	9,500	107,200
		+20,900	+415,500
KARNÁL	Imports	900	39,200
	Exports	1,900	10,000
		−1,000	+29,200
AMBALA	Imports	21,400	221,100
	Exports	600	38,000
		+20,800	+183,100
SIMLA	Imports	6,000	33,400
	Exports	...	200
		+6,000	+33,200
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	2,800	34,500
	Exports	48,700	225,700
		−45,900	−191,200
LUDHIÁNA	Imports	200	62,800
	Exports	200	324,300
		...	−261,500
FEROZPUR	Imports	5,200	105,700
	Exports	18,500	397,800
		−13,300	−292,100
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	9 600	134,700
	Exports	3,900	46,600
		+5,700	+88,100
JHANG	Imports	700	23,600
	Exports	6,400	13,200
		−5,700	+10,400
MONTGOMERY	Imports	500	83,500
	Exports		7,400
		+500	+76,100
LAHORE	Imports	7,578	299,685
	Exports	15,905	81,265
		−8,327	+218,420
AMRITSAR	Imports	5,600	146,500
	Exports	40,300	202,600
		−34,700	−56,100
GURDÁSPUR	Imports	1,000	37,300
	Exports	23,300	125,318
		−22,300	−88,018

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
PANJAB—*concld.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	7,300	57,700
	Exports	8,600	46,200
		−1,300	+11,500
Gujrát	Imports	400	97,600
	Exports	900	8,200
		−500	+89,400
Gujránwála	Imports	1,700	88,300
	Exports	18,200	95,700
		−16,500	−7,400
Shahpur	Imports	1,800	52,200
	Exports	5,400	31,700
		−3,600	+20,500
Jhelam	Imports	768	144,993
	Exports	6,782	16,639
		−6,014	+128,354
Ráwalpindi	Imports	42,800	383,451
	Exports	1,500	41,500
		+41,300	+341,951
Pesháwar Division—			
Peshávar	Imports	15,000	165,300
	Exports	2,300	119,600
		+12,700	+45,700
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	700	2,370
	Exports	6,400	61,557
		−5,700	−59,187
Dera Ismail Khan	Imports	1,900	9,700
	Exports	2,100	61,900
		−200	−52,200
Muzaffargarh	Imports	400	5,256
	Exports	2,200	35,300
		−1,800	−30,044
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	21,400	283,200
	Exports	7,000	186,700
		+14,400	+96,500
Kaira	Imports	10,900	123,900
	Exports	11,700	161,900
		−800	−38,000
Panch Mahals	Imports	1,760	7,196
	Exports	38,382	450,599
		−36,622	−443,403

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	3,100	267,200
	Exports	1,200	195,200
		+1,900	+72,000
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	32,000	322,500
	Exports	6,700	108,000
		+25,300	+214,500
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports		761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	...	90,944
	Exports	...	1,088
		..	+89,856
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	28,400	378,500
	Exports	200	1,400
		+28,200	+377,100
NÁSIK	Imports	12,000	226,600
	Exports	4,200	59,900
		+7,800	+166,700
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	1,900	97,500
	Exports	4,900	52,500
		—3,000	+45,000
POONA	Imports	36,300	412,421
	Exports	200	13,700
		+36,100	+398,721
SHOLAPUR	Imports	4,000	75,900
	Exports	5,100	60,900
		—1,100	+15,000
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,697	193,177
	Exports	2,229	7,993
		+7,468	+185,184
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	22,200	225,100
	Exports	1,400	147,900
		+20,800	+77,200
BIJÁPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,900	188,400
	Exports	700	7,900
		+5,200	+180,500
DHARWAR	Imports	700	52,233
	Exports	12,900	238,821
		—12,200	—186,588
TANNA	Imports	4,500	78,200
	Exports	1,800	206,800
		+2,700	—128,600
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,709	78,216
	Exports	8,0[illegible]	103,784
		—4[illegible]	—25,568
KOLHAPUR	Imports	[illegible]1	337,381
	Exports	954	42,014
		[illegible],067	+295,367
KANARA	Imports	.	17,400
	Exports	...	118,500
		...	—101,100
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	46,100	448,500
	Exports	1,700	12,200
		+44,400	+436,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,948	92,042
	Exports	49,651	801,778
		−45,803	−709,736
THAR-PÁREAR	Imports	19,900	168,400
	Exports	13,700	176,900
		+6,200	−8,500
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	900	8,700
	Exports	5,300	153,600
		−4,400	−144,900
HYDERABAD	Imports	...	77,700
	Exports	..	105,800
		..	−28,100
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	12,800	67,800
	Exports	100	17,400
		+12,700	+50,400
JUBBULPORE	Imports	16,000	160,000
	Exports	7,100	199,400
		+8,900	−10,800
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	5,300	36 100
	Exports	4,200	79,900
		+1,100	−43,000
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,300	95,300
	Exports	1,600	30,900
		+4,700	+64,400
NIMAR	Imports	7,500	114,300
	Exports	1,000	23,100
		+6,500	+91,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	3,400	46,600
	Exports	100	7,900
		+3,300	+38,700
NÁGPUR	Imports	23,100	283,800
	Exports	900	68,300
		+22,200	+215,500
CHÁNDA	Imports	100	9,400
	Exports	2,700	36,000
		−2,600	−26,000
BHANDÁRA (*incomplete*)	Imports	30,600	178,800
	Exports	1,900	49,300
		+28,700	+130,500
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	3,800	17,300
	Exports	10,700	384,000
		−6,900	−306 700
BILÁSPUR	Imports	7,100	67,959
	Exports	3,100	50,198
		+4,000	+17,761
SAMBALPUR	Imports	1,100	11,100
	Exports	12,700	359,200
		−11,600	−348,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 15th May 1897	30th January to 15th May 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	4,600	146,700
	Exports	700	7,700
		+3,900	+139,000
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,600	77,700
	Exports	7,600	42 400
		−4,000	+35,300
BULDÁNA	Imports	500	23,800
	Exports	200	2,100
		+300	+21,700
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	1,100	21,600
	Exports	9,600	91,100
		− 8,500	−69 500
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	12,900	169,400
	Exports	900	19,100
		+12,000	+150,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	5,200	50,300
	Exports	35,000	485,300
		−29,800	−435,000
KISTNA	Imports	3,500	30,074
	Exports	42,200	574,207
		−38,700	−544,133
NELLORE	Imports	100	18,991
	Exports	500	33,204
		−400	−14,213
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,400	51,100
	Exports	300	14,900
		+1,100	+36,200
BELLARY	Imports	10,300	144,800
	Exports	4,100	41,700
		+6 200	+103,100
ANANTAPUR	Imports	2,200	37,500
	Exports	5,600	67,800
		−3,400	−30,300
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,400	83,800
	Exports	2,000	40,900
		−600	+42,900
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	3,700	129,800
	Exports	32,700	235,000
		−29,000	−105,200
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	200	13,800
	Exports	8 500	96,000
		−8,300	−82,800
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,700	71,700
	Exports	14,800	370,900
		−13,100	−299,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 15th May 1897.	30th January to 15th May 1897.
MADRAS—*contd*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,400	17,700
	Exports	9,000	135,900
		−7,600	−118,200
COIMBATORE	Imports	7,600	149,400
	Exports	19,400	483,900
		−11,800	−334,500
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	761	28,365
	Exports	5,717	106,439
		−4,956	−78,074
TANJORE	Imports	2,900	64,900
	Exports	76,700	1,706,800
		−73,800	−1,641,900
MADURA	Imports	800	51,100
	Exports	23,500	245,700
		−22,700	−194,600
TINNEVELLY	Imports	28,900	368,400
	Exports	22,400	330,000
		+6,500	+38,400
MALABAR	Imports	45,400	1,066,200
	Exports	28,500	285,600
		+16,900	+780,600
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	800	102,020
	Exports	15,300	618,290
		−14,500	−516,270

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART II —Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III —Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—
Nothing for publication

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Nothing for publication

PART VI —Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—
Nothing for publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 22

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC

Simla, the 28th May, 1897.

No. 906.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 18th October 1876, published with Table and* Supplementary graded list under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this Table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the undermentioned officers shall take rank in the entry of the Table noted against them:

* Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service, prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

1. Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in entry No. 4 when in his own territories, and otherwise in entry No. 6.
2. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in entry No. 24.
3. Civil Secretaries to the Government of Burma, in entry No. 34.

MEDICAL.

The 28th May, 1897.

No. 540.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant N. P. O'G. Lalor, M.B., B CH, I M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 542.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant F Wall, I M S (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for Famine duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

The 28th May, 1897.

No. 1603.—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information:

Telegram, dated the 24th May 1897.

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Simla

Switzerland—My telegram of 16th* February last. Arsenically dried hides admitted. Revised rules will be sent 28th May next

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 583, dated the 19th February 1897.

Telegram, dated the 25th May 1897

From—The Secretary of State, London,

To—The Viceroy, Simla.

Réunion.—My telegram of 19th† May last. French Government state rules regarding rice cannot be altered

† Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1545, dated the 21st May 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th May, 1897.

No 655—The services of Major A W D Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, until the date on which he resumed charge of those duties. With effect from this latter date, the services of Major Campbell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No 658—Major A. W D Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd May 1897, or the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 482, dated the 23rd April 1897.

The 28th May, 1897.

No. 687.—Major R C. S. Macausland, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore, is granted an extension of furlough for twelve days, under Article 677, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 18th March 1897.

No. 690.—Captain F. A. C. Kreyer, Indian Staff Corps, 16th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 27th May, 1897.

No. 2143—130-14-*F*.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for famine duty

Lieutenant A E McBarnet, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry;

Lieutenant L E Fagan, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant H. H Moore, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant M F Harding, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant J H. Hudson, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant J A Bliss, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),

Lieutenant G P R Beaman, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant H L Hole, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The 28th May, 1897

No. 1349—32-6.—Mr H H Hayden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May 1897, *vice* Mr. T H. Holland, Acting Superintendent.

FORESTS.

The 28th May, 1897.

No. 471—124-2-*F*.—With reference to the notification of this Department No. 14-F., dated the 7th January last, Mr R. S. Hole, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, was posted to Berar on arrival from England and was transferred to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 7th December 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1897.

No. 863-*G*.—Colonel F. A. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted special leave, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his office, and until the 12th June, 1897, inclusive.

No. 865-*G*.—Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel F A. Wilson, and until further orders.

Captain L S Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal.

Captain A D'A G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

Lieutenant L A Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

W J CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1897

No. 2389-*Gl*.—Mr A T. Forbes, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, and in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General, with effect from the 17th May 1897.

No. 2410-*Gl*.—Babu Wooma Churn Dass, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 11th May 1897, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders

Mr T. C Eagles, 1st Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, to act as Deputy Comptroller, and

Mr W A Kelly, 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, to act as 1st Assistant Comptroller.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th May, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 571.—Captain J G Geddes, Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Captain W Y Foster, Royal Artillery, whose tenure has expired. Dated 14th May 1897.

No 572—Captain S C F Jackson, D S O, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st class Punjab Command, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major R. P. Macdonald, D.S O., who has vacated. Dated 21st April 1897

No 573—Captain D J O Taylor, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, to be District Recruiting officer, Dogra district, *vice* Captain K. P. Burne, who has vacated. Dated 26th April 1897

No 574.—In G G. O. No 530 of 1897, *for* "Captain C L Woolcombe" *read* "Captain C L Woollcombe"

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No 575—Surgeon-Colonel E Townsend, Army Medical Staff is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General C McD. Cuffe, transferred to the Home Establishment Dated 6th May 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 576—Lieutenant E P Carter, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 17th May 1897

STAFF CORPS.

No 577.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant Duncan Alured Elmsly Will, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating wing officer, 4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—27th April 1897

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Henry Salt James, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers,—2nd May 1897.

Second-Lieutenant James will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 2nd May 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 578.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenants—

William Robert Ross, attached to the 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th April 1897.

Hugh Miller, attached to the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—13th April 1897.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 579.—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated 30th April 1897, page 2369.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 30th April, 1897.

* * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander T S A. Rind, C M G., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd October 1896

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list

General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G C.B., V.C. Dated 1st April 1897.

Major-General George Robertson Hennessy, C.B. Dated 1st April 1897

Major-General Swinton John Browne, C.B. Dated 1st April 1897.

Colonel George Conrad Sartorius, C B. Dated 2nd April 1897

Colonel Charles James Toller Whitlock. Dated 6th April 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague James. Dated 8th April 1897.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Affleck Graves. Dated 10th April 1897.

To be General

Lieutenant-General Philip Henry Farrell Harris, C B. Dated 1st April 1897.

To be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K C B. Dated 1st April 1897

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Alexander Robert Badcock, C B., C.S I Dated 1st April 1897.

Colonel Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B., C.S.I. Dated 1st April 1897.

Colonel Edward Stedman, C.B. Dated 1st April 1897

* * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated 4th May 1897, page 2447.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 4th May, 1897.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Valens Congreve Tonnochy is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army Dated 7th January 1897.

MEMORANDA

* * * * * * * * * *

Colonel R Wace is granted the temporary rank of Major-General, whilst Director-General of Ordnance in India. Dated 1st February 1897

* * * * * * * * * *

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Lewis James Roffey, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 31st January 1897.

MEDALS

No 580—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following War Office Army Order for general information

Army Order No 43,—April 1897.

MEDALS.

Dongola Expedition—Grant of a medal by His Highness the Khedive—1. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the forces employed in the military operations connected with the reconquest of the Province of Dongola, accepting and wearing the silver medal granted by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt

2 The medal will be granted to the troops serving at, and to the south of, Sarras between the 30th March and 23rd September 1896, and to the troops under Brigadier-General C. C Egerton, C B., D.S O , A.D C., serving at Suakin between the same dates inclusive

3 A clasp inscribed "Ferket" will be granted to the troops which took part in the operations south of Akasheh on 7th June, and a clasp inscribed "Hafir," to those which took part in the operations south of Fareig on 19th September.

4 The following non-combatants will be entitled to the medal in bronze without clasps

Civilian syces and civilian servants of officers who were present at the actions of "Ferket" and "Hafir," and authorized followers of the Indian troops at Suakin under Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton, C B, D S O, A D.C., who were present at Suakin between the 30th March and 23rd September 1896, inclusive.

5 Commanding officers and heads of departments will prepare (in accordance with the specimen in Appendix I.), nominal rolls, in triplicate, of those entitled to the medals and clasps, and forward them, as soon as possible, to the Assistant Military Secretary, War Office, Cairo, a fourth copy being sent to the Under Secretary of State, War Office, London, S.W. In the case of the Indian forces the rolls will be prepared in such manner as the Government of India may direct.

6. The names of individuals who, under Articles 613, 737, 1255, 1256, and 1258, of the Royal Warrant for Pay, etc., 1896, have forfeited the medal, are to be included in the rolls, and the cause of forfeiture is to be stated in the last column.

APPENDIX I.

NOTE.—This form is to be made out on one side of half sheets of foolscap, ruled lengthways, with a clear space of one inch at the head of the form

_____ —CORPS OR DEPARTMENT

* Roll of individuals entitled to the SUDAN MEDAL, 1896 (granted by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt), with clasps inscribed "Ferket" or "Hafir," under the terms of Army Order 43 of 1897.

AT THE TIME THE MEDAL WAS EARNED			Entitled to medal in silver	Entitled to clasp inscribed "Ferket"	Entitled to clasp inscribed "Hafir"	Entitled to medal in bronze	Remarks.
Regimental or Departmental No.	Rank	Name					

I certify that the individuals named in this roll were actually present at the operations for which the medal and clasp are claimed as above detailed

Signature of commanding officer or head of department.

Place_____

Date_____

* All names are to be in PRINTED characters The names of officers and warrant officers are to be entered in order of rank, and those of non-commissioned officers and men in alphabetical order

PROMOTIONS.

No 581—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant

11th May 1897

Ralph Ellis Carr Hall

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Bengal.

No 582—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant William Henry Lewty to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

First class Assistant Surgeon William Cooper to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon William Forrester to be first class Assistant Surgeon,—with effect from the 15th February 1897, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain W. Wade, who has retired

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

No 583.—Sergeant James Smith, of the Bengal Unattached List, serving in the Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st February 1897, to fill an existing vacancy

NATIVE ARMY

No 584.—*1st Regiment Central India Horse*—

Dafadar Anjamuddin Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Afzal Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1896.

No 585.—*Bhopal Battalion*—

Jemadar Bem Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Khajan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Raghunath Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1896

Jemadar Jiwa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Dassonda to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajkumar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1896

Jemadar Shaikh Ali Muhammad to be Subadar and Havildar Raham Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sankatha, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1896

Havildar Ghafur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Chhede Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1896.

Havildar Sirdar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sagram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1896

No 586.—*30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Samund Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kehr Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Hazura Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazir Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th August 1896.

No. 587.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Mam-raj Gujar to be Jemadar, consequent on the promotion of Subadar Hyem Benjamin, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 588.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Unattached List and Native Army, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 31st March 1897

With gratuity of £5

Sergeant (Milling Engineer) Thomas Dale, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Bugler George Briggs, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

Without gratuity

Sergeant William Lee Emery, Military Works Department.

No. 589.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity

Quartermaster-Sergeant William Thomas Johns, Purandhar Sanitarium.

Sergeant Samuel Cole, Garrison Provost Sergeant, Neemuch

Store-Sergeant William Edward Green, Ordnance Department

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No 590.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C J W. Meadows (Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service) resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th April 1897.

No 591.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Veterinary-Lieutenant Hugh Augustus Sullivan, Army Veterinary Department, to be Veterinary-Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th December 1896.

No 592.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant W H Johnstone resigns his commission.

No 593.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant C Platts resigns his commission.

No 594.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

The Reverend Sidney Ernest Hickox to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Salkeld, resigned.

No 595.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J R Greaves resigns his commission.

No. 596.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major F. J. Ivens resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th April 1897.

Captain (Honorary Major) John Rickie, V.D., to be Major, with effect from the 13th April 1897, *vice* Ivens, resigned

No. 597.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Isaac Burnett, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Jordan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 598.—The promotions and reversions notified in G. G O No. 570 of 1897 cancel G G O. No. 688 of 1896 from the entry promoting Lieutenant Pridham to officiating Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from 1st April 1896, to the entry promoting Lieutenant Hawksley to the same rank, with effect from the 8th May 1896, also G. G. O.s Nos. 689, 1062 and 1371 of 1896 and 342 of 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 25th May, 1897

No 204.—Rai Sahib Gunga Ram, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is transferred to Rajputana and Central India

The 26th May, 1897.

No. 206.—Mr C H C. Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, during the absence of Colonel C E Shepherd, I S C., on privilege leave, or until further orders

No 207.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in despatch No. 34 Railway, dated 8th April 1897, has accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 24,69,767 for the construction of the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra metre gauge railway, 79¼ miles in length

The 27th May, 1897.

No 208—Mr R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders

The 28th May, 1897

No. 209.—Mr. A. Conley, Deputy Examiner, Class I, is promoted to Examiner, Class IV (new classification), *temporary rank*, with effect from the 29th April 1897.

No. 210.—Mr F Wolley Dod, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is deputed on special duty with the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th May 1897

TELEGRAPH.

The 26th May, 1897.

No. 205.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Sir W. M. N. Young, *Bart.*, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th May 1897

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R E*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULE PRESCRIBING THAT OFFICERS OF THE STAFF CORPS ENTERING THE PUNJAB, BURMA AND ASSAM COMMISSIONS SHALL BE APPOINTED ON PROBATION FOR ONE YEAR.

Nos. 454—59.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Establishments), under date Simla, the 27th May 1897.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No $\frac{4 \text{ Est.}}{516\text{-}21}$, dated the 3rd July 1896

Letters to the Government of the Punjab and Chief Commissioner of Assam, Nos. 92—93, dated the 2nd February 1897.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 183, dated the 15th February 1897.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{151\text{-P S}}{1037\text{-G}}$, dated the 2nd March 1897.

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution dated the 3rd July 1896, rules were laid down regulating the periods within which Officers of the Staff Corps appointed to the Punjab, Burma and Assam Commissions should be required to pass their Departmental examinations. Rule (4) of these rules prescribes that—

An officer who passes the Lower Standard examination within 18 months, or who, having failed to pass by this standard within this period, has been retained by the Local Government or Administration in civil employ, will be required to pass by the Higher Standard within three years of the date of his joining the Commission Upon his passing by this standard, he will be confirmed in Civil employ and his name will be struck off the strength of his regiment under Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the date on which he passes (which should be reported to the Government of India in the Military Department).

2. The rule above quoted, which permits of confirmation upon passing by the Higher Standard, was not intended to supersede the order, separately issued in 1890, which directs that Staff Corps Officers appointed to the Burma Commission should be appointed in the first instance on probation for a period of one year. It appeared to the Government of India that it would be advisable to publish the rule in force in Burma for the information of intending candidates and also to extend it to the case of Staff Corps Officers appointed to the Punjab and Assam Commissions. The Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Assam have expressed themselves in favour of the proposed extension of the rule. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that all Staff

Corps Officers who may hereafter be appointed to the Punjab, Burma and Assam Commissions shall be appointed in the first instance on probation for a period of one year, independently of the regulations on the subject of their passing the Departmental examinations which were promulgated by the Resolution of the 3rd July 1896, and that such officers shall not be confirmed until this period of probation is over, even though they may pass the Departmental examinations entirely at an earlier date

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of the Punjab and Burma and the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and further necessary action; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

[TRUE EXTRACT.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 22nd, 1897.

The barometer has been steadily low during the week over the Gangetic Plain and Upper India and steadily high over the west and south of the Peninsula and over Lower Burma. The winds accompanying this distribution of pressure have been of the ordinary character, strong north-westerly and south-westerly winds having blown over North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India, westerly and north-westerly winds over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, southerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds in North Bengal and part of Bihar. Within the region covered by westerly winds the weather has been fine and hot, and the only rainfall reported has been a few widely scattered showers accompanying or following dust and thunder storms. On the other hand, the southerly winds over the Bay area have brought up a good deal of moisture, and there has been fair rain almost daily in Burma, Assam and part of Bengal As a consequence the temperature has been unsteady over North-East India and Burma, and has occasionally ruled below the normal in that area, while in other parts of the country the heat has been steadily high, the abnormal excess on some days and in some parts of the country having been very large.

Daily Summary—*Sunday, May 16th.*—Pressure was lowest in the North Gangetic Plain and highest in Malabar The pressure difference was greater than usual, the barometer reading below the normal average over Northern India and above over the Peninsula and Burma. Westerly winds obtained, except in Burma and Bengal, where the directions were southerly, and in the Punjab, where they were variable. The force was strong in North Bombay, Central India and the Deccan. The mean temperature was very low in Burma, normal in Lower Bengal and the North Punjab and above the average elsewhere Rain had fallen generally in Burma, where Yamethin, Toungoo, Diamond Island, Minbu, Lashio and Thayetmyo had received over one inch. Local showers had also occurred in Bengal.

Monday, May 17th.—The barometer had fallen nearly everywhere. The fall had been greater in the north than in the south, so that, though the general distribution was not much changed, the pressure differences had still further increased. The wind directions were generally the same as on the 16th, but the force had risen, and at the head of the Bay the southerly wind was blowing strongly. Temperature had risen in Burma, but was still below the normal over that province. Elsewhere the heat remained excessive—more particularly over East Rajputana and the South Gangetic Plain. Local showers had fallen in parts of Burma and of Assam.

Tuesday, May 18th.—Pressure had changed very little. The barometer read below the normal average, except in Burma, and gradients remained steep. Light cyclonic winds had appeared in Upper India, the low pressure area in that region having become better defined. In other parts of the country the winds were similar to those reported on the previous day Temperature had fallen quickly in Assam and was largely below the average in that province, while it remained slightly low over Burma. Elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Thundershowers were reported from parts of Burma, Assam and East Bengal.

Wednesday, May 19th.—The pressure changes were again generally slight, and the general barometric conditions were practically unaltered. The southerly winds at the head of the Bay as well as the westerly winds in North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and the Deccan were still blowing strongly. The mean temperature had again risen in part of Burma, while it had fallen over Lower Bengal. It was lower than usual over Assam, Arakan and Lower Bengal, but

was generally excessive elsewhere—most so over the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Local duststorms had been experienced on the plains and thunderstorms on the hills of Upper India, while in Bengal and Assam thundershowers had been heavy and general. At a few places in the Peninsula local rain had been received.

Thursday, May 20th.—Pressure changes were small generally. The distribution was little altered, and the only important alteration was that pressure had again risen above the normal over the Peninsula. The wind circulation was little changed. The mean temperature had fallen over Assam, Bengal and the east of the Peninsula, and the heat was less than usual over that area. In other places the temperature was excessive—more particularly over the North Punjab and the Gangetic Plain. Duststorms had again occurred over the plains of Upper India, and thunderstorms had given rain to parts of Burma, Assam, Bengal and North Madras.

Friday, May 21st.—The pressure changes were again generally small, and there was no change of importance to record. The only feature of importance in the winds was the lightness of the winds in the south and in Ceylon. Temperature had risen over Burma and North-East India and fallen in parts of North-West Provinces, Punjab and Madras. The heat was very excessive in the Punjab, and was generally excessive, except over Assam, North Bengal and the central part of Madras. Duststorms had again occurred over Upper India, and thunderstorms had given heavy local rain in parts of North-East India.

Saturday, May 22nd.—There was again no large change in the pressure or wind conditions, and the only important alteration in temperature was a recovery over Madras. Local showers accompanying or following dust and thunder storms had been received in Coorg, Mysore, Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and the Upper India hill stations.

Temperature—As stated above, dry westerly (south-west—north-west) winds have prevailed generally over North-Western, Western, Central and Southern India, and over the region covered by these winds the mean temperature has been very generally—and in the case of Upper India very largely—above the normal average. On the contrary, southerly winds bringing up much moisture have prevailed fairly steadily over Burma, Assam and Bengal. These winds have been accompanied with numerous thunderstorms and heavy rainfall with the result that the region affected by these winds has experienced a generally deficient temperature.

The following table gives temperature data for the week:

Province.	May 1897							Mean variation of week.
	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−5·2	−2·7	−0·6	+0·5	+1·7	+2·8	+2·1	−0·2
Bengal and Assam	+2·8	+4·0	+2·3	−1·8	−2·3	0	+0·6	+0·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4·8	+5·9	+8·2	+8·7	+6·6	+3·8	+4·2	+6·0
Punjab	+3·1	+5·1	+7·1	+6·1	+8·1	+7·0	+5·0	+5·9
Bombay	+2·1	+1·5	+2·0	+2·0	+1·8	+1·4	+1·6	+1·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·3	+4·9	+5·8	+4·4	+2·6	+2·0	+2·0	+3·9
Central India and Gujarat	+4·4	+4·9	+4·4	+2·8	+2·3	+2·0	+1·5	+3·2
Sind and Rajputana	+5·9	+7·6	+7·2	+4·8	+4·0	+3·7	+4·0	+5·3
Madras	+3·3	+3·9	+4·6	+2·8	+1·3	−0·1	+2·4	+2·6
Mean for whole of India	+3·0	+3·9	+4·6	+3·4	+2·9	+2·5	+2·6	+3·3

In Burma the mean was largely below the normal on the 16th, and this depression of temperature did not disappear till the 19th, when the mean went above the normal and so remained until the close of the week. On the contrary, in Bengal the first three days were warmer than usual, but when the storm rainfall spread from Burma into Bengal and Assam the abnormal heat suddenly gave way. In all other provinces of India, with the exception of Madras on the 21st, the mean temperature has been steadily excessive throughout the week. The abnormal excess has been greatest in Upper India, where, in the North-West Provinces, it amounted to 6°·0, in the Punjab to 5°·9 and in Sind and Rajputana to 5°·3 On the 18th, 19th and 20th, when the heat was greatest in Upper India, the following large variations were reported —18th—Sirsa + 11°·5, Jeypore + 10°·6, Jhansi + 11°·1, Allahabad + 10°·0, 19th—Sialkot + 11°·2, Roorkee + 12°·4 and Bareilly + 10°·6, 20th—Sialkot + 11°·1, Ludhiana + 12°·0 and Roorkee + 10°·2

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

May	16th	117°·6 at	Jacobabad.
„	17th	121°·0 „	„
„	18th	120°·0 „	„
„	19th	117°·1 „	„
„	20th	118°·0 „	„
„	21st	118°·0 „	„
„	22nd	118°·5 „	„

Jacobabad is now steadily the hottest station in India

Rain —The conditions under which rain has occurred during the week under review have been approximately normal. There has been a steady flow of southerly winds across Burma into Assam and North Bengal These winds have brought up much moisture, and the rainfall has been heavy and continuous over the regions affected by them At Cherra Poonjee there has been an average fall of four inches per diem, which is a sign of a steady rain bearing current over the Eastern Peninsula and North East India. In Ceylon and Southern India, on the contrary, there has been no sign of the advance of the monsoon current during the present week, and pressure is apparently high over the Arabian Sea at the present time In consequence all the rainfall, which has occurred over Southern India, has accompanied slight local thunderstorms of no importance, and the fall over this area has been much less than the normal In the Gangetic Plain and Upper India at this time there is no expectation of any rainfall, except that which falls during or after duststorms, and during the present week only scattered showers, generally of small amount, have been received In the central parts of the Peninsula and of India as well as over Rajputana and North Bombay there has been actually or practically no rain.

The rainfall table at the close shows that rain in effective amounts, *i.e.*, of one-tenth of an inch or over was received in twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions. This number is slightly greater than that reported last week The area over which the rainfall has been effective in amount includes the following divisions, *viz* —all the Burma divisions, all the Assam divisions, all the Bengal divisions, except South Bihar, the Punjab Hills, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, Rajputana (East) and Central India (West), the East Coast (North, Central and South) and Madras (Central and South) Within the area covered by these rainfall divisions the amount of rain received ranges from 8·03 inches in the Assam Hills and 5 inches in Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra) to 0·10 inch in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West). In all other parts of the country any rain which has fallen has averaged less than one-tenth of an inch. In the great majority of cases the rainfall received has been less than the normal, but in Assam, in East, North and Central Bengal and in Ganjam the average actual rainfall has exceeded the normal fall. In Tenasserim and Lower Burma as well as in Malabar the deficiency has been considerable, but in all the other districts it has been small and unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, from February 28th to May 22nd. The rainfall for the whole period has been in excess of the normal in Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Central Burma, Central Bengal, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces and the East Coast (North); it has been about normal in Arakan, the Assam (Hills), Assam (Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, the North-West Provinces (East), the Central Punjab, the Punjab (Hills), the Punjab (West), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, Baluchistan, the East Coast (Central) and Madras (South), while in all the remaining divisions it has been deficient. The largest cases of deficiency are in the Gangetic Plain, the south-east of the Punjab, the submontane district of the Punjab, the Konkan, the central parts of India [except the Central Provinces (East)] and North Bombay

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review:

Burma	Mindan (Thayetmyo)	5·47	inches
	Shwegu (Bhamo)	5 09	,,
	Taungdaw (Kyaukse)	4 90	,,
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	28 22	,,
	Dhubri	14·19	,,
Bengal	Feni (Noakhali)	5 38	,,
	Serajgunj (Pubna)	5·44	,,
	Dirhatta (Cooch Behar)	9·31	,,
Malabar	Beltongody (Mangalore)	2 07	,,
Madras	Perragram (Salem)	3·42	,,
Mysore	Hunsur (Mysore)	5 25	,,
Madras	Alamur (Godavery)	5 10	,,
	Kayadrug (Bellary)	2 30	,,
	Chittoor	2·28	,,

PROVINCE	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 22nd, 1897.			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 22nd, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	3 01	5 40	— 2 39	17 47	12·05	+ 45
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	1 56	3 31	— 1 75	8 34	6 66	+ 25
	3 Central do	1 45	1 50	— 0 05	8 66	3 39	+ 155
	4 Upper do	1 76	P	P	3 95	P	P
	5. Arakan	2 43	2 44	— 0 01	8 54	7·86	+ 9
Bengal and Assam	6 Eastern Bengal	3 40	1 65	+ 1·75	10 28	12 98	— 21
	7 Assam Surma	5 92	4 57	+ 1 35	27 67	35 53	— 22
	8 Do Hills	8 03	3 87	+ 4 16	25 41	24·83	+ 2
	9 Do Brahmaputra	5 25	2 74	+ 2 51	18 25	18 78	— 3
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0 89	1 03	— 0 14	7 81	8 70	— 10
	11 Central do.	1 49	0 85	+ 0 64	7 46	5 45	+ 37
	12 North do	3 20	1 68	+ 1 52	12·20	9 63	+ 27
	13 Bengal Hills	0 82	2 21	— 1 39	7 78	12 61	— 38
	14 Orissa	0 25	0 72	— 0 47	7 34	4 94	+ 49
	15 Chota Nagpur	0 15	0 52	— 0 37	3·76	3 02	+ 24
	16 South Bihar	0·06	0·25	— 0 19	1 91	1 47	+ 30
	17 North do	0·35	0 49	— 0 14	4 17	3·09	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18 N.-W P East	0	0·12	— 0 12	0·74	0·73	+ 1
	19 South Oudh	0 03	0 14	— 0 11	0·31	0 81	— 62
	20. North do	0 05	0 21	— 0 16	0 94	1 20	— 22
	21 N.-W P Central.	0	0 08	— 0 08	0 05	0·65	— 92
	22 Do West	0 07	0 11	— 0·04	0 23	0 91	— 75
	23. Do East Submontane	0·04	0 23	— 0·19	0 85	1 28	— 34
	24 Do West do.	0·02	0 23	— 0 21	0 83	1 84	— 55
	25 Do Hills	0 06	0 69	— 0 63	3 78	5 60	— 33
Punjab	26 South-East Punjab	0 03	0 15	— 0 12	0 25	1·13	— 78
	27 South do	0 01	0 16	— 0 15	0 66	1·22	— 46
	28 Central do	0	0 21	— 0 21	2 03	2·32	— 13
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 05	0 32	— 0 27	1 94	2 36	— 60
	30. Do Hills	0 28	0 66	— 0 38	6 10	5 87	+ 4
	31 North Punjab	0 04	0 18	— 0 14	7 77	5 28	+ 47
	32. West do	0	0 05	— 0 05	1 32	1 25	+ 6
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33 Malabar	0·48	1 84	— 1 36	6·17	7·13	— 13
	34 Madras South-Central	0 84	1 08	— 0 24	6 12	5 68	+ 8
	35 Coorg	0 74	1 30	— 0 56	3 08	6 77	— 6
	36 Mysore	0·43	0 74	— 0 31	2·36	3 44	— 31
	37 Konkan	0	0 14	— 0 14	0	0·57	— 100
	38 Bombay Deccan	0	0 30	— 0 30	1·43	1 68	— 15
	39 Hyderabad North	...	..	..	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0 18	— 0 18	0·17	0 50	— 66
Central Provinces and Berar.	41 Berar	0	0 06	— 0 06	0·19	0·62	— 69
	42 Central Provinces West	0·03	0 04	— 0 01	0 58	0 76	— 24
	43 Do do Central	0 01	0 08	— 0 07	0 69	1 08	— 36
	44 Do. do. East	0	0 21	— 0 21	4 55	1·80	+ 153
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0 04	— 0·04	0	0 09	— 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0 03	— 0·03	0	0 30	— 100
	47 Sind	0	0 03	— 0 03	0 34	0 39	— 13
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0 08	— 0 08	3 65	3 81	— 4
Rajputana and Central India	49 Central India East	0	0 21	— 0 21	0 20	0 53	— 62
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West.	0 10	0 23	— 0 13	0·12	0 61	— 80
	51 West Rajputana	0 09	0·22	— 0·13	0 32	0 68	— 53
Madras	52 East Coast North	1·04	0 69	+ 0 35	4·36	2·48	+ 76
	52-A. Do do (*a*)	1·15	0 73	+ 0·42	5 70	3·41	+ 67
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0 30	— 0 30	1·00	1·91	— 47
	54. Madras Central	0·31	0·50	— 0 19	1 35	1·77	— 24
	55 East Coast Central	0·70	0 63	+ 0·07	1 91	1 67	+ 14
	56 Do. South	0 25	0 71	— 0 46	2·33	2 90	— 29
	57 Madras South	0·12	0 51	— 0·39	5·11	4 36	+ 17

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *27th May, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Rainfall in excess in Vizagapatam and Godavari, deficient in the South and West Coast, elsewhere generally normal The water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in affected areas, except in Vizagapatam, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent Standing crops are fair to good, but are withering in parts Harvests yield a limited outturn, generally middling. Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, but forest reserves have been thrown open, generally sufficient in Vizagapatam and the extreme south, elsewhere it is growing scarce. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, available elsewhere, but is growing scarce in parts Cattle are deteriorating in the Deccan, but elsewhere are generally good. Prices have risen in all groups, except in the Central districts and the West Coast The numbers on relief are —relief workers—76,192 men, 139,625 women, 54,671 children, total 270,488 in the Deccan and the Circars. Test-workers—1,213 men, 3,640 women, 1,059 children in Ganjam and Vizagapatam *plus* 500 unspecified in Bhadrachalam, total 6,412 Weavers—12,639 men, 8,668 women, 601 children, total 21,908 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 298,808 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam (dependants)—249 men, 489 women, 11,857 children, total 12,595 (Others)—1,457 men, 2,838 women, 7,320 children, total 11,615 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—5,567 men, 11,965 women, 12,990 children, 1,206 unspecified, total 31,728. Total on gratuitous relief 55,938 Grand total on Government relief 354,746 Also 902 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam. Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam and Bellary 11½, Kurnool 12, Bhadrachalam 12½, Cuddapah 13, and Anantapur and Vizagapatam 14 seers per rupee. Loans disbursed since commencement of distress Rs 5,54,519.

Bombay—*For week ending 24th May*—Rain in one taluka of Shikarpur, in Hyderabad, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar Harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, and Nasik Preparations for next season have commenced generally Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, and in parts of Karachi, Baroda, and Kolaba. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Kolaba, Sholapur, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Surat; stationary in Thar and Parkar and in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Sholapur, and Bijapur Prices in affected districts are —Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 10, Sholapur 10 2/10, Ahmednagar 9 5/9, Poona 9 2/5, Nasik 9, Satara 9 1/10, Khandesh 8½, and Dharwar 11 seers per rupee The average daily numbers on relief works, including dependants, were —Bijapur 52,957, Sholapur 114,116, Ahmednagar 59,540, Poona 26,786, Nasik 26,208, Satara 11,392, Khandesh 22,686, and Belgaum 13,554. On test works —Belgaum 594, Dharwar 655, Ratnagiri 275; total 328,763, of whom 261,908 are workers and 66,855 dependants. On gratuitous relief.—Bijapur 10,721, including 142 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,340, including 68 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 5,910, including 938 in poor-houses, Poona 6,652, Nasik 561, Satara 184, Belgaum 659, Dharwar 969; total 33,996. Total number on relief 362,759.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th May*—There was more or less rain in almost all districts during the week; the falls in the eastern districts being heavy. The rain has facilitated ploughing and sowing which are going on everywhere. More rain is still required in several districts The prospects of sugarcane and indigo are generally good and the early rice and jute where sown are coming on

well. The harvesting of *boro* or spring rice is almost over. The water-supply is said to have generally improved, but is still deficient in parts. The price of rice shows but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are —Nadia, common rice 7½ seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8½ seers; Khulna, common rice 9 seers; Rajshahi, common rice 8 seers, Pubna, rice 7 to 8½ seers, Shahabad, rice 8 seers and pea 10½ seers, Saran, barley 12 5/16 seers, Champaran, common rice at Motihari 8 1/16 seers and Bettiah 7 5/16 seers and maize at Motihari 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 9½ seers and *rahar (Cajanus indicus)* 12½ seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7½ seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 seers and *marua (Eleusine coracana)* 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 7½ to 8 seers, Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6 to 7½ seers; Palamau rice 9 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 22nd May, were —Bankura 1,242, Nadia 92,987, Murshidabad 4,574, Khulna 10,373, Rajshahi 687, Pubna 820, Patna 147, Shahabad 32,981, Saran 81,511, Champaran 183,093, Muzaffarpur 127,501, Darbhanga 225,065, Bhagalpur 26,761, Sonthal Parganas 4,069, Puri 3,398, Hazaribagh 7,128, Palamau 5,037, Manbhum 14,085, total 821,459 against 782,088 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 170,075, women 155,327, children 58,567, total 383,969 Dependants—men 1,509, women 566, children 35,605, total 35,680. Relieved in poor-houses—men 1,102, women 832, children 940, total 2,874. Otherwise relieved—men 63,747, women 201,244, children 122,373, total 387,364. Test-workers—men 7,197, women 3,158, children 1,217, total 11,572. Private relief relief workers, Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 10,253, women 5,370, children 1,189, total 16,812 Hatwa—men 1,408, women 2,263, children 1,606, total 5,277 Sonthal Parganas—men 894, women 665, children 79, total 1,638. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 2,900, women 8,793, children 8,882, total 20,575. Saran—Hatwa—men 123, women 171, children 1,132, total 1,426. Manjha—men 168, women 34, children 12, total 214 Koildwa—men 36, women 104, children 14, total 154. Hazaribagh—Giridih—men 205, women 118, children 68, total 391. Total on private relief 46,487.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Light rain fell in some districts during the week, in Agra, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Lucknow, Gonda, and Bara Banki over half an inch was recorded. Threshing and winnowing are practically completed Preparations for the autumn crop are in progress Irrigation of cane and extra crops continues. Extra crops are doing well The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 22nd May, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows —Agra 25,620, Etawah 4,781, Cawnpore 12,384, Fatehpur 15,220, Banda 242,390 (incomplete), Hamirpur 120,575, Allahabad 323,794, Jhansi 90,468, Jalaun 116,605, Mirzapur 56,989, Family domains, Maharajah of Benares, 14,679, Jaunpur 43,381, Gorakhpur 26,275, Azamgarh 15,839, Lucknow 56,642, Unao 37,881, Rae Bareli 35,111, Sitapur 5,648, Hardoi 150,521, total 1,394,803. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation —employed on relief works—897,612, relieved as dependants—173,599, relieved in poor-houses—25,737, relieved under other provisions of the Code, including 22,746 from Charitable Relief Fund, 297,855; total 1,394,803 The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test works—18,066, relieved in poor-houses—4,438, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 8,520 from Charitable Relief Fund, 37,204, total 59,708 The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,454,511. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce and dear in places. Water is somewhat short in parts of Allahabad, Banda, and Hamirpur Prices still show a tendency to rise in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9 13/16 to 13 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund do not represent the full operations of the fund, but merely those persons not also relieved by Government who received assistance from the fund through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain has fallen all over the Delhi Division averaging from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{10}$ inches, it has also fallen about $\frac{1}{5}$ inch in parts of Sialkot and averaging about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Rawal Pindi. Harvesting of the spring crops is going on. Ploughings for autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane, cotton, indigo, and great millet are being sown Rice sowings have commenced in Peshawar. Tobacco is being cut in Gurgaon. Extra spring crops on irrigated lands are generally in good condition Outturn of spring crops is reported good to average on irrigated and below average or poor on unirrigated and dry lands Insufficiency of water is still reported from Umballa Sugarcane has been slightly benefited by the recent rain in this district Locusts appeared in parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan and deposited eggs which are being destroyed. Extra spring crops have more or less been damaged by hail in parts of Gurgaon, Karnal, and Umballa, they are also being damaged by beetles in parts of Dera Ismail Khan Cattle are still in poor condition, but they are improving in some districts Sixty cattle died from hunger in Rohtak. Scarcity of fodder is still prevalent throughout the Province, except on canal irrigated tracts. New straw is now available The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc, was as follows —Relief workers—25,261 men, 24,691 women, 12,157 children; Dependants—195 men, 285 women, 14,329 children, Relieved in poor-houses—1,250 men, 1,464 women, 798 children; Otherwise relieved—3,108 men, 5,280 women, 3,604 children, Test-workers—39 men, 22 women, 14 children The total number of relief workers, etc, in the Punjab was 92,497 against 89,470 last week, of these 64,000 were in Hissar only Prices are generally still high, the tendency is to rise in most districts; a fall in prices is only reported from Amritsar, the figures are unchanged in nine districts Owing to the demand for seed the prices of autumn grains are still high and are rising, wheat is selling from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}$, great millet 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, gram $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$, barley 12 to 14, bulrush millet $12\frac{1}{2}$, maize 7 to 13, and rice 6 to 7 seers per rupee Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are —Rohtak, gram 10 and barley 14, Delhi, wheat $10\frac{1}{2}$, Karnal, wheat flour $9\frac{1}{2}$ and barley flour 12, Umballa, maize 11, Ferozepore, gram and barley $11\frac{1}{2}$, Lahore, indian-corn $10\frac{1}{2}$, and Gujrat, wheat flour $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee

Central Provinces—*For week ending 24th May.*—Weather very hot and unsettled with passing clouds, occasional high winds and duststorms There have been slight sprinklings of rain in four districts. Preparations of land for summer sowings are still in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water is being felt in parts of eleven districts Prices are fluctuating slightly with a tendency to rise in the northern districts The numbers on relief works have increased by 17,000 to which twelve districts have contributed, the largest increase is in Narsinghpur. The decline in Jubbulpore is due to introduction of piece work system. The total number on gratuitous relief has risen by 12,000, the largest increases occurring in Saugor, Damoh, and Bilaspur The number employed on private works has advanced by 20,000, large increases in Bilaspur and Chanda being partly counterbalanced by decreases in Saugor, Damoh, and Nagpur The numbers on relief works were—Saugor 35,909, Damoh 33,180, Jubbulpore 54,174, Mandla 22,299, Seoni 12,916, Narsinghpur 37,251, Hoshangabad 59,339, Nimar 328, Betul 15,911, Chhindwara 11,617, Wardha 7,076, Nagpur 13,628, Chanda 542, Bhandara 25,852, Balaghat 48,185, Raipur 75,665, Bilaspur 34,408, and Sambalpur 956, total 489,236 Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 18,528, Damoh 18,010, Jubbulpore 31,853, Mandla 8,314, Seoni 4,251, Narsinghpur 8,280, Hoshangabad 11,293, Nimar 534, Betul 5,100, Chhindwara 3,601, Wardha 39, Nagpur 5,222, Bhandara 5,885, Balaghat 21,679, Raipur 23,913, Bilaspur 30,492, and Sambalpur 346, total 197,340 Total number on relief 686,576. There were also 209,000 persons employed on railway and other private works Details of relief workers—men 149,111, women 217,096, and children 123,029. Dependants—men 3,108, women 5,263, and children 80,358 with 2,437 unclassed Poor-houses—men 6,396, women 6,922, and children 9,504. Otherwise relieved—men 11,952, women 21,895, and children 23,122 with 26,383 unclassed Wage prices—Chanda $11\frac{1}{4}$, Jubbulpore $10\frac{1}{8}$, Bilaspur and Sambalpur 10, Seoni, Wardha, and Raipur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Nagpur $9\frac{1}{4}$, Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Chhindwara 9, Nimar $8\frac{3}{4}$, Saugor and Hoshangabad $8\frac{1}{2}$, Mandla, Betul, and Bhandara 8, and Balaghat $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd May*—In Lower Burma ploughing has now commenced in Pegu, Thongwa, Myaungmya, and Tavoy In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy continues in several districts and has been completed in Sagaing and Kyaukse. Good or fair rain has fallen in all districts during the week, and ploughing for early wet weather crops is in general progress in Meiktila, Yamethin, Myingan, and Magwe. Sowing of sesamum has commenced in Kyaukse. Ploughing for the main wet weather paddy crop has commenced in parts of the district. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon and Henzada, slightly in Prome and Thongwa and fallen slightly in Mandalay, elsewhere stationary Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 3,786, Myingyan 9,213. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 635, Myingyan 2,839, Yamethin 376. Total number on relief 16,849 Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th May*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for late rice and planting of sugarcane continue Early rice promises well. Condition of tea improved in Cachar, elsewhere generally good. Prices—common rice—Silchar 7, Sylhet 8½, Gauhati 7½, Tezpur 8½, and Sibsagar 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th May*—MYSORE.—Rain 1 inch 55 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen in Tumkur and Mysore, fallen in Kolar district *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* has been sown in parts of Hassan and paddy in Shimoga.

COORG—Rainfall 1 inch 34 cents. The rain has been favourable for coffee Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 24th May*—BERAR—Weather warm and cloudy Preparation of land for next monsoon crop continues. Fodder and water-supply are insufficient. Prices of food-grains are fluctuating. The number of persons employed on relief works are—Akola 7,820, Amraoti 4,148, Basim 8,340, Buldana 2,223, Ellichpur 2,429, and Wun 569 Persons afforded gratuitous relief—Akola 1,231, Amraoti 1,040, Basim 3,207. Occupants of poor houses—Akola 465 and Amraoti 644. Total number on relief 32,116 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 11, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 11, Ellichpur 9, and Wun 12 seers per rupee

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 9 cents Fields are under preparation for monsoon crops Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 27,065. Price—9¼ seers per rupee in Bir, 9½ in Raichur and Naldrug, 10 in Lingsagar and 10⅜ in Gulburga 235 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur and 1,175 children in Bir. Total number on relief 28,475. Prices—wheat 6½, coarse rice 7½, and *jowari* 12¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 24th May*—Slight rain fell in Gwalior and Bundelkhand and showers in parts of Malwa Winter crop operations have been completed in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Malwa and are in progress in Bundelkhand. Hot weather crop operations have been started in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Outturn of winter crop estimated to be below average in most of the agencies. Agricultural stock are fair in Bhopal and two districts of Gwalior, good in Baghelkhand and Malwa, indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, good in Baghelkhand and Malwa; indifferent in Bundelkhand and some districts of Gwalior, failing in parts of Bhopawar; and bad in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Malwa and Bhopawar, steady elsewhere The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—40,004 in Gwalior, 59,939 in Bundelkhand, and 66,661 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—13,050 in Gwalior, 7,700 in Bundelkhand, and 3,972 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 191,326. Prices—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 9½ to 11¾ in Bundelkhand, and 9¾ seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th May.*—Rainfall above ½ inch in Jeypore, 48 cents in Kotah, and a few cents in Deoli, Bundi, Ajmere, Kishengarh, Karauli, Dholepore, and Ulwar. Land being prepared for autumn crops in Meywar Standing crops are good in Meywar and Jhallawar; fair in Pertabgarh Harvest good in Marwar and Jhallawar, and average in Ajmere. Agricultural stock lean in Bhurtpore and generally good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore, sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Haraoti, rising in Pertabgarh, Jeypore, Kishengarh, and Bhurtpore, fluctuating in Meywar, Jhallawar, Bikanir, and Jaisalmere, slightly falling in Ajmere, steady elsewhere The number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 4,549, Dholepore 1,874 and on ordinary works 2,423, Bikanir 7,525, Jaisalmere 1,246. Gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,267, Tonk 1,837, Chabra 62, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 347, Bikanir 3,863, Jaisalmere 257. Total number on relief 22,835. Prices—Marwar 9¼, Tonk 11, Deoli 13, Dholepore 11¼, Bhurtpore 13, Bikanir 9¾ and 8½, and Jaisalmere 8⅜ seers per rupee

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th May*—Rain has fallen. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices continue normal. Price—22 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—Report not received

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Rainfall 62 cents. Days sultry, nights stormy Wheat is being harvested and indian-corn being sown. Price—8¼ seers per rupee

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

Name of Province	Preceding week			Present week			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	
Madras . .	240,222	58,924	299,146	276,900	77,846	354,746	+55,600
Bombay	343,513	33,049	376,562	328,763	33,996	362,759	—13,803
Bengal .	420,236	361,852	782,088	431,221	390,238	821,459	+39,371
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,035,831	368,485	1,404,366	1,089,277	365,234*	1,454,511†	+50,145
Punjab . .	74,822	14,648	89,470	76,993	15,504	92,497	+ 3,027
Central Provinces	462,922	186,222	649,144	489,236	197,340	686,576	+37,432
Burma .	11,628	2,950	14,578	12,999	3,850	16,849	+ 2,271
Berar . .	22,345	4,557	26,902	25,529	6,587	32,116	+ 5,214
Hyderabad . .	27,237	235	27,472	27,065	1,410	28,475	+ 1,003
Central India .	152,790	24,083	176,873	166,604	24,722	191,326	+14,453
Rajputana . .	14,985	7,530	22,515	15,194	7,641	22,835	+ 320
TOTAL	2,806,581	1,062,535	3,869,116	2,939,781	1,124,368	4,064,149	+195,033

* Inclusive of 31,266 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

† Figures incomplete for one district.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND MAY 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	27,617	9,079	36,696	33,349	9,856	43,205	39,411	9,897	49,308	43,375	10,386	53,761
2	Kurnool	59,499	3,994	53,493	59,805	3,765	63,570	69,800	4,058	73,858	65,372	4,776	70,148
3	Bellary	66,510	2,022	68,532	71,275	3,886	75,161	79,317	4,937	84,254	82,695	8,067	90,762
4	Anantapur	14,745	547	15,290	19,171	988	20,159	23,093	1,154	24,247	24,474	1,375	25,849
5	Ganjam	1,395	5,970	7,365	5,637	10,625	16,262	3,430	14,035	17,465	6,359	19,993	*26,352
6	Vizagapatam	10,965	721	11,686	12,438	855	13,293	15,210	964	16,174	16,922	1,154	18,076
7	Godavari										392	121	513
	TOTAL MADRAS	171,629	(†)21,443	193,062	201,675	(*)29,975	231,650	230,261	(*)35,045	265,306	239,589	(*)45,872	285,461
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	70,517	9,034	79,551	69,547	9,687	79,234	68,488	9,333	77,821	60,088	10,344	70,432
2	Sholapur	123,774	8,717	132,491	123,068	8,271	131,939	121,104	9,009	130,113	117,159	8,759	125,918
3	Ahmednagar	86,903	4,981	91,884	67,112	5,175	72,287	60,644	5,512	66,156	63,936	5,717	69,653
4	Poona	20,668	4,818	25,506	22,722	5,787	28,509	23,596	5,659	29,255	25,971	6,160	32,131
5	Nasik	31,434	186	31,620	26,218	199	26,417	26,411	194	26,605	27,228	351	27,579
6	Satara	25,104	46	25,150	23,234	87	23,321	17,099	141	17,240	12,725	163	12,888
7	Khandesh	36,672		36,672	28,274		28,274	24,570		24,570	22,712		22,712
8	Belgaum	11,229	526	11,755	12,039	517	12,556	13,527	568	14,095	14,558	553	15,111
9	Dharwar	277	978	1,255	273	893	1,166	205	799	1,004	434	824	1,258
10	Ratnagiri	484		484	115		115	140		140	138		138
	TOTAL BOMBAY	407,062	29,306	436,368	373,202	30,616	404,818	355,784	31,215	386,999	344,949	32,861	377,810
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	89,897	56 907	146,804	78,068	61,011	139,079	83,831	64,565	148,396	104,922	69,231	174,153
2	Shahabad	9,747	42,064	51,801	8,921	21,937	30,858	9,745	21,362	31,107	9,579	21,362	30,941
3	Nadia	25,906	26,527	52,433	29,046	20,085	49,131	24,878	16,214	41,092	27,876	52,393	80,269
4	Patna		126	126		121	121		126	126	..	136	136
5	Khulna	3,921	5,204	9,125	3,764	5,360	9,124	4,634	6,613	11,247	4,667	6,603	11,270
6	Saran	24,312	43,936	68,248	24,770	48,8 3	73,649	25,041	51,500	76,541	22,684	55,350	78,034
7	Darbhanga	150,930	60,224	211,160	140,665	66,597	207,262	159,984	73,806	233,790	144,658	69,175	213,833
8	Muzaffarpur	59,015	51,501	110,516	58,811	55,141	113,952	56,838	58,038	114,876	61,953	66,933	128,886
9	Rajshahi	1,000		1,000	781		781	655		655	615	..	615
10	Bhagulpur	19 710	2,790	22,500	22,046	2,815	24,861	22,809	2,815	25,624	22,113	2,737	24,850
11	Palamau	2,802	2,031	4,833	2,849	1,989	4,828	3,119	1,958	5,077	2,814	2,095	4,909
12	Manbhum	3,410	4,910	8,320	3,899	5,932	9,831	4,075	6,349	10,424	4,455	7,469	11,924
13	Pabna	448		448	492	..	492	442	.	442	546	.	546
14	Murshidabad	2,393	..	2,393	3,517		3,517	3,738	1,444	5,182	3,613	4,320	7,933
15	Hazaribagh	2,227	1,858	4,085	3,408	2,160	5,568	2,224	2,323	4,547	3,100	3,487	6,587
16	Puri	2,883	184	3,067	3,225	182	3,407	3,712	251	3,963	3,332	..	3,332
17	Sonthal Parganas	2,147	159	2,306	2,290	221	2,511	2,354	289	2,643	3,309	561	3,870
	TOTAL BENGAL	400 744	278,421	679,165	386,548	232,424	678 972	408,079	307,653	715,732	420,236	361,852	782,088
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh												
1	Agra	13,425	7,752	21,177	16,037	7,492	23,529	16,679	7,510	24,189	14,730	7,416	22,146
2	Etawah	1,522	2,725	4,247	1,776	2,893	4 669	1,6 4	2,975	4,639	1,595	3,015	4,610
3	Banda	165,489	29,985	195,474	185,624	35,129	220,753	193,883	32,368	226,251	225,137	40,207	265,344
4	Cawnpur	1,196	9,487	10,683	1,385	8,696	10,081	1 811	9,795	11,606	1,986	9,659	11,645
5	Hamirpur	85,886	20,416	106,302	91,778	22,235	114,013	88,247	22,009	110,256	95,835	22,455	118,290
6	Allahabad	198,826	44,206	243,032	228,833	45.884	274,717	249,292	47,170	296,462	258,244	48,504	306,748
7	Jhansi	49,195	17,095	66,290	54,523	17,980	72,503	54,970	17,859	72,829	60,006	19,467	79,473
8	Jalaun	107,472	25 648	133,120	109,973	28,121	138 094	93,088	19,997	113,085	89,510	18,472	107,982
9	Jaunpur	14,720	14,448	29,168	13,899	16,169	30,068	17,516	17,997	35,513	20,560	19,375	39,935
10	Gorakhpur	11,630	11,136	22,766	16,491	11,514	28,005	17,782	10,942	28,724	15,899	11,353	27,252
11	Lucknow	20,958	24,177	45,135	25,227	24,215	49,442	31,285	26,606	57,791	30,132	26,500	56,632
12	Unao	5,910	11,400	17,310	9,398	15,545	24,943	17,117	14,768	31,885	19,690	15,204	34,894
13	Rai Bareili	12,608	11,932	24,540	16,043	12,230	28,273	21,777	13,565	35,342	21,702	12,093	33,795
14	Sitapur	228	3,999	4,227	366	3,995	4,361	297	4,110	4,407	641	3,391	4,032
15	Hardoi	102,864	31,479	134,342	104,664	32,422	137,086	101,300	33,759	135,059	105,096	39,305	144,401
16	Bara Banki	507	937	1,444	868	726	1,594	719	1,068	1,787	841	1,163	2,004
17	Mirzapur	31,635	17,987	49,622	37,891	17,580	55.471	32,889	15,127	48,016	36,132	17,930	54,062

(†) Includes 13,607 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(†) " 10,207 " " " " " "
(*) " 17,107 " " " " " "
(*) Includes 13,864 weavers relieved at their own trade.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 1st May 1897			For the week ending the 8th May 1897.			For the week ending the 15th May 1897.			For the week ending the 22nd May 1897		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Bijnor		1,146	1,146	...	718	718	53	1 037	1,090	87	1,107	1,194
19	Moradabad		2,506	2,506	.	2,657	2,657	122	2,693	2,815	131	2,595	2,726
20	Bareilly		2,118	2,118	...	2,008	2,008	.	1,816	1,816	...	1,869	1,869
21	Muttra	893	3,623	4,516	1,441	3,569	5,010	2,312	3,241	5,553	2,611	3,197	5,808
22	Etah	..	246	246		596	596	...	955	955	11	1,602	1,613
23	Mainpuri		59	59		33	33		106	106	..	299	299
24	Farukhabad	52	1,512	1,564	54	2,829	2,883	49	3,126	3,175	112	2,539	2,651
25	Budaun	..	1,788	1,788		1,425	1,425	71	1,386	1,457	100	1,488	1,588
26	Shahjahanpur	144	3,687	3,831	303	3,828	4,131	253	2,984	3 237	341	2,974	3,315
27	Pilibhit	389	2,359	2,748	375	2,665	3,040	549	2,635	3,184	687	2,630	3,317
28	Kheri										256	..	256
29	Sultanpur	1,044	974	2,018	1,273	1,158	2,431	1,397	1,031	2,428	2,389	1,084	3,473
30	Pertabgarh	123	2,175	2,298	397	2,089	2,486	1,160	2,396	3,556	2,116	2,437	4,553
31	Fyzabad	98	2,584	2,682	30	2,802	2,832	15	2,554	2,569	.	3,116	3,116
32	Fatehpur	5,231	7,729	12,960	6,521	7,928	14,449	6,776	6,739	13,515	7,652	7,159	14,811
33	Azamgarh	6,956	2,927	9,883	7,002	3,387	10,389	8,741	3,613	12,354	7,682	4,329	12,011
34	Benares		10,059	10,059		10,498	10,498		10,568	10,568	..	10,779	10,779
35	Gonda	277	271	548	435	266	701	1,026	257	1,283	1,267	262	1,529
36	Basti	1,982	1,094	3,076	2,279	1,027	3,306	2,532	1,136	3 668	3,337	1,088	4,425
	TOTAL FOR N.-W P & O.	841,259	331,666	1,172,925	934,886	352,309	1,287,195	965,372	345,798	1,311,170	1,026,505	*366,063	†1,392,568
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	51,989	7,599	59,588	56,340	7,892	64,232	55,336	8,340	63 676	54,780	8,761	63,541
2	Rohtak	5,645	2,221	7,856	6,397	2,141	8 538	6,107	2,060	8,167	7,726	2,194	9,920
3	Gurgaon	718	156	874	461	56	517						
4	Delhi	625	726	1,351	1 045	536	1 581	871	699	1,570	995	743	1,738
5	Karnal	3,552	2,190	5,742	4,324	1,548	5,872	6,037	3,928	9,965	6,308	1,303	7,611
6	Umballa	919	181	1,100	1,186	203	1,389	830	286	1,116	676	†1,119	1,795
7	Ferozpur	159	...	159	73	...	73	125	...	125	175	...	175
8	Multan	7		7	..	...			..	...	..	..	..
9	Lahore	245		245	91	..	91	44		44	50		50
10	Gujrat	4	2	6	5,041	539	5,580	5,549	540	6,089	4,112	528	4,640
11	Rawalpindi	5,375	1,171	6,546	66	..	66	37	...	37	.	...	..
12	Ludhiana				23	9	32	25	12	37	.		
	TOTAL PUNJAB	69,428	14,246	83 474	75,047	12,924	87,971	74,961	15,865	90,826	74,822	14,648	89,470
	Central Provinces												
	[illegible]ur	29,613	12,836	42 449	34,817	13,534	48,351	33,577	13,716	47,293	35,580	14,853	50,433
	[illegible]oh	28,634	8 317	36 951	35,084	8,658	43,742	33,980	9,929	43,909	35,270	11,682	‡46 952
	[illegible]pur	74,250	21,978	96 228	73,134	39,042	112,176	73,843	22,778	96,621	71,028	22,488	93,516
	[illegible]a	26,927	1,414	28,341	28,255	2,388	30,643	28,601	2,605	31,206	26,247	2,851	29,098
		12,125	1,133	13,258	14,145	884	15,029	13,963	3,490	17,443	11,884	1,694	13,578
	[illegible]ghpur	25,722	2,325	28,047	21,616	2,534	24,149	26,186	2,695	28,881	35,457	2,801	38 258
	[illegible]ngabad	47,113	840	47,953	52,428	868	53,296	63,156	800	63 956	66,413	796	67,209
	[illegible]ar	177	329	506	170	309	479	155	513	668	400	519	919
	[illegible]l	9,336	1 680	11 016	10,622	1,530	12,152	12,621	1,711	14,332	15,242	1,931	17,173
	[illegible]ndwara	11,021	1,877	12,898	12,410	1,910	14,320	13,319	2,078	15 397	15,273	2,098	17 371
	[illegible]agpur	10,726	811	11,537	11,275	945	12,220	8,992	3,403	12,395	14,581	805	15,386
	[illegible]handa	304		304	482		482	544		544	475		475
	Bhandara	13 024	1 682	14,706	15,854	2,302	18,156	20,386	1,960	22,345	25,831	1,782	27 613
14	Balaghat	41 220	6,875	48,095	46,736	6,344	53,080	52,501	9,038	61,539	58,694	8,269	67,963
15	Raipur	68,567	4,662	73,229	82,713	5,415	88,128	88,109	6,508	94,617	93,325	7,453	99,778
16	Bilaspur	32,195	7,658	39,880	36,264	13,679	49,943	32,018	15,277	47,295	35,290	20,607	‡55,897
17	Sambalpur		..		1,683	379	2,062	2,192	472	2,664	1 167	331	1,498
18	Wardha		.		3,555		3,555	6,880		6,880	8,459		8,459
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	430,954	74,434	505,388	481,242	100,721	581,963	511,012	96,973	607,985	549,616	101,960	§651,576
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	4,264	625	4,889	3,516	549	4,065	2,909	537	3,446	2,775	537	3,312
2	Myingyan	10,296	257	10,553	9,804	2,483	12,287	9,013	2,709	11,722	8,853	2,042	10,895
3	Yamethin		363	363	...	376	376	...	370	370		371	371
	TOTAL BURMA	14,560	1,245	15,805	13,320	3,408	16,728	11,922	3,616	15,538	11,628	2,950	14,578

* Includes 86,406 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund

† Exclusive of 11,799 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ Incomplete.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 1st May 1897.			For the week ending the 8th May 1897			For the week ending the 15th May 1897			For the week ending the 22nd May 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola	10,423	1,230	11,663	9,118	1,073	10,191	9,241	1,070	10,311	7,605	1,058	8,663
2	Basim	2,165	775	2,940	4,252	1,142	5,394	3,312	1,254	4,566	4,844	1,682	6,526
3	Ellichpur	1 914	.	1,914	1 826	680	2,506	1,975		1,975	2,079		2,079
4	Amraoti	(Not	reported)	.	2,571	..	2,571	4,700	1,422	6,122	4,533	1,817	6,350
5	Buldana	2,354		2,354	2,028		2,028	2,706	..	2,706	2,457	..	2,457
6	Wun	1,337		1,337	470	..	470	622	...	622	827	...	827
	TOTAL BERAR	18,202	2,005	20,207	20,265	2,895	23,160	22,556	3,746	26,302	22,345	4,557	26,902
	Hyderabad												
1	Raichur	..	...		.	..		...					
2	Naldrug	18,744	...	*18,744	23,844	...	*23,844	17,954	..	*17,954	27,237	..	*27,237
3	Gulburga	.			...	.		..	..	.	..	..	...
4	Lingsagar	...	190	190	..	219	219	.	234	234	...	235	235
5	Bir		1,863	1,863	.	2,780	2,780	.	400	400	...	.	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	18,744	2,053	20,797	23,844	2,999	26,844	17,954	634	18,588	27,237	235	27,472
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	39,669	8,747	48,416	46,637	9,014	55,651	47,514	7,994	55,508	50,699	8,015	58,71
2	Baghelkhand	59,288	3,422	62,710	59 683	3,448	63,131	60,371	3 664	64,035	64,087	3,598	67,685
3	Gwalior	26,985	10,003	36,988	25,698	5,116	30,814	28,449	12,154	40,603	38,004	12,470	50,47
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	125 942	22,172	148,114	132,018	17,578	149,596	136,334	23,812	160,146	152,790	24,083	176,87
	Rajputana												
1	Marwar	3,983	1,147	5,130	4,064	1,240	5,304	4,590	1,222	5 812	4,157	1,251	5,40
2	Dholpur	1,665		1,665	1,799	..	1,799	1,511		1,511	1,631		†1,63
3	Bikanir	10,542	3,880	14,422	7,721	3,452	11,173	7,969	3,537	11,506	8,043	3,790	11,83
4	Jaisalmir	801	155	956	962	178	1,140	912	155	1,067	1,154	185	1,33
5	Bhurtpur	...	380	380	..	360	360	...	356	356	...	309	30
6	Tonk		1,906	1,906	...	1,906	1,906	..	1,095	1,095	..	1,987	1,98
7	Deoli	..	8	8		8	8		8	8	..	8	
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	16,991	7,476	24,467	14,546	7,144	21,690	14,982	6,373	21,355	14,985	7,530	22,515
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,515,315	784,457	3,299,772	2,656,593	852,993	3,509,586	2,749,217	870,730	3,619,947	2,884,702	962,611	3,847,31

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir

† Exclusive of 2,656 on ordinary work

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 29th May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity in (hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1897 to 31st March 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN MARCH											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897.	1895	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,061	6,676	10,122							4,061	6,676	10,122
N-W P & Oudh	28,861	24,189	45,881	29,827	30,542	45,161				58,688	54,731	91,042
Panjab	10,025	1,909	10,541	5,734	4,630	12,940	20,479	49,575	60,197	36,238	56,114	83,678
Cent Provs	2,475	1,356	1,574	22,287	28,4 7	31,037				24,762	29,773	34,611
Bombay				264,445	400,357	292,116				264,445	400,357	292,116
Sind							29,431	30,613	25,000	29,431	30,613	25,000
Madras				358	109	171				358	109	171
Berar	1 012	7,218	5,606	147,467	126,514	153,671				150,479	133,732	159,277
Assam	2,455	1,201	4,674							2,455	1,201	4,674
Raj & C I	12,545	1,463	5,044	129,428	72,011	127,855				141,973	73,474	132,899
Nizam's Terr				11						11		
Mysore				57	45					57	45	
TOTAL	63,434	44,012	83,442	599,614	662,625	664,951	49,910	80,188	85,197	712,958	786,825	833,590
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	2,362	2,666	*			*			*	2,362	2,666
Bombay	*	5,101	3,390	*	14,184	8,068	*			*	19,285	11,458
Sind	*			*	28,582	19,0 6	*			*	28,582	19,076
Madras	*	18		*	631		*			*	649	..
Burma	*	1,196	830	*	601		*			*	1,797	830
Non-Br Ports in India	*		...	*	275,728	153,748	*			*	273,728	153,748
Foreign countries	*	934	269	*	10,692	2,880	*			*	11,626	3,149
TOTAL	*	9,611	7,155	*	328,418	183,772	*			*	338,029	190,927
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	63,434	53,623	90,597	599,614	991,043	848,723	49,910	80,188	85,197	712,958	1,124,854	1,024,517
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,242	24,017	21,742							3,242	24,917	21,742
N-W P. & Oudh	147,831	103,971	21,934	2,701		7				150,532	103,971	21,941
Panjab	25,897	9,608		91,560	4,262		316,207	72,977	7,237	433,664	86,847	7,237
Cent Provs	90	10,037	7,552	33,387	62,790	2,387				33,477	73,427	9,939
Bombay				128,335	245,670	14,392				128,335	245,670	14,392
Sind							87,334	21,251	14,631	87,331	21,251	14,631
Madras				103						103		
Berar	..	1,973		1,228	4,643					1,228	6,616	
Assam												
Raj & C I				13,972	9,672	5,770				13,972	9,672	5,770
Nizam's Terr.						27						27
Mysore												
TOTAL	177,060	151,106	51,228	271,286	327,037	22,583	403,541	94,228	21,868	851,887	572,371	95,679
By Sea—												
Bengal	*			*		2	*			*		2
Bombay	*			*	1,150	1,217	*	822		*	2,172	1,217
Sind	*			*	100,215	24,011	*	8		*	100,243	24,011
Madras	*			*			*		..	*	..	
Burma	*			*			*		..	*		
Non-Br Ports in India	*			*	55,048	1,636	*	22	..	*	55,070	1,636
Foreign countries	*	...		*	18,349	2,292	*	10,849	..	*	29,198	2,292
TOTAL	*			*	174,962	29,158	*	11,701		*	186,683	29,158
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	177,060	151,106	51,228	271,286	502,010	51,741	403,541	105,929	21,868	851,887	759,054	124,837

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of March 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL			
1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
13,017	18,221	26,248							13,017	18,221	26,248	Bengal
72,077	124,116	130,017	93,074	174,335	120,073		1		165,151	298,452	250,090	N.-W. P. & Oudh
17,960	13,074	1,507	22,861	4,287	27,194	65,618	173,655	181,812	106,439	234,016	227,513	Panjab
3,795	5,245	9,956	59,12	146,600	147,865				62,917	151,981	157,821	Cent. Provs.
..			630,275	1,026,525	809,538				630,275	1,026,525	809,538	Bombay
						78,025	95,344	67,885	78,025	95,344	67,885	Sind
			1,006	158	171				1,006	158	171	Madras
6,919	15,693	22,510	430,280	593,108	569,537				437,199	608,801	592,047	Berar
1,106	5,559	7,186							1,106	5,559	7,486	Assam
14,558	4,831	13,371	272,696	256,064	293,415				287,254	260,895	306,786	Raj & C. I.
..			1,104	351					1,191	354		Nizam's Terr.
.			57	45	90				57	45	90	Mysore
131,832	187,679	237,115	1,510,735	2,244,542	1,968,783	143,643	269,000	244,697	1,786,210	2,701,221	2,450,595	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	6,692	4,726	*			*			*	6,692	4,726	Bengal
*	20,316	22,767	*	24,032	8,884	*			*	53,348	31,651	Bombay
*	.		*	81,961	24,622	*			*	81,961	24,622	Sind
*	89		*	2,092	1	*		..	*	2,181	1	Madras
*	6,872	1,370	*	686		*			*	7,558	1,370	Burma
*			*	495,106	231,931	*	.		*	495,106	233,931	Non Br. Ports in India
*	1,372	392	*	36,370	13,020	*	.		*	37,742	14,012	Foreign countries
*	44,341	29,295	*	640,217	281,058	*			*	684,588	310,313	TOTAL
131,832	232,020	266,370	1,510,735	2,884,789	2,249,841	143,643	269,000	244,697	1,786,210	3,185,809	2,760,908	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
9,824	49,284	43,040							9,824	49,284	43,040	Bengal
367,717	299,145	51,612	2,703		7				370,420	299,145	51,619	N.-W. P. & Oudh
77,900	25,581	1,104	101,020	4,480	..	1,001,942	256,492	30,818	1,180,957	286,555	32,012	Panjab
12,020	17,383	26,854	70,037	114,754	13,764		.		82,117	132,137	40,618	Cent. Provs.
			261,905	521,851	49,191				261,905	521,851	49,191	Bombay
.						268,659	313,152	51,523	268,659	313,152	51,523	Sind
	..		103						103			Madras
47	4,784		1,883	5,819	150				1,930	10,603	150	Berar
	..	..										Assam
..		277	32,168	24,155	18,138			.	32,168	24,155	18,415	Raj & C. I.
			12	478	27				12	478	27	Nizam's Terr.
	..			4,598	...					4,598		Mysore
467,597	396,171	122,997	469,897	676,135	81,277	1,270,601	560,644	82,341	2,208,095	1,641,958	286,615	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	758	...	*	4,659	9	*	822		*	6,219	9	Bengal
*	.	.	*	414,954	1,217	*	8	.	*	414,962	1,217	Bombay
*	..	...	*	71	93,213	*		.	*	7	93,213	Sind
*			*			*			*			Madras
*			*	139,717	.	*	22		*	139,739		Burma
*	2		*	35,651	1,664	*	21,256		*	56,909	1,664	Non Br. Ports in India.
*		82,152	*		8,838	*	..	1,067	*		92,057	Foreign countries
*	760	82,152	*	595,052	104,941	*	22,108	1,067	*	617,920	188,160	TOTAL
467,597	396,939	205,149	469,897	1,271,187	186,218	1,270,601	591,752	83,408	2,208,095	2,259,878	474,775	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1897 to 31st March 1897, compared with the corresponding

Articles and whence exported	IMPORTS IN MARCH											
	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896.	1897	1895.	1896.	1897	1895	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	156,257	179,231	62,668							156,257	179,231	62,668
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,460	11,914	7,068	383			..			6,843	11,914	7,068
Panjab								148			148	
Cent Provs.	7,972	61,528	946	100,285	65,133	8,369		...		108,257	126,961	9,315
Bombay		194		313,182	326,761	5,208			..	313,182	326,955	5,208
Sind				..			...		18			18
Madras				20,774	38,284					20,774	38,284	
Berar		18,686		124,153	123,519	1,588		..	...	124,153	162,205	1,588
Assam	97	41	25	..						97	41	25
Raj & C. I	1,459		7	7,474	16,437	2,787				8,933	16,437	2,294
Nizam's Terr				93,796	133,975	4,630				93,796	133,975	4,630
Mysore				155						155		
TOTAL	172,245	291,594	70,714	660,202	704,409	22,082		148	18	832,447	996,151	92,814
By Sea—												
Bengal	*			*			*			*		
Bombay	*			*	77	808	*	58		*	135	808
Sind	*			*			*			*		..
Madras	*	208		*			*			*	208	
Burma	*			*			*			*		..
Non-Br. Ports in India	*			*	13,253		*			*	13,253	.
Foreign countries	*			*	48	4,053	*			*	48	4,053
TOTAL	*	208		*	13,378	4,861	*	58		*	13,644	4,861
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	172,245	291,802	70,714	660,202	717,787	26,943		206	18	832,147	1,009,795	97,675
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	113	618	32							113	618	32
N.-W. P. & Oudh	18	..	87		6					18	6	87
Panjab	4	..		...		5	406	1,719	70	410	1,719	75
Cent Provs.				..								
Bombay	.		..	67	225	43				67	225	43
Sind	.		.				306	518	205	306	518	205
Madras		...		169	163	15				169	163	15
Berar												...
Assam	..			.			..					
Raj & C I				51		7	.			51		7
Nizam's Terr		.		3				.		3	.	
Mysore						.		.		.		
TOTAL	135	618	119	290	394	70	712	2,237	275	1,137	3,249	464
By Sea—												
Bengal	*			*			*	...		*		
Bombay	*			*			*	5		*	5	
Sind	*			*	562	59	*		..	*	562	59
Madras	*			*			*			*	.	..
Burma	*		.	*			*			*		..
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	..		*	.		*	3		*	3	...
Foreign countries	*			*	.	..	*	.	...	*	...	.
TOTAL	*			*	562	59	*	8		*	570	59
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	135	618	119	290	956	129	712	2,245	275	1,137	3,819	523

* Figures not available

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of March 1897, and from 1st January periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO MARCH, INCLUSIVE												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay			Karáchi			TOTAL.			
1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	1895	1896	1897	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River—
226,644	301,159	149,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	226,644	301,159	149,332	Bengal
19,777	38,140	24,153	3,618	555	25	..	..	..	23,395	38,695	24,478	N.-W. P. & Oudh
..	.	..	..	..	..	60	331	..	60	331	.	Panjab
8,771	67,642	1,379	141,997	95,900	12,911	..	..	..	150,768	161,542	14,290	Cent. Provs.
..	194	..	566,728	630,410	19,230	.	.	..	566,728	630,604	19,230	Bombay
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	18	..	..	18	Sind
.	..	..	36,920	48,287	..	..	.	..	36,920	48,287	..	Madras
..	38,686	.	271,054	415,685	4,980	..	..	..	271,054	454,371	4,980	Berar
2,740	61	463	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,740	61	463	Assam
3,277	..	7	28,196	21,527	3,180	..	..	.	31,473	21,527	3,187	Raj & C. I.
.	..	.	231,776	311,967	13,953	.	..	..	231,776	311,967	13,953	Nizam's Terr.
..	..	..	159	1	.	..	..	..	159	1	.	Mysore
261,209	445,882	175,634	1,280,448	1,524,332	54,279	60	331	18	1,541,717	1,970,545	229,931	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*			*	.		*			*			Bengal
*	.		*	327	808	*	63		*	390	808	Bombay
*		.	*	112		*			*	112		Sind
*	208	.	*			*			*	208		Madras
*			*			*		.	*			Burma
*			*	16,217		*			*	16,217		Non-Br. Ports in India.
*		..	*	666	4,188	*		.	*	686	4,188	Foreign countries
*	208		*	17,342	4,996	*	63		*	17,613	4,996	TOTAL
261,209	446,090	175,634	1,280,448	1,541,674	59,275	60	394	18	1,541,717	1,988,158	234,927	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
15,980	13,151	15,842	3						15,983	13,153	15,842	Bengal
4,263	2,009	2,843	2	6					4,265	2,015	2,843	N. W. P. & Oudh
1,427		308	1	3	5	1,278	2,803	138	2,706	2,806	451	Panjab
.		.			...						..	Cent. Provs.
.		.	286	1,300	147			.	286	1,300	147	Bombay
.		...		.		1,673	1,847	765	1,673	1,847	765	Sind
.	.		399	257	15	.			399	257	15	Madras
..												Berar
...												Assam
17			260	128	32				277	128	32	Raj & C. I.
...	2		3			.		...	3	2		Nizam's Terr.
..	.			.		.				.	...	Mysore
21,687	15,164	18,993	954	1,694	199	2,951	4,650	903	25,592	21,508	20,095	TOTAL
						.						*By Sea*—
*	11		*	8		*			*	19	.	Bengal
*	...		*			*	42	166	*	42	166	Bombay
*	...	.	*	1,567	69	*			*	1,567	69	Sind
*	3		*			*		..	*	3		Madras
*	.	..	*			*	.		*		.	Burma
*	..		*			*	3	...	*	3		Non-Br. Ports in India.
*	.		*	240	..	*		.	*	240	.	Foreign countries
*	14	.	*	1,815	69	*	45	166	*	1,874	235	TOTAL
21,687	15,178	18,993	954	3,509	268	2,951	4,695	1,069	25,592	23,382	20,330	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.
DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 27th May 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH MAY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 15TH MAY 1897.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 16th May 1896			Week ending 15th May 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 16th May 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 15th May 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week				
	Rs	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
State Lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	9,90,885	571	1,736	12,12,000	698	2,19,96,133	2,34,43,000	14,46,867	
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	10,184	120	125	16,000	128	3,[illegible],62	3,37,000	20,238	.
Bengal-Nágpur	160	862	1,25,737	146	862	1,20,000	139	30,61,013	27,21,000		3,40,003
Indian Midland (*b*)	111	752	1,08,513	144	768	1,25,000	163	21,58,237	22,82,000	1,23,763	...
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	100	21	2,253	107	21	2,200	105	72, 31	66,700		6,131
Mad -Nannur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,048	116	9	1,500	167	(*c*) 15,987	26,300	10,313	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,812	4,60,026	257	1,815	3,85,000	212	93,70,977	75,79,000		17,91,977
Pálanpur Deesa	70	17	820	48	17	1,200	71	15,810	18,[illegible]00	2,890	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,81,747	174	1,042	1,95,000	187	31,46,965	33,25,900	..	21,965
Máyavaram Mutupet	87	54	4,409	82	54	4,700	87	85 401	91,300	7,899	
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,7[illegible],305	118	1,165	1,59,000	136	29,54,168	26,87,000		2,72,388
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,39,754	185	815	1,28,000	169	25,35,781	23,68,000		1,67,781
Lucknow Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	231	18,769	81	231	22,700	97	3,01,157	3,49,000	.	44,457
Assam-Bengal	86	159	11,135	71	360	19,900	55	2,81,793	4[illegible]2,000	1,20,207	...
Burma (*g*)	191	886	1,55,072	176	886	1,89,000	213	34,20,002	30 95,000	5,6 998	
TOTAL	256	9,626	23,9 ,247	249	9,966	25,90,[illegible]00	262	,00,20,11[illegible]	4,96,82,500		3,46,617
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,036	5,67,160	215	2,983	4,75,000	165	1,22,88,18[illegible]	1,11,33,000		11,55,185
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,94,775	232	875	1,87,000	214	38,80,481	32,73,000	..	6,07,481
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	2,04,543	252	814	2,12,000	260	46,77,866	44,98,000		1,79,866
East Coast	108	488	30,970	76	535	44,900	84	9,39,304	9,54,000	14,696	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	44	28	1,251	45	28	2,100	75	10,428	16,300	16,852	
Cherra-Companyganj	60	8	504	70	8	400	50	11,044	9,300		1,649
TOTAL	231	4,770	0,05,268	209	5,143	9,21,400	179	2,18,16,213	1,9 ,03,600		19,12,633
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	8,2 ,251	554	1,491	5,85,000	392	1,60,38,546	1,20,01,000	.	49,37,546
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,18,557	908	461	3,49,000	757	75,56,831	56,99,000	.	18,57,831
Madras	251	840	2,15,104	256	810	2,22, ,00	204	40,01,314	42,[illegible]4,000	2,02,606	..
TOTAL	498	2,791	14,50,[illegible]12	520	2,762	11,[illegible]6,000	414	2,[illegible]5 56,77	2,10,64,000		65,02,771
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	219	17,187	48 49,547	282	17,841	46,08,200	262	6,[illegible]4,03,121	5,15,50,100		86,52,0 1
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	21,273	151	160	25,500	159	5,10,057	5[illegible]1,000	.	8,057
Farkessur	300	22	5,625	256	22	6,[illegible]0 0	273	1,35,304	1,39,000	3,636	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	7,010	106	66	7,800	118	1,45,052	1,53,000	7,948	.
Bengal Dooars	111	36	2,845	79	35	3,300	92	70,254	71,400	1,140	...
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	11,682	150	75	10,9[illegible]0	217	2,41,364	2,[illegible]7,000	55,636	.
Ahmedabad-Parantij					33	1,3[illegible]0	39		(*j*) 2,000	2,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	301	51	10,650	285	51	17,000	331	2,89,248	2,40,000		49,248
TOTAL	175	414	71,094	172	446	77,800	174	11,[illegible],249	14,13,400	12,151	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	22	73	1,695	23	74	1,8[illegible]	24	27,598	47,500	19,902	
Bhopal Ujjain	45	114	10,149	89	114	5,200	72	54,805	1,67,00	1,12,195	..
Nágda Ujjain					35	2,000	57		40,[illegible]0	40,[illegible]0	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	60,206	181	331	64,700	194	11,45,18[illegible]	13,6[illegible],000	19,81[illegible]	.
The Gaekwar's Petlad	228	13	1,971	151	13	1,000	123	34,1 0	21,100		14,340
Rájpura Bhátinda	220	108	25,[illegible]16	237	108	9,500	91	4[illegible]0,936	2,51,[illegible]00		1,55,996
Kolar Gold fields	270	10	2,021	262	10	3,200	320	53,864	73,800	19,931	.
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*k*)	98	362	50,820	140	362	52,[illegible]00	144	6,92,101	7,31,000	40,899	..
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	111	93	7 494	81	93	8,8 0	95	1,14,075	1,2[illegible],000	.	17,025
K lhápur	87	29	2,755	78	29	2,700	93	50,571	40,000		10,591
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	5,526	77	72	5,[illegible]00	82	1,32 391	80,500	.	42,891
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,714	78	22	1, 00	68	30,173	28,600		1,573
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,69,937	138	1,266	1,67,400	128	9,75,174	29,85, 00	10,720	
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh Porbandar	145	334	40,223	147	334	44,700	134	10,26,614	8 27,000		1,00,614
Jetalsar Rájkot	68	46	3,886	84	46	4,700	102	84,211	7 ,700		6,511
Jámnagar	..				51	2,400	47		(*l*) 12,000	12,000	
Jodhpur Bickaneer	75	364	25,048	71	364	27,[illegible]00	62	5,60,880	5,13,000		46,880
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	43	60	2,7[illegible]2	46	60	2,600	43	53,936	45,[illegible]00	...	8,436
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	10,113	108	94	8,200	87	1,6[illegible],018	1,48,000		17,018
TOTAL	101	898	91,052	102	949	86,[illegible]00	90	18, 0,619	16,2[illegible],200	..	2,66,479
GRAND TOTAL	2[illegible]8	10 728	1,52 [illegible]80	261	2 [illegible] 2	40,[illegible]3 50	244	1,[illegible]6[illegible]283	1 75,[illegible]6 0		00 05 [illegible]23

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 16th May 1896

(*d*) Includes the Godhra Rutlam-Nágdá railway

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section

(*f*) Includes the Tirhut state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

(*j*) Total earnings from the 1st to the 15th May 1897

(*k*) Includes the Mysore Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*l*) Total earnings from the 1th April to the 15th May 1897.

(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No VI OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96	Week ending 16th May 1896			Week ending 15th May 1897			Earnings from 1st April to 16th May 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 15th May 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total.	Earnings Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week				
	Rs	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,735	9,90,885	571	1,736	12,12,000	698	71,37,126	70,24,000	7,86,874	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	16,184	129	125	16,000	128	1,00,197	1,07,000	6,803	..
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,25,737	146	862	1,20,000	139	9,09,344	7,95,000		1,14,344
Indian Midland (*b*)	126	752	1,08,513	144	708	1,24,000	103	7,50,757	7,89,000	32,243	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	194	21	2,253	107	21	2,100	105	19,805	17,400		2,405
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	158	9	1,048	116	9	1,500	167	8,110	8,100		10
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,812	4,66,026	257	1,815	3,85,000	212	31,52,819	24,59,000	..	6,93,819
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	820	48	17	1,200	71	5,245	7,900	2,655	
South Indian	167	1,042	1,81,747	174	1,042	1,95,000	187	11,85,810	11,51,000	.	34,810
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,409	81	54	4,700	87	32,781	31,500	.	1,281
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,105	1,72,305	145	1,105	1,59,000	136	11,12,277	10,11,000		1,01,277
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	750	1,39,754	183	815	1,38,000	109	9,03,177	9,11,000	7,823	.
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	72	231	18,769	81	231	22,300	97	1,14,197	1,13,000	..	1,197
Assam-Bengal	76	159	11,125	71	360	19,900	55	81,160	1,23,000	41,840	.
Burma (*f*)	169	680	1,55,672	170	886	1,89,000	213	9,90,042	11,15,000	1,24,958	...
TOTAL	247	9,626	23,95,247	249	9,906	25,90,500	262	1,05,28,850	1,05,82,000	54,944	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	255	2,636	5,67,160	215	2,883	4,75,000	165	39,98,329	36,21,000	...	3,75,329
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	234	797	1,84,775	232	875	1,87,000	214	12,95,282	12,08,000	.	87,282
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	2,04,543	252	814	2,12,000	260	14,54,391	14,12,000	.	42,391
East Coast	94	488	36,976	76	535	44,900	84	3,43,988	3,13,000	...	30,988
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	58	28	1,251	45	25	2,100	75	7,531	11,500	3,969	...
Cherra-Companygan)	57	8	503	70	8	400	50	3,774	3,000		774
TOTAL	250	4,770	9,95,208	209	5,143	9,21,400	179	71,03,295	65,70,500		5,32,795
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,25,281	554	1,491	5,85,000	392	57,94,807	37,57,000		20,37,807
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,16,557	905	461	3,49,000	757	28,72,270	21,21,000		7,51,270
Madras	253	840	2,15,194	256	840	2,20,000	264	14,18,998	14,76,000	57,002	
TOTAL	437	2,791	14,59,032	523	2,792	11,56,000	414	1,00,86,075	73,54,000		27,32,075
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,187	48,49,547	282	17,841	46,68,300	262	3,37,18,226	3,05,07,400	.	32,10,826
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	24,273	151	160	25,500	159	1,84,216	1,83,000		1,216
Tarkeswar	205	22	5,625	256	22	6,000	273	50,958	51,600	642	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec)	117	66	7,019	106	66	7,800	118	68,689	53,900	...	14,789
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	2,545	70	30	3,300	92	21,066	19,400		1,666
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,682	150	78	16,000	217	82,042	1,06,000	23,958	
Ahmedabad-Parantij					33	1,300	39		(*i*) 2,000	2,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	19,650	385	51	17,000	333	1,22,047	1,01,000		21,047
TOTAL	173	414	71,094	172	440	77,900	174	5,29,018	5,16,900		12,118
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,695	23	74	1,800	24	11,049	16,600	5,551	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	10,149	89	114	8,200	72	39,776	47,700	7,924	.
Nágdá-Ujjain	.	.	.		35	2,000	57		13,100	13,100	.
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	60,206	181	334	64,700	194	4,35,877	4,44,000	8,123	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,961	151	13	1,600	123	11,325	7,500		6,825
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	25,546	237	108	9,800	91	1,27,810	69,300		58,510
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,621	262	10	3,200	320	18,124	21,900	3,776	.
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(*f*)	98	362	50,820	140	362	52,200	141	2,37,949	2,76,000	38,051	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	7,494	81	93	8,800	95	53,411	49,800	.	3,611
Kolhápur	82	29	2,255	78	29	2,700	93	18,197	14,000		4,197
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	74	72	5,526	77	72	5,900	82	46,960	29,600	.	17,360
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,714	78	22	1,500	66	10,629	8,100		2,529
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,69,987	138	1,266	1,62,400	128	10,14,107	9,97,900		16,507
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	49,223	147	314	44,700	134	3,78,204	2,83,000	..	95,204
Jatalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,886	84	46	4,700	102	29,941	26,500	..	3,441
Jámnagar		..			31	2,400	47		(*k*) 12,000	12,000	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	25,958	71	364	22,500	62	1,81,074	1,57,000		24,074
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,772	46	60	2,600	43	19,018	15,000	..	4,018
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	10,113	108	94	8,200	87	69,471	54 400		15,071
TOTAL	85	898	91,952	102	949	85,100	90	6,77,708	5,47,900	.	1,29,808
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,728	51,82,580	263	20,502	49,03,500	244	3,50,39,050	3,25,69,800		33,60,759

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st to the 15th May 1897
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 15th May 1897
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th May 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1634 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd May 1897:—

No. 201 of 1897.—Amended application, see No. 152 of 1897.

No. 202 of 1897.—Alfred Martin, photographer, of Wanganui, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved method of and devices for producing embossed or bas-relief photographs

No. 203 of 1897.—John Martin, manager of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of 60 Market Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improved means for automatically supplying hot air to furnaces, principally locomotive, stationary, and marine boiler furnaces.

No. 204 of 1897.—Eber Blake Tree, insurance agent, of 622, Princess Street, in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, in the province of Ontario, Canada, and Robert Henry Eldon, school teacher, of 343, Clinton Street, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, aforesaid, for improvements in rotary engines

No. 205 of 1897.—Anton Raky, manager, of Rupprechtsau, near Strassbourg in Alsace, Germany, for improvements in boring apparatus for deep borings.

No. 206 of 1897.—John Halson Webster, flax-spinner, of the firm of David Webster and Son, of Bervie, in the county of Kincardine, Scotland, for improvements in spinning frames.

No. 207 of 1897.—John Lowther Fletcher, gentleman, of "Ellesmere," French street, Sunbury-on-Thames, in the county of Middlesex, for a method of treating flour and the products obtained by such treatment

No. 208 of 1897.—William Thomas Owen, and Thomas Thatcher, farmers, of 42, Lambton Quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved composition to be applied to the permanent way of railways to destroy vegetation, and to preserve the timber from decay, and the rails and fastenings from oxidation.

No. 209 of 1897.—Amended application, see No. 16 of 1897.

No. 210 of 1897.—Amended application, see No. 17 of 1897

No. 1635 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 272 of 1896.—Hugh Jorwerth Roberts, M I.M.E., of the firm of Messrs. Burn & Co, Ld., Howrah, for a baling press. (Specification filed 12th May 1897.)

No. 301 of 1896.—George Johnston, engineer, of 65, Eastbourne street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in automatic central buffers and couplings (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

No. 1636 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 254 of 1889.—Sandford James Kilby, superintendent, customs preventive service and salt department, of 15, Strand, Calcutta, for a combined weighing stand, platform and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities. (From 28th May 1897 to 28th May 1898)

No. 103 of 1890.—Arthur Marie Francois Laurent-Cély, of 59, rue de Provence, Paris, and Illius Augustus Timmis, civil engineer, of No. 2, Great George street, Westminster, London, S.W., for improvements in and relating to, and in the manufacture of, electric secondary cells. (From 27th May 1897 to 27th May 1898.)

No. 334 of 1891.—Charles Arthur Marchant, overseer, Public Works Department, attached to the Government workshop, Dehri-on-Sone, for an improved style of dredger fitted with a modification of the gear patented in his Indian patent No 228 of 1891. (From 15th June 1897 to 15th June 1898)

No 28 of 1893.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegetable substances, or other material. (From 7th June 1897 to 7th June 1898)

No. 109 of 1893.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of Middlesex, for an improvement in point locks for railways. (From 14th June 1897 to 14th June 1898.)

No. 1637 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 174 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington's invention for a flush water hydraulic sewer. (Specification filed 21st February 1893)

No. 203 of 1892.—Robert Annesley's invention for reducing fæcal matter to a harmless but valuable product. (Specification filed 16th February 1893.)

No. 296 of 1892.—John Joseph Harrison's invention for improvements in and connected with receptacles for matches and other articles, and for exhibiting advertisements, photographs, or the like (Specification filed 20th February 1893.)

No. 301 of 1892.—Samuel H. Brown and Michael McBarron's invention for improvements in and relating to the annealing of metals. (Specification filed 17th February 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1896, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May, 1897.

LIABILITIES.				₹	a	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				76,00,000	0	0
	₹	a	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,42,343	14	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	60,64,884	9	9	1,51,07,228	8	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,96,63,896	15	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,15,957	0	1
Sundries				25,60,315	12	6
	RUPEES			9,55,47,398	4	3

ASSETS				₹	a	p.
Government Securities				35,56,642	0	0
Other authorised Investments				62,54,176	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,35,16,483	4	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,21,21,920	14	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,58,12,316	8	7
Balances with other Banks				9,55,070	13	3
Bullion				3,196	11	0
Dead Stock				13,44,611	0	4
Stamps				9,164	12	9
Sundries				11,62,945	0	2
				7,47,36,527	5	7
	₹	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	84,23,450	1	11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,23,87,420	12	9	2,08,10,870	14	8
	RUPEES			9,55,47,398	4	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 27th May, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 30 6.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97	3½ PER CENT LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1890-97.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Of 1865	Of 1879.	Of 1803-94	Of 1853-54	TOTAL	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th April, 1897 .	1,18,70,400	2, 5,79,200	13,65,45,900	2,95,42,100	1,51,17,900	10,31,800	28,500	22,38,45,400	8,427	17,900	4,800	42,900	90,000	12,700	1,76,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,61,25,727
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London . . .	..				..	...	..		.		...	...		.	..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May, 1897 . . .			70,000	22,000			.	92,000			.	..				.	...	...	...	...	..	92,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May, 1897 . . .		4,500	1,17,500	24,500	6,000			1,52 500	.		.	..		..	.		...	...	...	...	..	1,52,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May, 1897 . . .		...		3 300	2,000			5,300	..			.		..	..			...	...	..	...	5,300
	1,18,70,400	2,15,83,700	15,67,33 400	3,95 9 ,930	1,51,25,900	10,31,800	28,500	22,40,95,200	8,427	17,900	4,800	42,900	90,000	12,700	1,76,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,61,75,527
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers .	..	3,54,000	6,02,200	3,99,800	68,800	23,000		14,47,800	.	..	...	3,000		..	3,000	.	..	...		..	.	14,50,800
Balance on 15th May, 1897 .	1,18,70 400	2,12,29,700	15,61,31,200	3,91,92,10.	1,50,57,100	10,08,800	28,500	22,26,47,400	8,427	17 900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,49,24,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Mar., 1897. enfaced from India 9,653 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,5 6 lakhs
" 16th Mar., 1897, " 31st " " ditto 4 " ditto 88 "
" 1st Apl, " " 15th Apl, " ditto 1 " ditto 33 "
" 16th " " " 30th " ditto 2 " ditto 86 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May, " ditto 2 " ditto 14 "

9,672 lakhs. 8,677 lakhs.
8,677 "
Balance against India . 995 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th May 1897

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
John Lawrence . .	Dehri, in Shahabad .	17th April, 1897 .	The District Judge of Shahabad, on 12th May, 1897.	Testate His widow, Mrs. Mary Jane Lawrence, has obtained Probate from the District Judge on 11th instant
John Augustus Roussac *alias* John Lyson.	General Hospital, Howrah	October, 1896 .	The District Judge, Hooghly, on 12th May, 1897	Intestate. No application.
Thomas Peters .	Presidency General Hospital	10th May, 1897 .	The District Judge, Alipore, on 17th May, 1897.	Intestate. No application.
John Pereira . .	Same Hospital .	12th May, 1897 .	Same Judge, on 19th May, 1897.	Intestate. No application
Miss Agnes Cleary .	Same Hospital .	13th May, 1897	Same Judge, on 19th May, 1897.	Intestate. No application.
John Raye .	Same Hospital . .	15th May, 1897	Same Judge, on 19th May, 1897.	Intestate No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, the 27th May, 1897.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE BANNU DISTRICT.				
313	Sabuktigen, one of the early members of the Ghaznawi Dynasty Silver coin of the size of a four-anna piece.	Silver .	0 4 0	406	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1898.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th May, 1897.

G. M. PORTER, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1897.

No. 8.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the 1st of April, 1897, and until further orders —

Name.	From	To
W S Sharpe.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

The 25th May, 1897.

No. 9—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned for the period specified below .—

Name.	From	To	Period.
W. S Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st Grade	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	27th April to 5th May, 1897 inclusive

C. H REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th May, 1897.

No. 22—Assistant Surgeon D. N. Sanyal M B., Junior Medical Officer, Bamboo Flat Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April, 1897.

No 23.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Bengal Military establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to Governor General for Rajputana, for temporary employment on plague duty:—

No 597, 1st grade Hospital Assistant Wazirud-din.
„ 501, 3rd „ „ „ Miran-bakhsh
„ 718, „ „ „ „ Imdad Husain.
„ 839, „ „ „ „ Nattha Singh
„ 871, „ „ „ „ Hari Chand

The 20th May, 1897.

No 24—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Bengal Military establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for temporary employment on plague duty:—

No. 150 Senior Hospital Assistant, Ahmad Husain.
„ 168 „ „ „ Naimullah Khan
„ 634 2nd grade „ „ Alah-banda.
„ 671 „ „ „ Dindayal.
„ 688 3rd grade „ „ Salimud-din.
„ 737 „ „ „ Salig Ram.
„ 706 „ „ „ Nizamud-din.
„ 792 „ „ „ Shaikh Sagirud-din.
„ 876 „ „ „ Tara Chand.
„ 892 „ „ „ Fazl-din.

The 21st May, 1897.

No. 25.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Madras Military establishment, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for temporary employment on plague duty:—

No 1118, 1st grade Hospital Assistant S P. Cornelius
„ 1201, 2nd „ „ „ Syed Selaman.
„ 1225, 3rd „ „ „ M. I Sivaraju Pillai
„ 1287, „ „ „ „ J Audinarayana-sawmy Naidu
„ 1295, „ „ „ „ Gulam Nabi Siddiky
„ 1298, „ „ „ „ N. S Ruthna-sabapathy Mudali
„ 1299, „ „ „ „ P. Lakshmi Narayuna Shenoy.
„ 1303, „ „ „ „ Mir Nasir Ali.
„ 1305, „ „ „ „ T C Rajandram Pillai.

The 25th May, 1897.

No 26.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for temporary employment on plague duty —

2nd class Assistant Surgeon R G Babonau.
„ „ „ „ F. J. E Newing
„ „ „ „ W. J. Masterson.
„ „ „ „ C. J A Meneaud.
„ „ „ „ J S Herring.
„ „ „ „ E A St. Romaine.
„ „ „ „ F G H Deeks
3rd „ „ „ F. E. Knight
„ „ „ „ A G. Brown
„ „ „ „ F H O'Leary
„ „ „ „ F. H Brooks.
„ „ „ „ C W Maine
„ „ „ „ L P. Kenyon.
„ „ „ „ E D Shave
„ „ „ „ C R. Coxe

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1897.

No. 224.—ERRATUM —In Notification No. 207, dated the 10th April, 1897, granting privilege leave to Lieutenant A. H. B Hume, R.E, *for* "12th May, 1897" *read* "23rd April, 1897"

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1897.

No. 4-A.—The following temporary and officiating promotions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified in supersession of Director General's Notifications affecting these officers from the 1st April 1896 :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Lieutenant H. G Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Temporary	1st April, 1896.
Lieutenant H G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E.	Executive Engineer, iv grade, temporary	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Reversion.	7th April, 1896.
Lieutenant H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R E	Assistant Engineer, i grade	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Temporary	10th April, 1896.
Lieutenant J F. H. Carmichael, R E	Assistant Engineer, i grade	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto .	15th April, 1896.
Lieutenant A. E. Panet, R E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Ditto .	16th April, 1896.
Lieutenant A. G Bremner, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto .	
Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R E.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto .	19th April, 1896.
Lieutenant C. G W. Hunter, R.E.	Executive Engineer, iv grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade	Reversion .	28th April, 1896
Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Temporary	5th May, 1896.
Lieutenant H. H. Austin, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Ditto .	30th May, 1896.
Lieutenant W. Babington, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto	7th July, 1896.
Lieutenant E. Hingston, R E.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto .	
Lieutenant R. P. T. Hauksley, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade, officiating	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Ditto .	25th July, 1896.
Lieutenant R. F Knox, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto .	19th August, 1896.
Lieutenant A. B R. Hildebrand, R.E	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Officiating .	25th August, 1896.
Lieutenant C A Elliott, R E	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Ditto .	27th August, 1896
Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, R E.	Executive Engineer, iv grade, officiating.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Reversion	28th August, 1896.
Lieutenant C A. Elliott, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Officiating .	25th September, 1896.
Lieutenant A. O. Tandy, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, ii grade, officiating	Assistant Engineer, ii grade	Temporary	3rd October, 1896.
Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R E.	Assistant Engineer, i grade.	Executive Engineer, iv grade	Officiating .	16th October, 1896.
Lieutenant A. B R. Hildebrand, R.E	Executive Engineer, iv grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, iv grade.	Temporary	

The 19th May, 1897.

No. 4-A.—Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 14th April, 1897

N ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,
Dir Genl. of Military Works in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st May, 1897.

No. 2080-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 789-G., dated the 11th May, 1897, Mr. E G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, assumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, on the afternoon of the 28th April, 1897.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

ERRATUM

Quetta, the 20th May, 1897.

No. 2937.—In this office Notification No. 1683, dated the 7th April, 1897, regarding reports of accidents occurring at or near a railway station on the Sind-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway, *for the words* "Foreign Department" *substitute the words* "Public Works Department".

NOTIFICATION

The 21st May, 1897.

No. 2969.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 730-G, dated the 29th April, 1897, Mr. A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, assumed charge of the office of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, in the forenoon of the 12th May, 1897.

By Order,

F MACDONALD, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st May, 1897.

No. 207.—Mir Hazar Khan, Inspector of Police, Thal Chotiali, is appointed substantive *pro tempore* Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta and Pishin, during the deputation of Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan to Las Bela, or until further orders, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

By Order,

A. B. DRUMMOND,
Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 20th May, 1897.

No. 534.—With reference to this office Notification No 8—65, dated the 5th January, 1897, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare, under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), that Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22nd June, 1897, shall be observed as public holidays

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated at Ferozepore, this 19th day of May, 1897

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 2757, Corporal Francis Lyons Young
Age,—33 years 5 months
Height,—5 feet 5 inches
Colour of—
Complexion, ruddy; hair, brown, eyes, light brown.
Trade,—Clerk
Date of Enlistment,—10th August, 1887
Place of Enlistment,—London
Parish and County in which born,—Salford, North Manchester, Lancashire

Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th May, 1897
Place of Desertion or absence,—Ferozepore
Marks,—Tattooed both forearms; has very small feet, dressed in flannels, large moustache; wrist watch in brown leather strap, had plenty of money at time of desertion, walks very briskly
Not on furlough.
Under 10 years' service

Further description.

Is in possession of a considerable sum of money. Was dressed as follows:—Sun topee, white twill lining shirt, narrow linen tie of light colour, no waistcoat, suit of bluish grey flannels, bazar made black boots Had a wrist watch in brown leather strap with brass buckle, and a riding whip Last seen at Lahore at 9-30 A M on 18th May, 1897.

Is probably making for the coast and may try to embark for Burma

R. M. FEILDEN, *Adjt. & Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Oxford, Lt Infty

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 18th Hassars of Cavalry, dated at Lucknow, this 21st day of May, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3962, Private Edward John Elms
Age,—23 years 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches
Colour of—
Complexion, fair, hair, dark brown, eyes, grey.
Trade,—Fish-curer.
Date of Enlistment,—2nd November, 1892
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which Born,—Mile End, Old Town, London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th May, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Asansoal
Marks,—Scars forehead, back of head and left cheek, E. O crossed swords right forearm; E O left forearm.
On furlough.

E. C. P. CURZON, *Capt.*,
Comdg. 18th Hussars.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th May, 1897.

No. 367-C—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 5th May, 1897, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, or until further orders —

Munshi Mahamed Kasim, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Munshi Khan Mahomed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 21st May, 1897.

No. 427-C—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st May, 1897.—

Mr C A. H Wood, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. J. Stowell is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 25th May, 1897.

"Acme" Cigar Co
American Crayon Co
Anderson, J M.
Barry & Co, A (Iron Mongers).
Clark, Geo
Douglas & Co.
Excelsior Medicine Co
Gunn, Miss Anna
King, Harman & Co.
Logan & Leslie
Macleod & Co, Tailors, etc.
McArthur, J
Melitus, Miss R.
Robert, L.
Swallow & Co,
Henry (General Dealers).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E. R.
Anderson, A. G.
Appleby, C. S.
Argo, Mr.
Ashworth, J.
Back, Fanney, Miss.
Barnes, John.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W.
Bramner, D.
Brownlow, E. O.
Bukson, D. D. (of Ceylon).
Campos, L.
Cattell, Miss.
Chanter, Miss.
Clement, W. S., Capt.
Coghlan, H.
Collins, R. A.
Comedian, T. A. K.
Corry, Charles H
Crockwell, J. H.
Daly, H.
Daly, Mrs. Wm.
Davids, Mrs.
Davies, D. P.
Davis, Miss L.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruz, E C F.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeLamaugarry, Arthur
Delfini, Reisi, Miss
Descos, Monsieur.
DeVine, Dr. C. Leslie
Drakeford, F.
Eady, G B
Eaton, Sam.
Eaves, S C.
Edwards, J T
Farquhar, A.
Fenn, R
Fleming, Albert.
Forde, J
Fraser, J Foster.
Galbraithe, John M R.
Gallwey, C. H
Gann, Miss Nell.
Goldgleek, Mrs L
Gomas, F.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gordon, Mrs. B.
Gosak, J. F.
Goulden, Miss.
Grant, Lewis.
Grevel, C.
Grunberg, M.
Guillain, Ernest.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Harvey, Mrs D P.
Hawes, Miss May.
Hay, A R
Hendry, G. V.
Hill, Mrs. N
Hinches, R Tichbourne
Hirsch, Rosina.
Hoffmann, P
Hosking, R
Hoyle, Mr
Izzard, W H.
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs G.
Kenna, Thos J.
Kesler, Dr. F L.
Lacey, E A
Lemon, E. A.
Lockhart, Mrs
Lynch, Mrs A.
Mackintosh, Mrs.
Maclean, Mrs.
Maclean, Miss A
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos. G.
Meikle, James.
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G B
Mitchell, James.
Mitri, Ibrahim
Morrison, Miss Emmie
Murray, James.
Noble, J R
Oliver, Mrs L.
O'Mally, A
Pantin, H
Patrick, J
Pirkins, H
Prebble, J G.
Price, Mr.
Radmore, F.
Ramage, W
Raymond, Frank
Robbins, Capt. J. A.
Rose, C. R.
Roussac, J.
Russell, Miss E.
Russell, R.
Ryan, J.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schibli, Robert.
Scolfield, Robert.
Sett, H.
Sinclair, M D.
Smedley, Ronald.
Smith, H J.
Smith, T Christie.
Smith, W L.
Smyth, L. G
Smyth, Mrs J.
St Stengel, V.
Stevens, Mrs. M
Stewart, Mrs.
Stewart, Mrs. Capt.
Stokes, Miss.
Target, C A. B.
Tasker, W.
Tasselli, Miss Gladys.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of T. Ryan, Esq.
Thorley, E J.
Tiefels, Carls.
Townsend, Prof. D J.
Vallacanee, J
Walker, E W.
Walker, J. M.
Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P.
Wightman, F W.
William, S. H
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, A L
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winterroth, F.
Woloszczuk, Rosalie, Mrs (at B. Weissmann)
Young, Miss
Young, Mrs. S. R.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Gregoriantz, T. S.
Grunberg, Esq
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr.
Ledger Sons & Co.
Meikle, James
Mullagerino, Max.
Ryan, E
Ryan, L, Mrs.
Smith, T. Christie.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th May, 1897.

Jones, J.
Moses, E D.
Pilgrim, H W, Surgn -Capt.
Scott, S. Revd

The 29th May, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	1st June	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	31st May	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	29th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	5th June	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd ,,	Per B I. S N Co's Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	31st May	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	29th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	30th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	2nd June	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	31st May	*Vid* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of

ber published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Columbo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and Mauritius, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

SESSION 1897-98.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May, 1897 The session begins on Monday, the 7th June, 1897 Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests —

(1) The F. A examination of the Calcutta University, or a similar standard of any Indian University recognised by the Calcutta University The candidate's age must be under 21 years.

(2) The B. A. examination in the B. course in physics and chemistry. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd-year class.).

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 40. The position in the University examinations and the age of the candidates will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A MACDONELL,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 8th April, 1897

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the hill slopes around Naini Tal, by T. H. Holland, A R C S, F G S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Price R3.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*, per eight-ounce tin, *R5*, per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates per four-ounce tin, *R3*, per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin, ₹15, or, post free, ₹15-12.
½ „ ₹7-8, „ ₹8
¼ „ ₹3-12, „ ₹4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১৫৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৷৷০
½ আধ „ „ ৭৷৷০ „ ৮৲
¼ সিকি „ „ ৩৷৷০ „ ৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডিন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের বোটানিক বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 011900, for Rs. 500, No. 011907, for Rs 500, No 011912, for Rs. 100, No. 011917, for Rs. 100, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94, aggregating Rs. 1,200, which were passed for encashment by the Public Debt Office, Calcutta. The notes originally stood in the name of Durga Money Dabee and were endorsed to Manmatha Nath Mitra, Ram Charan Mitra, and Gopeynath Ghose, executors to the estate of the late Durga Money Dabee, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

RAM CHARAN MITRA.
MANMATHA NATH MITRA.
GOPEYNATH GHOSE

Executors to the Estate of Durga Money Dabee.

23, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta

Destroyed by fire.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note, No. B001945, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Deepchund Nalchund, and last endorsed to Dinmahomed Asoodamull, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

DINMAHOMED ASOODAMULL,
Shikarpur, Sind

NOTICE

A general meeting of the Hindu Bibaha Fund Company, Limited, Woozirpur, Bakergunge, will be held at the premises of Babu Kailash Chandra Guha, at 2 P.M., on the 18th of June, 1897, for the purpose of having the accounts, prepared by the liquidators, laid before the Company, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the liquidators

BRAJABASI TALUKDAR,
Liquidator

WOOZIRPUR,
The 13th May, 1897

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	17	42 5	.	..		..	..	.			...	..
Tavoy	17	40 8		...	.		..	...	.			...
Moulmein and Amherst	18·7	59 5	..	.		..	...	..			.	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	22·95	56·95	97 75		...	...	..			53·55	...	..
Thôngwa	19 55	59 5	..	.		..	..					..
Bassein	18 36	51	...			.	.				..	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	19 38	54 4	..			..	..					..
Toungoo	17	58 65	...				..	.		...	..	.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	20·57	55 98	55 59	.			.	..	...	54 06	...	.
Bamo			...	.	.			..	.	.		
Pakôkku	23 8	62 05	..		.	17		...	..	...		
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	34	...	...	..		..	..	.	...	...	..
Akyab	19 72	39 61	..	..		...	.	..	.	...	..	.
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	23 75	40	...		..	.	...	...	...	...	..	
Gauhati	..	34 48	...				...	...		...	...	..
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	40	60				...	...		48 75	...	320
Dacca		41 87	45		22·5	.	...	...		40	41·25	350
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	..	37·5	...			...		...		...	..	320
Calcutta	...	47 5	45		32 5	32·5	45	..	35	35	30	300
Central—												
Bardwan		40	.				.	.		37 5	42·5	260
Pabna	.	47·5	42 5					.		33 12	43·75	280
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	50	45						40	40	60	300
Orissa—												
Cuttack	..	30·62	48 12				...	...		28 91	27·66	305
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	40	36 87		30					30 78	26·56	220
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	..	45	43·75	.	31 72			.	33 44	31·44	30 31	290
Muzaffarpur	..	44 37	45 94	..	33·28	.	..	...	40	38 12	·50	228 59
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31 87	52 13	41·87	47 92	31 87	37 6			..	35 42	46·46	270·62
Central—												
Cawnpore	30 78	44·43	39 53	47·03	31 98		.	..	.	37·66	44·43	237·03
Jhánsi	..	50	44 27	51 98	33·38	38 12	.	.	36·35	43 23	...	228 44
Western—												
Meerut	...	.			30	..	.		.	40	...	270
Agra	..	51 56	41 87	53·28	32·97	36 25	..	...	34 06	41·87	53·12	255·94
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		...	34·06	...	26·67	..	...	...	.	35 57	...	250
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow		47·19	37·66	44·43	29·58	...	...	...	..	40	...	265
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...		39·74 and 52 5	..	...	...	..	...	.	35 73 and 44 9	...	245·94

APRIL 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).*

Gur	Salt.	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...								.	.		Mergui.
...				...						.	Tavoy
..	.			.							Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
..											Rangoon.
...				.						.	Thôngwa.
.				.	...		...				Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
...	.	.	.				.				Henzada
...	..										Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
...							.	.			Mandalay.
								...		.	Bamo.
...					.				..		Pakôkku
	.										*Arakan—*
...		...					..	.			Kyaukpyu.
...		.			.		..				Akyab
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	.				..	..		.			Goálpára
...		..			.	..					Gauhati
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
.	45	100	.					.			Chittagong.
.	40	75		35							Dacca
											Deltaic—
...	37·5 and 38 75	5 25 and 6·25	.		2(*a*)			.	..	...	Midnapur.
...	35 62	70	.	6 5(*a*)	5(*a*)						Calcutta.
											Central—
...	33·75		.	...	7(*a*)	..	.	.			Bardwan.
..	40·94	80	.		7 5	.		.		.	Pabna
											Northern—
..	40	30	..	12(*b*)	·12(*b*)						Rangpur.
											Orissa—
.											Cuttack.
...	30	40	..	20(*a*)	3·19(*a*)	..		..		.	
											Bihár, south—
...	35	30	...	3 75	4 37		.	.	..		Patna
											Bihar, north—
...	40	60	..	.	..	.	.			.	Bhágalpur
...	40	...	.	..							Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W Provinces—
											Eastern—
60·62		...	.	...							Benares
											Central—
44·43	..	70	80	.	..	.		60		.	Cawnpore.
..	.	..	...	.		...				..	Jhánsi.
											Western—
..	...	.						60		70	Meerut.
48·75	...					.		30	..	...	Agra.
											Submontane, west—
..	..	.	80	..	.	...	...	40 to 90	..	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur
											Oudh—
											Southern—
44·74	...	75	...	5	...	...	...	38	.	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
...	...	...	...	3·12		..	...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	..	47·81	.	35·31	36·41	44 43		36 41	42·08	...	290·26
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	28 49	80	42 66	50	26 67	36·35	44 43		34·79	32·66	61 56	304 74
Central—												
Lahore	32 66	52·45	40 62	43·65	25·78	36·35	48 49		37·24	32·5	59 27	297 92
South-eastern—												
Delhi	33 33	44 43	36 41	45·73	28·28	38·07	44·43	..	38·07	36·35	50	290 88
Submontane—												
Amritsar	37·19	55·16	38 07	43·23	23·54	45·73	....		...	31 98		320
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	55·78	47·76	51 87	31·98	36·35	43·85		42 08	39 01	42 5	278·12
Western—												
Multan	27·6	48 44	53·33	57·19	28 59	43·12	38 44		42 03	40		304 69
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi		57·5	46 25		28·12	36·87	38 75	..		45·62		360
Shikárpur			..		.	..	....	.				
Quetta			46 25	65	30	32 5	.		37 5		...	340
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	..	.	44·22				....			..	. .	....
Sholapur			....					.		.		. .
Poona		.				..			..	.		
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar			50 57			41 2	45·57	.		45·62		..
Dhulia			51 67				..				.	.
Gujarat—												
Surat		..	55 83			48·65	.					
Ahmadabad	32 5	50	50			36 25	41 25			38 75	50	300
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		44	41	49	....	37	..	.		.41	52	264
Central—												
Jubbulpore	..	44 44	38·06	44·44				..		36·44	47	240
Eastern—												
Raipur	..	43 25	40	. .			.			39	61 56	250
Berar—												
Básim			49·07			37·5	.				..	.
Ellichpur		80	50	57 69		42 06	57·11			50	57 11	226·31
Amráoti	.	62 12	57 03	60		41 87	57 03			47 5	61 56	260
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore			..			28 75	22·5			38 12		456·87
Salem			.					20 26		24 95		359 95
Central—												
Bellary						34 17		.			.	380·42
Cuddapah	30 52	47·03				25 74	32·76	....		....		316 67
Karnul								.			..	
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	.					....	....	25 94				
East Coast, south—												
Madras	24·95	42 19								45 83		345·62
Tanjore	18 96	37 13										....
Trichinopoly		.		.				20·21	.	....		....
Southern—												
Madura						24·11	27·71		.	25·62		..
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·13	38·4	54·86	63·08		25 6		17·63	.	20·15	54·87	339 25
Bangalore	16 5	49	55 87	48 19		31 5	.	21·56	..	28·5	51	411

APRIL 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued.*

Gûr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
50	...	...	...	9	5	5	...	140	...	80	Ajmere.
											Panjab—
											Southern—
...	.	70	80	5	7·97	...	...	50	...	75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
...	.	57·13	72 71	13·28	7·97	...	..	100		86	Lahore.
											South-eastern—
...	..	80	80	7·29	8·91	10		55	...	125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
...	.	.	..	57·29		...		..	...	80	Amritsar.
											Northern—
...	.	40	66 67	11·41	11·41	11·41		55	...	60	Ráwalpindi.
											Western—
...	...	100	100	3·75	8 02	10		50	...	70	Multan.
											Sind and Baluchistan—
53·75	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	.	...	...	...				.	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...		.	..	10	40 to 140	.	..	Quetta.
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	.	.			.	.	Dharwar.
...	.	..	...	..	..	..	.			...	Sholapur.
57·03	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	Poona.
											Khandesh—
...	...	..	...	..	.			..			Ahmadnagar.
66·67	...	.	..		...	1		...	..	...	Dhulia.
											Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	...	Surat.
90	..	.	...	5	..	9·37		..	..	.	Ahmadabad.
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
...	..	...		3·5	...	4·5	...	60	.	70	Nagpur.
											Central—
...	38·06	110	85	6·69	.	...		40		30	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
...	40	160	61·5	.			..	.	...	...	Raipur.
											Berar—
					...				...	...	Basim.
...	.	..	..	.							
...	.	2·8	76 25	·5	...	5 62	...	60		50	Ellichpur.
...	...	200	60	·5	...	5	.	50	...	90	Amráoti.
											Madras—
											South, central—
65·62	..	.	57·5	..	2·5	...	.	90	90	60	Coimbatore
...	..	102·76	46 98	...	6·56	...		80	80	..	Salem.
											Central—
41·61	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	60	60	70	Bellary.
.	...	...	33·33	...	..	.	.	...	...	.	Cuddapah.
...	..	83·33	42 29	..	...			..	.	..	Karnul.
											East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	5·1	...		..		...	Nellore.
											East Coast, south—
47·71	...	131·67	57·6	...	...	..	...	55	55	...	Madras.
...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	.	...		Tanjore.
...	...	118·28	...	...	...	.		.			Trichinopoly.
											Southern—
...	...	89·69	..	...	..	...	...	..		40	Madura.
											Mysore—
49·36	..	374	77·92	10·71	7·14	3·62	...	100	...	50	Mysore.
47·09	...	342·5	58·89	14·69	20·56	...	...	100 to 140	...	50 to 80	Bangalore.

G. H. R. HART,
Offg Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	..	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy			.	..	12 12	12 12	13 6	13 6	...	...	.	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 3	11 3	...	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	.	..	...	...
Rangoon	6 4	6 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 6	..	.		...
Thôngwa	...	..	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5	...	..	...	...
Bassein	.	...	..	..	9 2	9 2	11 4	11 4	...	.	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 3	12 3	...	..	..	...
Henzada	.	.	...		8 12	10 11	8 12	10 11	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	..	...	9 15	10 12	11 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 7	12 6	..	..	..	...
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	.	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 6	9 6	..	...	9 4	10 3	9 13	11 6	..	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	7 11	9 3	11 6	14 —	..	..	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	9 2	9 2	..	37 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	..	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 14	15 7	16 9	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 2	12 1	12 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	.	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...		...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 11	5 7½	..	...	6 4	6 4	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	6 8	5 8	...	..	5 —	4 —	6 8	6 2	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	. .	..	...	4 —	4 4	10 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Manipur	..	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	17 8	17 4	...	.	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	14 —	14 —	...	..	6 —	5 12	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 —	6 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 8	...	..	5 —	5 8	8 —	10 —	...	..	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	.	..	.		5 5	5 5	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	.			...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	.	...	...	3 8	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 12	8 10	...	..	...	...
Noakhali	..	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —		...	...	...	...
Tipperá	7 6	7 4	...	.	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	...	..	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 8	17 —	.	8 4	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	..	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	...	..	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 — and 8 8	9 12	10 —	...	...	.	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	11 13	11 13	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	11 13	11 13	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	...		...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 —	9 2	11 —	.	6 11	6 13	8 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 8	12 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	10 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	15 —	16 —	5 4	5 4	9 —	8 2	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	15 —	15 —	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
	..				...	.	..	.		14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	..	9 5	9 5	..	...	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	.	..	..	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Pegu.
...	..	...	.	10 4	10 6	...	...	6 8	6 4	16 12	17 —	Rangoon
..	..	...	...			.	...	.	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
..	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	Bassein.
..	.	.	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	..		14 4	14 4	*Pegu (inland)—* Tharawadi.
...	..	...	..	8 10	8 10	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 8	.				12 10	14 3	Toungoo.
...	.	...	..	11 10	11 10	25 —	25 —	9 3	9 13	11 9	11 9	Thayetmyo
..	..	...	..	8 —	9 6	13 14	15 8	7 6	7 6	14 6	15 2	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay.
...	...	..	...	9 6	7 8	..	...	9 6	6 4	6 7	6 7	Bamo
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	.		6 —	6 —	11 15	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	11 8	9 13	22 15	17 6	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
...	...	...				...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	*Arakan—* Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...			24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
..	.	..		9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Assam—
...	..	...	...	8 4	9 4	...	..	.	...	9 —	9 —	*Surma—* Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6½	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 1	9 1	Cachar
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	*Hill tracts—* Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	..	...	.	6 —	6 —	...		5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	..	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...			9 —	9 8	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...		7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —		...			8 14	7 4	Sibságar
..		..	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
..	..	..	..	4 —	4 —	...	..	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Backerganj.
...	...	..	.	.	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	.	8 —	..	..	...	..	.	8 8	..	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	*Deltaic—* Khulna.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	9 — and 10 —	10 — and 10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	13 —	10 — and 10 8	10 — and 10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	..	...	9 4	9 6	9 8	9 8	Howrah.
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 10	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	..	10 —	8 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	11 7	12 13	...	...	13 3	14 9	10 8	10 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	..	...	12 —	13 4	9 4	9 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	9 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 5	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	10 —	..	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 8	..	...	7 12	8 —	9 4	9 10	...	...	...	.
Pabna	9 6	9 12	15 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	..	.	6 12	7 8	8 4	9 6	...	...	...	
Rajshahi	9 —	9 4	14 —	14 4	6 —	7 8	8 1	9 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 6	8 —	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	5 —	5 8	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9	.	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	13 2	..	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 9	8 6	..	...	8 9	8 9	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	8 —	8 8	12 —	16 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	..	11 —	11 —
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 8 8	5 8 to 8 8	...		7 —	7 —	8 8 to 8 12	8 — to 8 4	...	..	...	...
Palámau	8 12	9 13½	14 1	15 3	7 5	7 12	7 7	8 2½	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	8 12	8 12	.	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	9 7	8 3 to 9 10	..	13 15	6 4	6 —	8 6	7 15½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 4	9 12	12 4	13 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Patna	10 8	10 8	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	12 —	12 —	8 8 and 9 —	8 8 and 9 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	9 4	..	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	9 2½	8 14	12 10	12 10	7 10	7 10	8 13½	8 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	7 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	10 —	10 8	12 14	12 14	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Champáran	8 4	8 —	12 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 15	8 10	11 5	10 13	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Benares	9 3	9 12	12 3	12 11	6 4	6 12	7 9	7 13	10 9	10 9		
Ghazipur	8 12	9 —	12 8	13 12	5 —	6 —	8 12	9 —	11 4	11 4	9 —	10 —
Jaunpur	10 —	9 8	13 8	12 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	9 —	9 4	11 4	11 —	5 8	5 12	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	8 —	8 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 12	8 12	10 12	9 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 4	...	...
Fatehpur	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	5 12	5 8	8 8	8 6	...	.	...	...
Hamirpur	8 4	8 —	11 —	10 6	6 —	6 —	8 3	8 2	9 7	9 10	...	9 4
Jalaun	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	10 2	9 12	12 4	12 8	6 —	6 4	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 8
Jhánsi	8 12	8 12	11 12	11 4	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 4	...	..
Etáwah	10 —	8 12	11 8	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	10 —
Farukhabad	10 3½	8 11	12 9	12 15	5 1½	5 1½	8 2½	8 2½	...	9 14	12 15	12 15
Mainpuri	10 10	8 10	12 7	12 3	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	8 2	8 2
Etah	11 6	9 12	13 10	14 2	5 4	5 4	8 6	8 2	...	9 4	...	9 2
Western—												
Meerut	11 4	8 8	13 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	...
Agra	9 12	8 4	12 8	12 —	6 —	4 —	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 —	8 —	8 8
Muttra	10 12	9 —	14 —	13 —	4 8	6 —	9 —	8 12	12 —	10 12	11 —	9 —
Aligarh	10 12	8 6	13 8	13 2	7 —	5 12	8 —	7 10	10 8	10 2	8 8	8 14
Bulandshahr	11 —	9 4	14 —	13 3	4 12	5 —	8 —	8 4	10 14	10 10	10 6	10 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	10 6	10 12	14 —	14 12	5 14	5 14	7 7	8 2	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	10 13	10 13	14 6	14 6	6 12	6 12	8 9	8 9	10 5	10 5	8 2	8 2
Basti	10 12	10 12	15 —	15 —	6 12	6 12	9 1	9 1	12 6	12 6	...	...

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Maya*)		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	..	..	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	*Central—* Bankura.
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 8	.	..	13 8	13 8	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	..	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 4	Birbhum.
...	...	...	..	11 12	14 —			13 8	14 10	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 8	12 —	12 8	12 8	10 4	10 4	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	.	9 — and 14 8	10 — and 16 8	9 12	9 11	Pabna
...	...	..	.	15 —	15 —	...		.	.	8 4	8 12	Bogra
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8		...	15 —	15 12	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	.	...	14 8	15 —		...	..	...	9 8	9 —	Malda.
...	...	.		10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	*Northern—* Rangpur.
...	...	..	..	10 12	10 —	.	.	..	..	9 7	9 7	Dinajpur.
..	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	.	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	5 8	6 8	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	*Hills—* Darjeeling.
...	..	..	.	11 13	11 13	.		10 8	11 —	12 8	12 4	*Orissa—* Puri
...	...	...	...	13 2*	13 2*	.	.	13 13	14 7	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
..	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 6	Balasore.
...	...	..	.	9 —	8 —			10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	*Chota-Nagpur—* Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum
12 —	13 —	..	..	7 — to 8 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	8 — to 9 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
.	..	...	...	11 4	11 13	.	..	14 1	10 2	9 —	8 7	Palámau.
11 —	11 —	...		10 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
.	...		...	12 5	12 15	.		14 11	14 11	9 15	9 5	*Bihár, south—* Monghyr.
...	...	9 —	11 —	11 4	11 8	..	..	12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	Gaya
...	...	13 —	14 —	12 8	13 —		...	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 —	Patna
.	..	..	.	12 —	11 — and 12 12	..	10 12	13 —	13 8	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	8 —	...		11 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	*Bihár, north—* Purnea.
..	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 6	13 4	12 10	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
11 8	12 —	.	...	10 8	10 8	9 —	..	11 4	11 4	9 8	10 4	Darbhanga.
...	..	..		10 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
...	..	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	10 8	13 12	14 —	9 8	9 8	Sáran
...	...	...		10 —	11 —	8 —	9 10	13 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	Champáran.
												N-W. Provinces—
..	..	7 4	..	10 11	10 10	...		8 8	10 14	9 8	9 10	*Eastern—* Mirzapur
.	...	10 5	10 5	11 2	11 6			8 11	8 11	9 13½	10 6½	Benares
.	..	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	..	..	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —			9?—	9 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur
11 8	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 12	...	10 —	11 4	12 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 4	8 8	7 —	11 4	11 —	*Central—* Bánda.
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	.		7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	.	...	10 —	10 2	10 2	10 3	7 9	7 11	10 8	10 4	Hamirpur
9 —†	8 —†	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —†	9 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun
...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	10 4	12 4	12 4	11 10	11 8	Cawnpore
12 —	12 —	...	..	9 —	9 4	10 12	10 4	...	8 12	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	..	11 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
...	...	...	..	10 3½	9 9	12 4	12 9	10 15	10 9	11 14	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	..	9 7	8 15	11 10	11 12	7 4	6 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
5 2	5 2	5 4	5 4	10 14	9 4		10 14	8 2	8 2	11 8	11 8	Etah.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	*Western—* Meerut.
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 12	12 4	12 8	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 —	Agra.
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	9 8	11 4	11 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	10 6	10 12	9 10	12 8	8 12	7 4	8 2	11 4	11 4	Aligarh.
..	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 10	9 9	11 4	10 14	9 8	8 —	11 5	11 —	Bulandshahr.
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	..	...	14 8	14 8	10 —	10 —	*Submontane, east—* Ballia.
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 12	...	.	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
12 9	12 9	9 7	9 14	10 5	9 —	10 5	10 5	11 4	10 7	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.
14 12	14 12	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 12	Basti.

*Kalai. †Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1897 —*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	11 12	8 12	15 —	10 4	5 4	5 4	7 12	8 4	..	10 4	..	9 8
Budaun	11 10	9 10	14 —	14 —	5 15	5 15	7 11	7 11	11 11	8 5	11 —	10 1
Pilibhit	11 —	10 9	15 9	15 9	4 8	4 8	8 12½	8 14	.	10 6	..	...
Bareli	10 4	9 11	13 3	14 1	5 2½	5 2½	7 10½	7 8½	11 3	10 8½	8 8	8 8
Moradabad	11 —	9 4	12 5	12 11	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 12	...	10 —		8 12
Bijnor	11 —	9 4	13 14	14 10	7 4	7 14	9 —	8 2	...	10 11	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	11 4	9 15	15 6	14 5	4 8	5 —	7 11	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...
Saharanpur	10 3	8 5	13 6	11 —	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	8 9	9 11
Dehra-Dun	9 12	8 4	11 12	8 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 4	6 8	9 —	8 8	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 —	13 12	10 15	...	7 —
Almora	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 8	7 12	7 8	8 8	8 4	..	...	...	...
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	.	...	.	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 8	10 —	12 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	.	.	...	
Sultanpur	10 8	11 —	13 —	13 4	5 12	5 12	8 12	9 —	..	10 —	..	.
Rae-Bareli	11 4	10 6	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	11 —	10 8	8 —	8 —
Unao	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 4
Lucknow	10 12	9 12	13 12	13 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 14	10 —	10 2	8 8	10 —
Hardoi	11 —	10 8	14 —	13 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	.	11 8	...	11 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8 to 10 8	10 2	13 —	12 8	6 8 to 7 —	6 14	8 12 to 9 4	8 14	...	11 2	8 8 to 9 —	8 12
Barabanki	10 4	10 —	12 4	12 4	7 8	7 —	8 12	8 12	.		7 —	8 —
Gonda	10 14	10 6	14 4	14 —	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 4		10 12	8 —	8 —
Bahraich	11 —	10 8	15 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Sitapur	11 —	10 8	14 —	13 —	5 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...
Kheri	11 4	10 8	14 —	14 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	...	10 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	12 5	12 5	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	...	...
Bánswara	15 10	15 10	16 14	17 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	13 2	.		...	.
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 15	10 8½	15 3½	14 7½	8 9½	8 9½	8 15½	9 6	14 13½	14 1	10 2½	11 11½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 —	13 —	18 —	22 —	...		12 —	12 —	..	..	..	...
Shahpura	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 8	13 —	13 8
Errinpura	9 4	9 4	13 —	13 —	6 2	6 2	7 10	7 10	14 1	14 1	13 —	13 —
Ajmere	9 1½	9 —	13 —	11 13½	6 —	6 —	8 2½	9 —	11 4	11 8	10 —	10 —
Abu	8 15& 10 10	8 5½ & 9 5	11 6	10 15	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	..	10 —	9 14
Kishengarh	9 4	8 4	12 —	11 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	11 8	11 4	10 8	10 4
Bundi	11 4	12 8	13 8	14 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	8 8	14 4	14 8	...	...
Kotah	10 12	11 —	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 4	9 4	9 4
Jhallawar	9 13	10 9	10 5½	11 1	6 8½	6 12½	8 13½	9 4	11 10½	12 10	...	8 15½
Tonk	8 2	8 12	9 11	9 12	3 —	5 —	5 12	6 —	9 1	9 10	8 10	9 —
Jaipur	8 8	8 4	12 4	11 —	4 2	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 8
Kerauli	8 7	8 7	10 15	10 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 1
Dholpur	9 ½	8 0½	11 14½	11 4½	6 0½	6 7½	6 12½	6 12½	10 2	9 2½	9 9	9 6½
Bhartpur	10 1	8 10	13 15	11 1–	4 —	4 —	5 10	5 10	10 15	10 6	6 —	6 10
Alwar	9 7½	8 7½	12 10½	11 7½	5 12	5 12	6 5½	6 15½	...	9 12	9 12	9 14½
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	13 1½	13 1½	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 4			5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Bálmer	8 8	7 12	..		5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	.	13 —	13 —
Anádra	9 12& 10 14	9 3 & 10 3	...		5 8	5 8	6 11	6 12	...	..	11 —	10 14
Shahpura	9 6	9 6	13 2	12 —	6 4	6 8	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 4	11 12	11 12
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 7 & 8 12	8 2 & 8 9½	10 — & 10 5	10 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 7	10 — & 11 4	10 — & 11 4
Jaisalmer	6 7	6 9			6 —	6 —	7 3	7 3	9 7	10 —	8 3	9 3
Bikaner	7 8	7 5	9 8	9 4	3 7	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	..	9 8	8 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	8 8	11 —	10 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	7 4	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 —
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 4			5 8	6 —	8 12	9 —	11 —	11 4	9 —	9 4
Gwalior	7 15½	7 15½	9 9	9 ½	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 6	9 9½	10 4½	9 9	9 9
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 8	10 10	9 8	9 4
Ferozpur	9 4	8 12	14 8	12 12	..	...	6 12	6 12	10 12	10 12	8 12	9 12
Central—												
Lahore	9 4	8 5	15 —	9 12	...	...	7 6	7 8	10 12	10 12	8 —	9 14
Cujránwala	10 9	8 14	18 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 8
Jhelam	9 4	8 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	9 4

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Cicer, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Tur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
		..	..	11 4	11 —	.	10 12	10 4	9 8	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	..	..	12 —	10 3	11 9	11 —	9 4	8 3	10 9	10 9	Budaun.
12 4	11 7	10 13	10 3	11 5	10 6	. .	..	10 6	9 2	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	...	...	10 1	9 8½	9 6	9 4½	8 8	8 6	10 10	10 10	Bareli
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 14	9 8	...	9 8	7 8	8 12	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	8 —	11 8	10 11	9 14	..	...	..	7 9	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
...	...	...	..	10 10	9 6	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
...	...	..	...	10 3	9 7	9 11	10 3	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
10 12	10 12	10 12	9 11	8 12	8 12	8 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
10 —	10 —	...	...									
												Hills—
...	...	..	...	8 8	7 4	13 12	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	8 4*	8 8*	...	..	6 —†	6 —†	8 8	8 8	Almora
8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	.	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	.	8 4	8 —	10 8	10 8	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	..	10 —	12 12	11 8	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 —	11 4	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	.	10 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
11 8	11 8	9 4	10 —	10 4	10 6	10 4	10 8	13 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	...		{ 8 8 to 12 — }	10 12	..	11 2	{ 8 8 to 9 8 }	8 12	{ 10 — to 11 — }	10 4	Fyzabad
...	...	..	...	9 8	10 4	...	10 —	9 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 6	10 6	10 4	10 8	14 14	13 14	10 8	10 8	Gonda
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	14 8	15 8	10 4	10 4	Bahraich
..	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	..		8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
12 —	11 —	...	10 —	11 4	11 —	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
		..	.	15 2	15 2	16 6	16 6	...		13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...			17 8	18 2	22 8	22 8	...		10 —	10 —	Bánswára.
...	...			13 10½	13 4½	15 10	14 13½	6 10½	7 13	10 11¾	10 8¾	Meywar (Udaipur).
Nil	...	13 4½	13 4½	15 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	..	..	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	..	..	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	...	..	12 —	12 8	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —		..		.	12 —	12 —	Krinpura.
...	...	..		9 12	9 12	12 —	11 8	...	.	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	8 8	10 8	10 1	9 13	13 8	13 6	6 6	6 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
...	..	..	..	10 —	10 12	11 4	11 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 8	Kishengarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	13 8	14 8	.	14 8	..	.	10 4	10 4	Bundi.
...	...	...	.	12 —	13 8	11 —	12 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	12 5½	13 15	9 14	11 4	.	13 15	..	...	10 2	9 13½	Jhallawar
...	..	.	...	8 15	9 10	9 10	9 10	..	..	10 15	10 12	Tonk
...	...			{ 8 8& 9 — }	{ 8 8& 9 8 }	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	8 12	8 12			10 10	11 4	10 15	11 1½	Kerauli.
...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2½	8 15½			10 15½	11 4	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
...	..	9 9	9 4½	10 11	9 11	12 —	11 8	13 —	12 —	12 4	11 8	Bhartpur
...	...	10 —	9 12	9 9½	9 10½	10 12	10 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 7	Alwar.
...	...	..	9 12	13 —	13 —				..	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment
...	...	...		10 —	10 8	..	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	‡	...	...	6 8	6 8		.			13 8	13 8	Bálmer.
...	...	..										Anádra
...	...	...	..	10 7	10 4	15 —	14 12	..	...	12 —	12 —	
...	..	..	..	11 1	12 —	13 —	13 8			12 —	12 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
				{ 9 6 & 5 8 }	8 7	11 4	11 4	6 9	6 9	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur
...	...	..	..	7 3	7 3		...			21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	.	...	...	9 —	8 8			7 —	7 8	11 8	11 4	Bikaner.
...	.		.									
												Central India—
...	...	...	..	9 —	8 12	11 4	10 12	9 12	9 4	10 4	10 4	Indore
‡	‡	..		9 6	10 4			7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	7 7	7 7	7 2½	7 7	9 15½	10 ‡	7 4½	7 11½	10 10	10 10	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
§	§	§	§	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	§	§	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
§	§	5 12	7 12	12 —	9 14	11 4	9 12	6 4	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
§	§	5 12	7 12	11 10	10 2	10 8	10 12	6 8	6 12	12 14	13 2	Lahore
‡	‡	8 —	15 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	§	§	13 12	13 8	Gujránwala
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 4	9 8	9 8	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	10 —	13 —	9 12	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ‖ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 8	8 6	13 12	11 12	..	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 8	9 —	9 4
Delhi	10 8	8 8	13 8	12 8	..	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 8
Rohtak	9 4	8 4	12 —	10 —	...	..	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 4	8 —	8 8
Karnál	11 —	8 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	..	..	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	8 8	10 —
Ludhiána	10 8	9 —	16 —	12 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	8 8	10 —	7 8	9 8
Jalandhar	10 —	9 —	16 —	9 —	...	.	7 8	7 8	‡	‡	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	10 8	8 4	13 —	10 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	9 —	8 —
Gurdaspur	11 8	9 8	20 —	11 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	10 —	8 12	16 —	12 —		...	7 —	7 4	8 4	11 —	7 12	8 12
Siálkot	9 —	8 4	14 —	12 —	.	..	7 —	7 4	11 —	10 8	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 4	8 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 4	7 2	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Kángra	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	8 2	8 12	12 4	13 —	.	..	6 4	6 8	10 12	11 12	8 14	8 14
Hazára	8 2	8 14	10 4	12 4	...	...	7 4	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pesháwar	8 2	8 2	12 —	12 —	.	..	7 5	7 8	11 —	13 —	8 4	9 —
Kohát	8 12	8 12	15 6	14 —	...	...	9 1	9 1	†	†	9 15	10 3
Bannu	10 15	8 6	19 —	13 —	...	.	7 10	7 13	10 —	12 —	7 13	7 10
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 —	7 8	16 —	12 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Jhang	10 —	6 8	15 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡
Multan	7 4	7 8	12 12	12 —		.	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 4	10 —	9 —
Montgomery	8 14	8 2	*	*	...	..	8 —	7 6	‡	10 —	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	7 13	7 13	16 4	12 8	...	.	6 —	6 4	12 —	10 10	9 11	8 12
Muzaffargarh	8 4	8 4	14 —	*	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	7 8	7 3	14 11	9 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 4	9 6	9 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 —
Hyderabad	8 —	7 8	.	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	10 12	11 4
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	6 —	6 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	13 —	13 —
Shikárpur	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 —	7 —	8	8 —	10 —	10 —		...
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 8	.		8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 8	10 8	10 8
Quetta	8 12	9 —	12 4	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 12	11 8	8 —	9 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 7	6 7	.	..	7 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	...
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 2	7 15	7 15
Alibág	5 9	5 9	...	.	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	.	.	7 5	7 5
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	8 9	8 9	8 10	8 10
Tanna	6 6	6 6	.	...	6 7	6 7	8 5	8 5	*	*	9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 3	9 3		..	9 9	9 9	10 1	10 1	12 4	11 5	11 3	11 3
Belgaum	8 2	8 2	..	...	8 10	8 10	8 15	8 15	10 6	10 6	9 4	9 12
Satara	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 14	6 1	7 4	7 7	8 5	8 4	8 —	8 —
Sholapur	7 7	7 7	..	..	7 10	7 10	9 4	9 4	11 10	11 3	8 15	8 15
Bijapur	7 9	8 —	.	...	5 9	5 9	8 8	8 8	11 4	9 14	8 13	8 13
Poona	6 6	6 6		...	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	.	..	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	8 12	8 12
Násik	7 14	8 4	..	...	*6 10	6 10	7 5	7 5	9 2	9 2	7 12	7 12
Dhulia	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	6 6	7 9	8 10	8 10	7 13	8 4
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	7 6	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 10	6 15	8 5	10 3	8 5	8 12
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	8 8	8 8
Kaira	8 12	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	9 4	9 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 —
Godhra	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	.	.	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	14 —	12 —	12 8
Kathiawár—												
Rájkot	9 11	9 10			5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	9 13	9 13	9 2	9 2
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 3	9 5	9 3	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 —	...	.	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 4	9 —	8 8	8 8	8 8
Hoshangabad	8 10	8 10	...	..	6 4	6 1	7 8	7 8	9 3	9 2	.	...
Betul	8 8	8 8		...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	8 8	9 1	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	6 2	7 4	7 4	9 —	9 10	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 8	8 2	8 12	9 6	10 6	10 15	...	...
Wardha	8 15	8 14	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 7	8 —	8 9	8 9	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalat or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	10 12	9 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
		‡		10 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala
12 —	11 8	10 —	9 12	12 —	10 —	11 4	10 8	7 —	7 4	12 12	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	†	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
‡	‡	10 —	9 —	12 8	9 8	12 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	13 —	10 8	14 —	10 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
14 —	14 —	5 12	5 12	12 —	10 —	7 12	10 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
†	†	‡	‡	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Sialkot.
												Hills—
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 12	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	9 12	10 —	9 —	9 4	9 4	*	*	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 —	9 4	8 12	9 10	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
‡	‡	8 —	9 4	9 4	9 —	8 13	9 2	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	10 13	10 5	10 3	10 8	†	†	20 6	21 11	Kohát
8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	20 —	9 8	12 8	12 —	7 8	7 8	21 —	20 —	Bannu
												Western—
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 —	Jhang
†	†	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 4	9 —	8 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	11 8	9 —	*	*	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	12 3	10 10	11 4	11 4	6 9	6 9	15 8	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 6	9 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 2	13 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
		...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...			14 —	14 —	Karáchi
		...	...	7 —	7 8	.	...	4 4	5 8	9 —	11 8	Hyderabad
		.	.	5 —	5 —	...	...			12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
		..	...	8 —	9 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur
		...	...	9 —	9 —	...		.	6 —	8 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
		6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	10 10	11 2	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Kunkan—
								.		11 8	11 8	Karwar
11 11	11 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	.	...	6 2	6 2	13 9	13 9	Alibág
...	..	..	...	6 6	6 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 9	11 9	Bombay
10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 7	..	..					
												Deccan—
..	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 13	12 12	12 12	Dharwar.
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	..	...	7 4	6 13	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
*	*	..	...	7 10	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 5	Satara
*	*	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 1	...	...	7 15	7 9	10 15	10 3	Bijápur.
11 14	11 14	...	.	8 1	8 1	..		7 10	7 10	11 5	11 5	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	..	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
9 3	9 12	...	...	7 13	8 9	..	...	7 2	7 2	12 6	12 11	Nasik
*	*	...	...	7 7	7 7	.	...	7 4	7 4	11 6	11 —	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	7 6	7 14	...	..	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Surat
*	*	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira
11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	. .	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	.	..	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
11 8	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	.	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
13 —	13 —	...	. .	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
*	*	...	...									
												Káthiawar—
*	*	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	..	6 4	6 —	64 —	64 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 15	...	.	6 1	6 1	11 6	11 6	Nimar
*	*	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 10	...	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 9	6 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 2	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 8	...	...	7 13	7 13	9 2	9 1	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	8 12		...	5 13	5 13	7 2	7 2	10 2	10 11		...
Saugor	7 8	7 5	.	.	6 1	6 1	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 7	..	
Damoh	7 8	7 8		...	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 —		...	.	..
Jubbulpore	10 —	10 8		..	6 8	7 —	8 8	8 12	.	11 —	.	
Mandla	8 8	9 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	.	...	...	.
Seoni	10 8	10 12	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —			...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —	.		6 8	7 8	7 8		..	.	..	..
Bhandára	8 12	8 12				.	8 —	8 —		..	...	..
Chanda	8 13	9 13				.	9 —	8 15	9 15	10 14	..	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	10 —	9 2	.		8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2		.	...	..
Raipur	9 8	10 —			8 12	8 12	9 —	9 8	.	.	..	...
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —	.		8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —		...	..	
Berar—												
Buldana	8 —	8 —		.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	8 6	8 10
Basim	8 —	8 4			6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 4	..	..
Akola	8 —	8 —		.	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 12	10 4	10 4		
Ellichpur	8 —	8 —		.	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	8 —
Amraoti	7 —	7 —		.	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	7 —	7 —
Wun	6 —	6 4		..	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 6	*	*	5 12	5 14	7 1	7 4	11 11½	10 14	11 12	11 11½
Bolárum	5 13	5 13	*	*	5 4	5 4	6 6	6 6	10 13	11 3		
Chadarghat	7 8	6 12	*	*	7 6	7 4	9 10	8 —	13 4	11 8	14 6	14 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	.	.			.	..	9 5	10 2		..	..	.
S. Canara		.					9 10	10 10				..
South, Central—												
Combatore	.				.	.	10 —	10 6	13 14	13 14	15 14	19 2
Nilgiris					.	.	8 —	8 —				.
Salem	.	.			..	..	11 5	12 3	16 10	18 —	18 8	18 14
Central—												
Bellary	.	.			.	..	8 10	9 3	11 10	10 13	..	..
Anantapur	.	..	.	..	.	.	8 10	8 10	14 0	14 3	..	
Cuddapah	..	..			..	...	8 5	8 5	13 —	13 —	11 10	11 10
Karnul	.	.				.	8 10	8 10	13 10	13 3		.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..		.			..	9 8	9 8	...	.	...	
Vizagapatam	.	..			...	.	9 —	9 5			12 14	14 —
Godavari	.	.			..	..	9 —	9 —	15 6	15 6	...	
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	..			..	..	8 5	8 8	14 3	15 13	*	*
Nellore		..	.			...	11 3	12 8	12 10	14 5	11 5	11 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	..			..	..	10 3	10 14	13 —	14 6	...	.
Chingleput	.	..			...	..	10 10	10 14				.
N Arcot	.	...	.		..	..	10 11	11 8	16 6	16 6	*	*
S Arcot	..	.				.	12 5	14 —		.	16 14	18 8
Tanjore	.	.				.	11 5	13 6			19 10	23 3
Trichinopoly	...	..	..			...	10 6	12 —	16 13	18 3	16 8	19 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	..	.	.		..	10 10	12 6	*	*	*	*
Madura	..	..			.		11 13	11 13	17 13	*	16 3	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	..		8 —	8 —	9 4	9 12	14 —	14 —	24 —	24 —
Bangalore	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	11 11	13 9	..	
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	12 8	20 —	20 —
Hassan			7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	.	.	.	.
Kadur	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	.	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	.		8 6	8 6	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 15	.	..
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	5 —	4 8	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 —			.	
Aden	6 4	6 4			4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kadun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*cont'd*
												Central—
...		...	...	9 2	9 2		.	10 3	10 11	9 14	9 13	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	.	9 2	10 —	.	...	6 7	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor
...	..	...	..	9 4	10 —	..		6 8	5 13	9 —	9 —	Damoh
..	...	..		10 8	11 —			8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...		.	10 —	11 —	..		.	8 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	.		..	10 9	10 8		.	6 —	6 —	9 12	9 12	Seoni
...	..	.		8 —	9 —		.	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	Bálaghát.
...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	.	.	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	.	...	9 5	9 —	.	..	7 10	7 11	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	.		9 2	8 —			6 7	7 —	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
...	...	..	.	10 —	10 8	...	.	6 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...		..	8 —	8 8	..		7 —	7 8	9 4	9 2	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
..	...		.	8 6	8 14			7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	.	9 —	9 —		...	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 —	Básim
...	...		..	9 —	8 —	..	.	7 2	7 —	11 8	11 8	Akola
...	...	.	.	8 —	8 —			7 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	..	..	.	8 8	8 8	.	...	6 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	Amraoti.
...	...			8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
13 3	13 13	*		10 —	10 3	*		8 2½	8 4½	9 2	9 —	Secunderabad
*		*		9 10	9 14	*	...	*	.	8 2	8 2	Bolaram.
*	..	*		10 10	9 8	*	.	*		9 0	8 8	Chadarghat
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
	...									12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	..									11 14	11 3	S Canara
												South, central—
18 —	18 —									10 11	10 5	Coimbatore
...						.				10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
20 2	20 8									11 5	11 5	Salem
												Central—
16 8	15 8									10 13&12 —	10 13&12 2	Bellary
16 8	16 8									11 8	11 8	Anantapur
18 —	17 5	.	.							12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
15 8	15 8									10 2&12 —	10 2&12 —	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 8	12 8									11 —	11 5	Ganjam
15 3	16 5									12 —	13 3	Vizagapatam
14 11	14 11									12 2	12 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 14	16 14									13	13 3	Kistna
14 2	16 14									12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 2	16 13									12 8	12 8	Madras
16 6	16 6	.	.							13 5	13 5	Chingleput
18 13	19 3		..	.						12 2	12 2	N Arcot
19 2	19 2			..			..			12 13	12 13	S Arcot
23 6	24 3							.		12 14	12 14	Tanjore
19 —	21 10									11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
*	*									13 8	13 8	Tinnevelly
18 10	18 10							*		12 11	12 11	Madura
												Mysore—
22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	9 12	10 4			12 —	12 —	10 —	10 4	Mysore
19 6	19 7			8 8	8 12			11 11	12 9	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 8	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
23 —	23 —			8 —	8 —			12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
23 8	23 8	..	..	9 —	9 —			12 —	12 —	8 8	8 —	Hassan
22 —	22 —			9 —	10 —			12 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
17 14	18 2	..		9 11	10 4			12 10	12 10	10 8	10 8	Shimoga
18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	9 —	.	.	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
20 8	20 8	..	.	14 —	16 —				.	10 8	9 8	Coorg.
*	*	..		5 10	5 10	...	.	*	6 4		32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 22nd May 1897.	1st November 1896 to 22nd May 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	308,556	6,864,230
	Exports	83,003	3,817,020
		+225,553	+3,047,210
RANGOON	Imports	7,025	248,400
	Exports	666,521	21,441,028
		—659,496	—21,192,628
MADRAS	Imports	25,300	676,500
	Exports	6,500	162,500
		+18,800	+514,000
BOMBAY	Imports	322,600	6,272,900
	Exports	149,700	3,522,200
		+172,900	+2,750,700
KARACHI	Imports	39,400	453,171
	Exports	92,700	1,715,076
		—53,300	—1,261,905
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 22nd May 1897.
PATNA	Imports	42,300	551,900
	Exports	38,700	443,700
		+3,600	+108,200
GAYA	Imports	7,500	94,300
	Exports	300	89,200
		+7,200	+5,100
SHAHABAD	Imports	5,600	160,800
	Exports	13,400	198,800
		—7,800	—38,000
SÁRAN	Imports	40,200	667,100
	Exports	7,100	102,400
		+33,100	+564,700
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	28,200	301,000
	Exports	100	26,800
		+28,100	+274,200
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	45,100	485,179
	Exports	4,000	24,726
		+41,100	+460,453
DARBHANGA	Imports	80,800	644,600
	Exports	1,400	68,800
		+79,400	+575,800
Bhagalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,000	128,700
	Exports	35,600	753,300
		—25,600	—624,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 22nd May 1897.	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhagalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	19,514	205,911
	Exports	17,447	664,566
		+2,067	−458,655
PURNEA	Imports	3,800	50,235
	Exports	6,400	87,064
		−2,600	−36,829
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	..	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,900	90,000
	Exports	11,000	348,300
		−4,100	−258,300
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,500	277,800
	Exports	1,100	41,800
		+9,400	+236,000
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	600	26,500
	Exports	11,400	313,800
		−10,800	−287,300
JALPAIGURI	Imports	12,800	181,603
	Exports	400	3,240
		+12,400	+178,363
DARJEELING	Imports	6,400	94,900
	Exports	200	2,700
		+6,200	+92,200
RANGPUR	Imports	1,600	26,400
	Exports	2,100	27,200
		−500	−800
BOGRA	Imports	1,400	3,600
	Exports	9,800	247,700
		−8,400	−244,100
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	11,900	200,500
	Exports	400	16,300
		+11,500	+184,200
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	6,200
	Exports	800	12,200
		−300	−6,000
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	22,000
	Exports	6,400	158,600
		−6,400	−136,600
MAIMENSINGH	Imports	1,708	73,023
	Exports	1,017	5,856
		+691	+67,167
FARIDPUR	Imports	4,700	80,000
	Exports	3,100	85,600
		+1,600	−5,600
BACKERGANJ	Imports	100	900
	Exports	200	24,600
		−100	−23,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 22nd May 1897	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,500	12,300
	Exports	4,200	28,200
		−2,700	−15,900
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	...	4,500
		...	−4,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	36,500	315,531
	Exports	1,600	59,620
		+34,900	+255,911
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	3,300	90,600
	Exports	60,000	1,081,400
		−56,700	−990,800
BIRBHUM	Imports	900	21,700
	Exports	24,000	1,220,900
		−23,100	−1,199,200
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,700	47,300
	Exports	900	14,500
		+1,800	+32,800
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	1,100	21,000
	Exports	1,500	20,300
		−400	+700
NADIA	Imports	19,600	411,900
	Exports	13,800	572,000
		+5,800	−160,100
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,000	15,400
	Exports	3,100	189,000
		−2,100	−173,600
JESSORE	Imports	4,000	155,200
	Exports	2,400	57,300
		+1,600	+97,900
KHULNA	Imports	100	2,300
	Exports	500	31,800
		−400	−29,500
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	5,100	144,800
	Exports	...	1,400
		+5,100	+143,400
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,700	98,500
	Exports	200	5,000
		+7,500	+93,500
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	3,000
	Exports	600	38,400
		−600	−35,400
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	81	1,882
	Exports	150	5,680
		−69	−3,798

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 22nd May 1897	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	72	881
	Exports	81	280,223
		−9	−279,342
BALASORE	Imports	400	11,200
	Exports	38,700	670,300
		−38,300	−659,100
PURI	Imports	8	771
	Exports	4,660	18,435
		−4,652	−17,664
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	5,409	167,342
	Exports	11,548	69,102
		−6,139	+98,240
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	3,600	170,500
	Exports	34,300	214,100
		−30,700	−43,600
MEERUT	Imports	6,000	213,400
	Exports	58,400	233,900
		−52,400	−20,500
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	2,600	36,300
	Exports	44,800	262,200
		−42,200	−225,900
ALIGARH	Imports	1,300	97,600
	Exports	3,900	218,200
		−2,600	−120,600
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	2,673	68,344
	Exports	7,858	36,019
		−5,185	+32,325
AGRA	Imports	19,900	289,200
	Exports	17,500	165,700
		+2,400	+123,500
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,000	81,800
	Exports	1,900	5,400
		−900	+76,400
MAINPURI	Imports	.	16,900
	Exports	400	3,700
		−400	+13,200
ETÁWAH	Imports	2,000	49,100
	Exports	1,400	6,300
		+600	+42,800
ETAH	Imports	500	14,400
	Exports	12,900	83,500
		−12,400	−69,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 22nd May 1897.	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,400	117,100
	Exports	100	7,000
		+2,300	+110,100
Moradabad	Imports	2,100	151,600
	Exports	25,900	249,000
		—23,800	—97,400
Shahjahánpur	Imports	1,548	55,957
	Exports	54,004	194,472
		—52,456	—138,515
Budaun	Imports	..	2,300
	Exports	1,100	13,700
		—1,100	—11,400
Pilibít	Imports	100	47,200
	Exports	8,000	44,100
		—7,900	+3,100
Bareli	Imports	6,000	85,900
	Exports	15,500	132,500
		—9,500	—46,600
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	105,800	1,072,300
	Exports	20,700	225,400
		+85,100	+846,900
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,000	70,400
	Exports	300	1,877
		+1,700	+68,523
Bánda	Imports	10,300	260,600
	Exports		2,400
		+10,300	+258,200
Hamírpur	Imports	8,600	54,000
	Exports	300	2,100
		+8,300	+51,900
Allahabad	Imports	37,800	772,100
	Exports	400	11,700
		+37,400	+760,400
Jhánsi	Imports	29,000	211,200
	Exports	100	8,800
		+28,900	+202,400
Jalaun	Imports	8,400	88,700
	Exports	100	10,500
		+8,300	+78,200
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	18,400	367,300
	Exports	1,400	34,100
		+17,000	+333,200
Mirzapur	Imports	15,000	99,715
	Exports	41	6,512
		+14,959	+93,203
Jaunpur	Imports	3,200	115,600
	Exports	1 300	35,000
		+1,900	+80,600
Ghazipur	Imports	1,300	86,600
	Exports	2,800	60,800
		—1,500	+25,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 22nd May 1897	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	500	22,100
	Exports	10,800	125,300
		—10,300	—103,200
Ballia	Imports	355	34,271
	Exports	11	24,915
		+344	+9,326
Gorakhpur	Imports	8,400	49,400
	Exports	52,400	308,800
		—44,000	—259,400
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	...	2,600
	Exports	...	...
			+2,600
Naini Tal	Imports	...	14,400
	Exports	2,900	71,400
		—2,900	—57,000
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	24,100	232,600
	Exports	300	61,000
		+23,800	+171,600
Unao	Imports		52,300
	Exports	...	500
		...	+51,800
Rae-Bareli	Imports	3,800	154,700
	Exports	300	8,300
		—3,500	+146,400
Sitapur	Imports	500	19,600
	Exports	17,800	186,700
		—17,300	—167,100
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,600	11,100
	Exports	10,800	70,100
		—9,200	—59,000
Hardoi	Imports	1,200	111,900
	Exports	2,800	40,600
		—1,600	+71,300
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	7,000	154,300
	Exports	21,700	202,700
		—14,700	—48,400
Gonda	Imports	...	98,700
	Exports	...	47,200
		...	+51,500
Bahraich	Imports	100	6,600
	Exports	7,600	78,800
		—7,500	—72,200
Barabanki	Imports	4,600	57,300
	Exports	11,100	142,400
		—6,500	—85,100
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	84	84
	Exports	13,596	13,596
		—13,512	—13,512
Bikaner („)	Imports	14,524	14,524
	Exports	...	...
		+14,524	+14,524

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 22nd May 1897.	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	10,200	97,800
	Exports	3,800	47,610
		+6,400	+50,190
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	49,000	526,600
	Exports	1,100	14,000
		+47,900	+512,600
Rohtak	Imports	300	4,500
	Exports	...	3,500
		+300	+1,000
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,800	83,400
	Exports	10,400	73,200
		−6,600	+10,200
Delhi	Imports	19,500	542,200
	Exports	9,300	116,500
		+10,200	+425,700
Karnál	Imports	400	39,600
	Exports	1,300	11,300
		−900	+28,300
Ambala	Imports	6,000	227,100
	Exports	800	38,800
		+5,200	+188,300
Simla	Imports	4,300	37,700
	Exports	...	200
		+4,300	+37,500
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	13,400	47,900
	Exports	60,500	286,200
		−47,100	−238,300
Ludhiána	Imports	7,000	69,800
	Exports	7,000	331,300
		..	−261,500
Ferozpur	Imports	4,800	110,500
	Exports	21,800	419,600
		−17,000	−309,100
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	7,900	142,600
	Exports	3,100	49,700
		+4,800	+92,900
Jhang	Imports	500	24,100
	Exports	14,100	27,300
		−13,600	−3,200
Montgomery	Imports	700	84,200
	Exports	500	7,900
		+200	+76,300
Lahore	Imports	10,082	309,767
	Exports	19,804	101,069
		−9,722	+208,698
Amritsar	Imports	7,100	153,600
	Exports	50,700	253,300
		−43,600	−99,700
Gurdáspur	Imports	1,400	38,700
	Exports	48,700	174,018
		−47,300	−135,318

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 22nd May 1897.	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
PANJAB—*contd*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	2,700	60,400
	Exports	800	47,000
		+1,900	+13,400
GUJRÁT	Imports	800	98,400
	Exports	900	9,100
		−100	+89,300
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,600	89,900
	Exports	19,100	114,800
		−17,500	−24,900
SHAHPUR	Imports	1,100	53,300
	Exports	3,300	35,000
		−2,200	+18,300
JHELAM	Imports	2,445	147,438
	Exports	408	17,047
		+2,037	+130,391
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	22,800	406,251
	Exports	1,600	43,100
		+21,200	+363,151
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	5,900	171,200
	Exports	2,600	122,200
		+3,300	+49,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	900	3,270
	Exports	3,800	65,357
		−2,900	−62,087
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	300	10,000
	Exports	4,100	66,000
		−3,800	−56,000
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	500	5,756
	Exports	1,500	36,800
		−1,000	−31,044
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	24,400	320,900
	Exports	5,400	202,900
		+19,000	+118,000
KAIRA	Imports	5,000	128,900
	Exports	2,500	164,400
		+2,500	−35,500
PANCH MAHÁLS (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,760	7,196
	Exports	38,382	450,599
		−36,622	−443,403

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 22nd May 1897.	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	2,800	280,400
	Exports	2,800	206,900
		.	+73,500
SURAT	Imports	24,700	377,600
	Exports	7,100	122,200
		+17,600	+255,400
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports		761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR (*preceding week*)	Imports	16,157	125,282
	Exports	33	1,204
		+16,124	+124,078
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	22,500	406,700
	Exports	100	1,500
		+22,400	+405,200
NÁSIK	Imports	14,200	240,800
	Exports	2,600	62,500
		+11,600	+178,300
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	5,100	102,600
	Exports	3,100	55,600
		+2,000	+47,000
POONA	Imports	29,600	442,021
	Exports	100	13,800
		+29,500	+428,221
SHOLAPUR	Imports	5,700	81,600
	Exports	16,900	77,800
		—11,200	+3,800
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	19,038	212,215
	Exports	14	8,007
		+19,024	+204,208
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM	Imports	23,100	248,200
	Exports	1,900	150,300
		+21,200	+97,900
BIJÁPUR	Imports	15,300	203,700
	Exports	200	8,100
		+15,100	+195,600
DHARWAR	Imports	,500	54,733
	Exports	18,500	257,321
		—16,000	—202,588
TANNA	Imports	3,000	89,400
	Exports	1,900	223,000
		+1,100	—133,600
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	5,828	84,044
	Exports	5,325	109,109
		+503	—25,065
KOLHAPUR	Imports	40,110	377,491
	Exports	1,067	43,081
		+39,043	+334,410
KANARA	Imports	...	19,400
	Exports	...	120,900
		...	—101,500
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	49,700	498,200
	Exports	4,200	16,400
		+45,500	+481,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 22nd May 1897	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHÍSTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	1,374	93,416
	Exports	46,330	848,108
		−44,956	−754,692
Thar-Párkar	Imports	19 900	188,300
	Exports	14,100	91,000
		+5,800	−2,700
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	1,100	9,800
	Exports	7,300	160,900
		−6,200	−151,100
Hyderabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,000	91,000
	Exports	13,100	132,900
		−6,100	−41,900
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	4,900	72,700
	Exports	.	17,400
		+4,900	+55,300
Jubbulpore	Imports	34,400	223,000
	Exports	7,400	206,800
		+27,000	+16,200
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	7,700	43,800
	Exports	2,200	82,100
		+5,500	−38,300
Hoshangabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	8,600	103,900
	Exports	1,100	32,000
		+7,500	+71,900
Nimar	Imports	4,200	118,500
	Exports	2,400	25,500
		+1,800	+93,000
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	3,400	50,000
	Exports	1,100	9,000
		+2,300	+41,000
Nágpur	Imports	31,000	314,800
	Exports	1,600	69,900
		+29,400	+244,900
Chánda	Imports	200	9,600
	Exports	3,400	39,400
		−3,200	−29,800
Bhandára	Imports	20,600	199,400
	Exports	1,800	42,100
		+18,800	+157,300
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	12,000	29,300
	Exports	11,300	395,300
		+700	−366 000
Bilaspur	Imports	10,000	77,959
	Exports	1,600	51,798
		+8,400	+26,161
Sambalpur	Imports	400	11,500
	Exports	19,900	380,100
		−19,500	−368,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 22nd May 1897	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
ANRÁOTI	Imports	6,700	153,400
	Exports	2,700	10,400
		+4,000	+143,000
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	3,100	80,800
	Exports	9,300	51,700
		−6,200	+29,100
BULDÁNA	Imports	300	24,100
	Exports	200	2,300
		+100	+21,800
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	1,400	23,000
	Exports	5,300	96,400
		−3,900	−73,400
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	15,600	185,000
	Exports	400	19,500
		+15,200	+165,500
GODÁVARI	Imports	3,700	54,000
	Exports	41,900	527,200
		−38,200	−473,200
KISTNA	Imports	1,100	31,174
	Exports	30,400	604,607
		−29,300	−573,433
NELLORE	Imports	100	19,091
	Exports	1,300	34,504
		−1,200	−15,413
KARNÚL	Imports	3,100	54,200
	Exports	2,900	17,800
		+200	+36,400
BELLARY	Imports	13,600	158,400
	Exports	3,200	44,900
		+10,400	+113,500
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,700	42,200
	Exports	5,600	73,400
		−900	−31,200
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,400	85,200
	Exports	4,500	45,400
		−3,100	+39,800
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	2,300	132,100
	Exports	9,000	244,000
		−6,700	−111,900
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	400	14,200
	Exports	8,600	105,200
		−8,200	−91,000
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	1,300	73,000
	Exports	25,800	396,700
		−24,500	−323,700

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 22nd May 1897	30th January to 22nd May 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	700	18,400
	Exports	11,900	147,800
		−11,200	−129,400
COIMBATORE	Imports	4,700	154,100
	Exports	21,700	505,000
		−17,000	−351,500
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	1,439	29,804
	Exports	7,528	113,967
		−6,089	−84,163
TANJORE	Imports	3,700	68,600
	Exports	120,400	1,827,200
		−116,700	−1,758,600
MADURA	Imports	800	51,900
	Exports	22,900	268,600
		−22,100	−216,700
TINNEVELLY	Imports	34,700	403,400
	Exports	19,100	349,100
		+15,600	+54,300
MALABAR	Imports	175,300	1,241,500
	Exports	33,300	318,900
		+142,000	+922,600
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	2,000	104,020
	Exports	5,500	623,790
		−3,500	−519,770

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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Nothing for publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 23

PART I

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 3rd June, 1897.

No. 466.—The services of Mr. E Galbraith, of the Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Farukhabad, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

MEDICAL

The 31st May, 1897

No. 557.—The furlough on medical certificate, out of India, granted to Surgeon-Captain J. Murray, M B., I M S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College, in the Notification in this Department No. 3, dated the 4th January 1897, is extended by one month.

The 3rd June, 1897.

No. 561.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh —

Surgeon-Captain J Mulvany, I.M.S. (Bengal)
Surgeon-Captain E. H Condon, M.B., A.M.S

SANITARY

The 3rd June, 1897.

No. 1642.—The following circular to Local Governments and Administrations relating to the Venice Sanitary Convention of the 19th March 1897 and a translation of the Convention are published for general information —

Nos 1623—1626, dated Simla, the 1st June, 1897

From—J P HEWETT, Esq, C I E, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department
" " " " " Madras, Local and Municipal Department
" " " " " Bengal, Marine Department
" Chief " " " " Burma

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay / Madras / Bengal / Burma, a copy of a translation of the Convention framed at the Sanitary Conference recently held at Venice for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the spread of the plague

2. The regulations prescribed by the present Convention are based on the conclusions of the Sanitary Conferences of Venice, 1892, Dresden, 1893, and Paris, 1894; these conclusions have been modified to meet the special peculiarities of the plague, and in accordance with modern scientific views regarding sanitary precautions for the prevention of the spread of epidemic disease.

3. The following are the most important points in which the present Convention differs from the previous Conventions on which it is based

(i) The fact that the period of incubation in the case of plague may be considerably longer than in the case of cholera has led to several important modifications By the Venice Conference of 1892 the period of incubation for cholera was fixed at five days. Proposals have been made to fix the period of incubation for plague as high as fifteen days, but the period which has been adopted by the Conference for the purpose of the plague regulations, is ten days.

(ii) The list of articles of commerce which may be considered "susceptible" has been considerably increased; but it has been left to the option of the Governments concerned to allow or prohibit the importation of the commodities, on the "susceptible" list, no article being subject to absolute prohibition

(iii) It provides that the modern principles of disinfection should be substituted for the obsolete system of land quarantine, but, with a view to the protection of countries which may find it difficult to thus protect their borders, each of the Governments who are parties to the Convention is at liberty to close its frontiers to travellers and merchandise.

(iv) It embodies the provisions of the Paris Convention on the subject of the regulation of the pilgrim traffic, but in several respects those provisions have been altered in the directions for which the Government of India have contended. A separate communication will be sent on this subject.

4 The first chapter of the Convention deals with the measures for the prevention of plague which are to be adopted outside Europe. In the first place, it is laid down that the Governments who adhere to the Convention are to notify to other Governments the existence of plague within their several jurisdictions, and must communicate to them a statement of the measures of prevention that are being carried out to prevent its diffusion. This requirement as to notification is, however, subject to certain important conditions. Thus the area to be deemed infected is strictly limited to the actual district, town, village, etc., where the disease prevails, and no locality is to be deemed infected merely on account of the importation into it of a few cases of plague which have led to no diffusion of the malady

5. The Regulations next deal with the measures to be taken on the departure of vessels from infected ports. It is laid down that every person sailing on the vessel must be examined on shore immediately before embarkation by a medical officer appointed by the Government and that the Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at the inspection. All infected and suspected articles must be subjected to careful disinfection on shore and in the presence of the Government medical officer in accordance with the rules for disinfection prescribed in Chapter III of the Annexure to the Convention and no persons showing symptoms of plague may be permitted to embark

Rules have been issued by the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, which have been in force for some time, prescribing precautions to be taken on the departure of vessels. The rules framed by the Government of Bombay, which are in force at the ports of Bombay and Karachi, prescribe medical inspection and the removal from the vessel of any person suspected to be suffering from dangerous epidemic disease. The rules framed by the Government of Madras, which are in force at the principal ports of the Presidency, authorize the grant of a bill-of-health after medical inspection, the removal of any person suspected to be suffering from plague or not to be free from plague infection, and the disinfection of the infected portions of the ship The rules framed by the Government of Bengal, which are in force at the port of Calcutta, prescribe medical inspection, the removal of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague, and the detention of the vessel from which such persons have been removed for a period of seven days, after the lapse of which the vessel may proceed if no fresh case has occurred.

In order that the obligations imposed by the Convention may be fulfilled at an infected port it is essential that the medical inspection and disinfection should be conducted exactly in the manner prescribed by the regulations and summarized above The Government of India consider that it is also desirable that all non-professional attendants and relatives of any persons, who on examination appear to be suffering from plague, shall be prevented from embarking If after the medical examination has been completed and all the passengers and crew are on board, a case of plague occurs, the patient and his non-professional attendants and relations must be landed and isolated on the first opportunity. The ship will then become an infected vessel within the definition given below in paragraph 7. Although the ports of Madras and Calcutta are not infected the Local Governments have, with the approval of the Government of India, made the special rules for medical inspection referred to above, and, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable that they should be assimilated, in the case of vessels sailing for ports out of India, as far as possible to those which will, under the terms of the Convention, have to be adopted at the infected ports of the Bombay Presidency

I am to request that the rules issued by the Government of $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Bengal}}$ may be altered in accordance with these instructions. [The rules should be made applicable to all infected ports in the Bombay Presidency] To Bombay only.

6. The rules regarding pilgrim-ships which form the next portion of the Regulations will, as stated in paragraph 3 above, be dealt with in a separate communication

7 The regulations for the control of the general traffic in the Red Sea and the Suez Canal are based on the threefold classification of ships into healthy, suspected and infected adopted in the Venice Convention of 1892, with the modifications rendered necessary owing to the period of incubation in the case of plague having been fixed at ten days

Healthy vessels are those which have left an infected port for ten days or more and have had no case of plague on board; suspected vessels are those on which, though cases of plague have occurred, no fresh case has occurred within twelve days, and infected vessels are those on which plague has been present within twelve days of arrival.

The period of twelve days is arrived at, as in the case of the seven days' period in the Convention of 1892, by adding two days to the period of incubation.

A healthy vessel thus becomes entitled to free pratique at a port at which it arrives ten days or more after leaving an infected port, but the adoption of this period has the serious result that fast vessels sailing from Bombay will arrive at the Suez Canal before pratique can be granted. This difficulty has been satisfactorily overcome by permitting healthy vessels to pass through the Canal

in quarantine, and to complete in the Mediterranean the ten days necessary to receiving free pratique at a port of arrival. Vessels passing through the Canal in quarantine may, subject to the use of electric light, coal in quarantine at Port Said by night as well as by day, and passengers may embark in quarantine at that port.

The rules for infected and suspected ships follow those of the Venice Convention of 1892. Vessels carrying a doctor and a disinfecting stove are allowed to pass through the Canal in quarantine after, in the case of infected vessels, landing those suffering from plague and persons who have been in actual contact with the sick or with infected articles and after disinfection of the infected compartment of the vessel. Vessels without a doctor and disinfecting stove are detained at Moses' Wells. Such vessels if suspected are detained for the period required for disinfection and for ascertaining the condition of the ship's health, while, if infected, the passengers are detained on shore under observation for a maximum period of ten days. The Medical and Sanitary staff at Moses' Wells is to be increased for the purpose of carrying out these regulations.

8. The last matter to notice in the chapter of the Regulations dealing with the measures to be adopted against the plague outside Europe is that of the measures to be taken in the Persian Gulf The conclusions of the Conference on this question differ greatly from those embodied in the Paris Convention. Healthy vessels reaching Ormuz before the expiration of ten days since they last touched at a port infected with plague must either complete that period at Ormuz or may, after medical inspection, continue their voyage up the Gulf or the Shatt-ul-Arab, provided they do so in quarantine for such term as is required to complete the ten days. The same provision will apply to suspected vessels, that is, vessels on which there has been a case of plague, but no fresh case for twelve days, subject to submission to certain processes of disinfection, etc, at Ormuz; and infected vessels will, after landing their sick, together with those persons who have been in actual contact with them, and after disinfection of that part of the vessel deemed to be infected, likewise have permission to proceed on their voyage in quarantine The final arrangements as to the sanitary station at Ormuz are to be a matter of agreement between the Turkish and Persian Governments, and until these arrangements are completed a temporary sanitary station will be established on one of the islands in the Straits of Ormuz

9 The second chapter of the Regulation deals with the measures to be adopted by the European Governments who have assented to the terms of the Convention. The provisions relating to notification have been mentioned in paragraph 4 above. Allusion has also been made in paragraph 3 to the regulations regarding the importation of merchandise

This matter requires some further notice. The following are the commodities which are classed as susceptible and the import of which may be prohibited.

(1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding and other personal effects
(2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandise
(3) Used sacking, carpets, and old embroidery.
(4) Green and untanned hides and skins.
(5) Animal refuse, claws, hoofs, horsehair, hair of animals generally, raw silk and wool.
(6) Human hair.

The prohibition of import is only to be enforced at the option of the Government concerned. The only articles which must of necessity be subjected on arrival to any precautionary measures, such as disinfection, are clothing, bedding and similar articles, which have been actually worn or used, and which are carried as ordinary luggage, if they have been brought from an infected area and are considered by the local sanitary authority to be contaminated. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to add to the list of articles, the import of which by sea from infected ports into other ports in British India is prohibited in Home Department Notification No 513, dated the 17th February 1897, and the bringing of which from the Bombay Presidency and Sind into other parts of British India is prohibited in Home Department Notification No 1033, dated the 22nd March 1897. This remark applies only to the import of articles from the Bombay Presidency and Sind for use in other parts of India. In reciting the obligation imposed on the countries which are parties to the Convention to confine their precautionary measures to goods coming from the infected local area, it is stated in Chapter II, Section III of the Regulations, that this obligation only

exists on the express understanding that the Government of the infected country takes the necessary measures to prevent the exportation of susceptible articles derived from the infected area. In other words a Foreign Government would be at liberty to decline to receive articles classed as susceptible coming from a clean port unless measures are taken in India to prevent the exportation from that port of susceptible articles coming from the infected area The orders contained in the Home Department notifications of February and March last alluded to above only partly fulfil this condition since they only refer to used apparel and bedding, rags, waste paper and used gunny bags All Foreign Governments have not, however, availed themselves of the option of prohibiting the import of all the articles classed as susceptible even from Bombay itself, and the decree of the French Government of the 16th April 1897, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd instant under Home Department Notification No 1545, dated the 21st instant, and is based on the Venice Convention of 1897, only prescribes prohibitory and precautionary measures against goods derived from the infected area. The decree only forbids the importation into France and Algeria of rags, animal refuse, claws and hoofs coming directly or indirectly from the infected local area Raw and manufactured wool is admitted after disinfection, and this restriction is only imposed when the commodity comes directly from the infected area Used and new linen, wearing apparel, personal effects and bedding and raw hides, coming directly or indirectly from the infected area, are admitted after disinfection The decree further provides that any vessel coming from an infected area, *or having on board any of the articles coming within the description given above* may only enter certain specified ports In these circumstances and in view of the optional nature of this part of the regulations, the Government of India do not propose at present to issue orders in addition to the orders of February and March last, with the view of prohibiting the exportation from clean ports of articles included in the "susceptible" list and coming from the Bombay Presidency and Sind. But if the Governments of Madras, Bengal and Burma, after consulting the Mercantile Community, consider that prohibitive orders should issue with regard to all or any of the susceptible articles for the protection of clean ports, the Government of India will be prepared to consider proposals with this object.

It is to be remarked that new gunny-bags are not in the list of articles classed as susceptible by the Conference.

10 The portion of Chapter II which relates to traffic by sea and the measures to be adopted at ports of arrival is of great interest, not only because of its direct bearing on the conditions of intercourse between India and Europe, but also because it contains the conclusions of the Conference on the important subject of the quarantine of vessels.

The threefold division of vessels, referred to above, is maintained in this chapter. The regulations respecting infected vessels, are that the sick are to be landed and isolated, and the remainder of those on board to be subjected, at the discretion of the local authority, either to "observation" or to "surveillance" for a period which is not to exceed ten days from the occurrence of the last case of plague. The term "observation" means the detention under observation of the person either on board a ship or in a place of segregation on shore. Persons subjected to "surveillance" are not to be isolated, but are to be allowed to proceed at once to their destination where they are to remain under medical supervision In the case of an infected ship the dirty linen and other effects of the passengers and crew which the local Sanitary authorities may consider likely to be contaminated, must be disinfected So also must the parts of the ship where the sick have resided, and the local authorities may require a more extensive disinfection to be carried out Lastly the bilge-water must be thrown out after disinfection and fresh drinking-water supplied.

In the case of suspected vessels a medical inspection and the same process of disinfection, discharge of bilge-water and supply of fresh drinking water is prescribed. It is further recommended that the crew and passengers should be subjected to "surveillance" for a period of ten days from the date of arrival of the vessel Pratique is to be given at once to healthy vessels, but it is also provided that, at the option of the local authority, the precautionary measures enforced in the case of suspected ships, except the disinfection of the vessel, may be required, and it is also recommended that the passengers and crew should be subject to "surveillance" for a period sufficient to complete a term of ten days from the date of departure of the vessel from the infected port

11. The quarantine rules made by the Governments of Madras, Bengal and Burma under the powers conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to protect their ports from being regarded by the European powers as infected, prescribe fifteen

days' quarantine for all vessels in which a case of plague is found on arrival, or on which it is believed that a case has occurred during the voyage, with this exception that the rules for Calcutta apparently prescribe only eight days' quarantine in the latter case In the Bombay Presidency all the principal ports are infected and the Government of Bombay have issued special rules regarding inspection, segregation and disinfection at these ports. Under the rules of the other Maritime Governments no communication may be held with other boats or vessels or with the shore whilst the vessel remains in quarantine, but the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board, to places of segregation on shore where they are required to complete the period of quarantine If a case of plague occurs whilst the quarantine is in progress, quarantine recommences for a further period of fifteen days

The period of fifteen days' quarantine was fixed in view of the possibility that some of the Governments in Europe might not regard quarantine as effective if it were prescribed for a shorter period, but now that the Conference has authoritatively pronounced that the period of incubation may be taken at ten days, the period of observation should be reduced from fifteen to ten days The quarantine rules in the case of vessels on which there is a case of plague at the time of arrival, or on which it is believed that a plague case has occurred during the voyage, should also be modified in accordance with the regulations framed by the Conference for infected vessels The Government of Madras have already revised their rules in a similar direction The Governor General in Council lays special stress upon the undesirability of detaining the sick and healthy on board-ship together The sick should be landed and treated in an isolation hospital, and the healthy should be landed and detained under observation in suitable segregation shelter for a period of ten days from the occurrence of the last case The disinfection and other precautionary measures prescribed by the Conference should also be complied with

12 The quarantine rules framed by the Maritime Governments differ somewhat from one another as regards the treatment of vessels on which no case of plague has occurred during the voyage Their general purport is to the effect that eight days' quarantine may be imposed at the absolute or limited discretion of the Health Officer unless pratique has been granted at Colombo or some other intermediate port

The maximum period of detention of a vessel on which the Health Officer is satisfied that no case of plague has occurred should be ten days from the date of departure from the infected port If the Health Officer is not satisfied that there has really been no case on board or if ten days have not elapsed since the date of departure from the infected port, the vessel may be detained, at his discretion, up to this period In any case in which a vessel is given free pratique less than ten days after her departure from the infected port the Health Officer should be empowered, on the analogy of the rules for the observation of persons travelling by railway which have been framed by several of the Local Governments, to detain under observation in a suitable place of segregation, up to a maximum of ten days from the date of the departure of the vessel, any person landed from the ship whom he may consider to be in any way likely to carry infection Any articles of clothing or other effects belonging to the persons detained or to other persons which by reason of their dirty condition or otherwise may be considered likely to be contaminated, should be disinfected Discretion may be given to the Health Officer to apply the other provisions regarding disinfection, etc, prescribed by the Convention in the case of suspected ships. The Local Government may also make such arrangements as are possible for the surveillance of persons who are not detained, on arrival at their destination. Free pratique granted at Colombo or other intermediate port should be recognized.

I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the quarantine rules in force in the Bombay Presidency / the Madras Presidency / Bengal / Burma may be modified in accordance with the above remarks, and that a copy of the revised rules may be forwarded to this Department for insertion in the Government of India Gazette.

13. The Government of Bombay have at present under consideration the revision of the rules for the Port of Aden. In making this revision the conclusions
To Bombay only. of the conference should be borne in mind In view of the position of Aden as the port of call for Europe the existing rule which refuses pratique to all vessels until ten days from the date of their departure should be maintained.

14. The remainder of the Convention does not call for special comment.

CONVENTION.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN, AND, IN HIS NAME, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN REGENT, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, KING OF PRUSSIA, ON BEHALF OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF BOHEMIA, ETC, ETC., AND APOSTOLIC KING OF HUNGARY, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF BELGIUM, THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREECE, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG, HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO, HIS MAJESTY THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, AND, IN HER NAME, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN REGENT, HIS MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND ALGARVA, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SERVIA, THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF SWITZERLAND,

Having decided to concert measures for the prevention of the introduction and spread of the Plague, and for the necessary sanitary supervision of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf traffic, have nominated their plenipotentiaries, as follows —

[Here follow the names of the plenipotentiaries nominated by the several Governments]

These plenipotentiaries, having exchanged their full powers, and found them in due and proper form, are agreed on the following regulations with regard to districts infected with plague, and with regard to arrivals from those districts —

1. The measures described in the General Sanitary Regulations for the prevention of the introduction and spread of the plague, annexed to the present Convention, are adopted and have the same force as if they were embodied in it.

2 The proper authorities in Morocco will be requested to apply, to the ports of that country, measures in conformity with those prescribed in the above mentioned rules.

3 Those countries which have not taken part in the Conference, or which have not signed the Convention, may, on demand, be permitted to become parties to it.

The fact will be notified, through diplomatic channels, to the Italian Government, and by the latter to the other Governments who are parties to the Convention.

4. The present Convention will remain in force for five years, dating from the exchange of ratifications.

It will be renewed every five years, by tacit consent, unless one of the high contracting parties notifies, six months before the expiration of the aforesaid period of five years, its intention to withdraw from it.

In the event of one of the powers withdrawing from the Convention, this withdrawal will only effect that power

5. The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of suggesting, through diplomatic channels, any modifications which they may deem necessary in the Convention or its annexures

The Convention will be ratified, the ratifications will be deposited at Rome, as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within one year from the date of signature

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the Convention.

Executed at Venice, in eighteen parts, on the 19th March 1897.

[Here follow the signatures.]

GENERAL RULES FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

CHAPTER I.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN OUT OF EUROPE.

I.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government of each country which adheres to the present Convention will notify to the Governments of the other countries, by telegram, the appearance of any case of plague in their territories in accordance with section I, Chapter II, "Measures to be taken in Europe" Sections 2, 3 and 4 of the same Chapter are also applicable out of Europe.

It is also desirable that the measures prescribed for countries in Europe in order to keep the signatories of the Convention informed of an outbreak of the plague, and also the means adopted to prevent its propagation, and importation into uninfected countries, should be applied in other countries.

II.

SANITARY MEASURES FOR SHIPS SAILING FROM INFECTED PORTS.

MEASURES APPLICABLE BOTH TO ORDINARY VESSELS AND TO PILGRIM SHIPS

1 Compulsory individual medical inspection, by day, on shore, at the time of embarkation, during such period as may be necessary, by a doctor appointed by public authority, of each person sailing on the ship

The Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at this inspection

2. Compulsory and rigorous disinfection, on shore, under the superintendence of a doctor appointed by public authority, of every contaminated or suspected article in the manner prescribed in paragraph 5, Chapter III of the annexure to this Convention

3 Prevention of the embarkation of any person showing symptoms of plague

PILGRIM SHIPS

1 When there is plague in the port,' embarkation on board pilgrim ships must not take place, until the pilgrims collected in groups have been subjected to an inspection sufficient to ascertain that none of them are suffering from plague

It is to be understood that in carrying out this measure each Government may take into account local considerations and conditions *

2 Pilgrims must possess the means absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of the pilgrimage, for the voyage out and for the return voyage and for the sojourn in the holy places, if local circumstances permit of this rule being enforced

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON BOARD PILGRIM SHIPS

SECTION I —*General Rules*

Art 1 —The following regulations are applicable to pilgrim ships which carry Muhammadan pilgrims to or from the Hedjaz or the Persian Gulf.

* The Conference has decided, for instance, that, in the Dutch Indies, this inspection may be made on board ship at the time of departure.

Art. 2 —A ship is not to be considered a pilgrim ship although, in addition to her ordinary passengers, among whom may be included pilgrims of the upper classes, she carries pilgrims of the lowest class in a less proportion than one pilgrim per 100 tons gross.

Art. 3 —Every pilgrim ship, on entering the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, must conform to the instructions contained in the *Rules specially prescribed for the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz* which will be published by the Constantinople Board of Health, in accordance with the principles laid down in the present Convention.

Art. 4 —Steamers only are permitted to carry pilgrims on long voyages. The carriage of pilgrims by other ships on such voyages is prohibited

Pilgrim ships, on coasting service, intended for short passages, called "coasting voyages," must obey the instructions contained in the special Rules mentioned in article 3.

SECTION II —*Measures to be taken before departure.*

Art 5.—The captain, or in default the proprietor or agent of every pilgrim ship, is bound to declare to the appointed authority(1) of the port of departure his intention to embark pilgrims, at least 3 days before departure This declaration must state the proposed date of departure and the destination of the vessel

Art 6 —On receipt of this declaration, the appointed authority will proceed, at the expense of the captain, to inspect and measure the vessel The Consular authority interested in the ship may be present at this inspection

The inspection need not be performed if the captain is already furnished with an official certificate of measurement, unless it is believed that this document no longer corresponds to the actual state of the vessel

Art 7.—The appointed authority must not permit the departure of a pilgrim ship until he has satisfied himself —

(*a*) That the ship has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected.

(*b*) That the ship is in a condition to undertake the voyage without danger, that she is properly manned, equipped and ventilated, and provided with a sufficient number of boats, that there is on board nothing that is, or is likely to become, injurious to the health or safety of the passengers, and that the upper and lower decks are of wood, or of iron sheathed in wood

(*c*) That there is on board, properly stowed away, over and above the rations for the crew, sufficient food and fuel for all the pilgrims, during the declared duration of the voyage

(*d*) That the drinking water is of good quality and from a source protected from contamination; that it is in sufficient quantity; that the tanks for drinking water are safe from all contamination and so closed that the distribution of water can only be made by taps or pumps.

(*e*) That the vessel carries a condenser, capable of distilling a minimum quantity of 1 gallon of water, per diem, for every person on board, including the crew.

(*f*) That the ship possesses a disinfecting stove, certified to be safe and efficacious

(*g*) That, in accordance with the rules laid down in articles 11 and 23, the vessel carries a diplomaed and licensed doctor,(2) appointed either by the Government of the country to which she belongs, or by the Government of the port where the pilgrims embark, and that she carries medical stores.

(1) The appointed authority is in British India, an officer appointed on this behalf by the Local Government (Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, article 7), in the Dutch Indies, the captain of the port, in Turkey the sanitary authority, in Austro-Hungary the port officer, in Italy the captain of the port, in France, Tunis and Spain, the sanitary authority, in Egypt the sanitary, quarantine, etc, authority

(2) Except in the case of Governments without licensed doctors.

(*h*) That the deck is free from merchandise and all encumbrances

(*i*) That the arrangements on board are such as to allow of the measures prescribed in section III being carried out

Art. 8.—The captain will cause notices, in the languages commonly spoken by the pilgrims, to be posted up in a conspicuous place, accessible to all concerned, showing —

1. The destination of the ship

2 The daily ration of food and water allowed to each pilgrim.

3. The price of articles not included in the daily ration, which can be procured on extra payment.

Art. 9.—The captain must not start without having in his possession —

1. A list, countersigned by the appointed authority, showing the name, sex, and total number of pilgrims he is authorized to carry.

2. A Bill of Health, stating the name, nationality and tonnage of the ship, the name of the captain and of the doctor, the exact number of persons embarked—crew, pilgrims and other passengers—the nature of the cargo and the port of departure.

The appointed authority will note on the certificate whether or not the authorized number of pilgrims has been embarked, and, in the latter case, the additional number of passengers the vessel is authorized to embark at subsequent ports of call.

Art 10.—The appointed authority will take stringent measures to prevent the embarkation of any suspicious person or article (1), in accordance with the rules laid down for precautions to be taken in ports.

SECTION III.—*Precautions to be taken on the voyage.*

Art. 11.—Every ship embarking pilgrims should have on board a licensed doctor, appointed by the Government of the country to which the ship belongs, or by the Government of the port, where the pilgrims are embarked. A second doctor should be carried when the number of pilgrims exceeds 1,000.

Art. 12.—The doctor must inspect the pilgrims, tend the sick, and see that sanitary rules are observed on board.

He must, in particular —

1. Satisfy himself that the rations issued to the pilgrims are of good quality, and of the quantity agreed on, and that they are properly cooked.

2. Satisfy himself that the rules in article 20, regarding the distribution of water, are observed.

3 If not satisfied as to the quality of the drinking water, call the attention of the captain, in writing, to the rules in article 21.

4. Satisfy himself that the vessel is always kept clean, and particularly that the latrines are cleaned out, in accordance with the directions in article 18.

5. Satisfy himself that the pilgrims' quarters are kept healthy, and, in case of the occurrence of infectious disease, that disinfection is carried out in the manner prescribed in article 19

6. Keep a diary of all sanitary matters during the voyage and submit this diary to the appointed authority at the port of arrival.

Art. 13.—The vessel must be capable of accommodating the pilgrims in the between decks.

Over and above the space required for the crew, the ship must contain at least *sixteen superficial feet and a height between decks of at least six feet* of space available for each person irrespective of age. In coasting vessels, each pilgrim must be allowed a space at least *six and a half feet wide* along the gunwales.

Art. 14.—During the voyage the deck must be kept free from encumbrances; it must be reserved, night and day, for the passengers, and placed, without charge, at their disposal.

(1) See Chapter IV, section 1, articles 1 and 2 of this Convention

Art. 15.—The heavy baggage of the pilgrims must be registered, numbered and placed in the hold Pilgrims may only keep with them such articles as are absolutely necessary.

The nature, quantity and dimensions of such articles will be decided by each Government for its own ships.

Art. 16.—The between decks must be carefully washed and rubbed with dry sand, mixed with disinfectants, every day while the pilgrims are on deck.

Art 17 —On each side of the ship, on deck, a place should be set apart, screened from view and provided with a hand-pump, to supply sea-water, for the use of the pilgrims One such place should be exclusively reserved for women

Art. 18 —The ship must be provided, in addition to the latrines for the crew, with water-closets in a minimum proportion of one per hundred passengers Some latrines must be reserved for women

No closets must be allowed between decks or in the hold. The latrines allotted to the passengers, as well as those of the crew, must be kept clean, and should be flushed and disinfected three times a day.

Art. 19.—The ship must be disinfected in accordance with the instructions in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Chapter III of the annexure to this Convention.

Art. 20 —At least 1 gallon of drinking water must be issued daily to each pilgrim, irrespective of age, free of charge

Art 21.—If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, or as to the possibility of its pollution either at its source or during the voyage, it must be boiled or otherwise sterilized, and the captain is responsible for seeing that it is thrown overboard, at the first port of call, where it is possible to procure a purer supply

Art 22 —The ship must have two cabooses or cooking ranges provided for the use of the pilgrims The pilgrims should be forbidden to light fires elsewhere, especially on the deck

Art. 23 —Each ship must carry such medicines and medical stores as are necessary for the treatment of the sick The rules drawn up for pilgrim ships by each Government will determine the nature and quantity of such stores Attendance and medicines must be provided for the pilgrims free of charge

Art 24 —A hospital properly fitted up, and constructed with due attention to health and safety, must be reserved for the accommodation of the sick It should be capable of accommodating at least 5 per cent. of the pilgrims on board, and should provide for each patient a space of 32 square feet (1)

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(1) The Conference having learned the nature of the hospital accommodation which must be provided, in accordance with rule 53 of the rules framed under the Pilgrim Ships Act by the Government of India, recommends their adoption in substitution for Article 24

Extract—

The hospital accommodation shall be provided on the upper deck either in the poop or in a deck house. A permanent hospital shall be provided containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 144 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 864 cubic feet. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital, containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 288 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and children under 12 year of age The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall be provided with permanent raised floors or platforms at least 4 inches off the deck They shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas. No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital.

Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected shall be pointed out by the Inspector It shall be constructed on the same principles as the permanent hospital, and the superficial area of the floor shall not be less than 144 square feet.

Art. 25.—The ship must be provided with the means of segregating persons attacked by plague

The persons charged with the care of plague patients may alone have access to them, and the sick must not be brought into contact with the other passengers

All bedding, carpets and clothes which have been in contact with the sick should be immediately disinfected.

The observance of this rule is specially enjoined in the case of the clothes of persons attending the sick, which may have been contaminated.

Those of the above mentioned articles which are not valuable should be thrown overboard, if the ship is not in harbour or in a canal, or else burnt

Other articles should be carried to the stove in impermeable bags, washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate

The excreta of patients must be received in vessels containing a disinfecting solution. These vessels should be emptied into the latrines, which must be rigorously disinfected each time

The patients' quarters must be rigorously disinfected

The disinfection must be carried out in accordance with para. 5, Chapter III, of this Convention

Art. 26.—In the event of a death occurring during the voyage, the captain must enter the fact opposite the name of the deceased, on the list countersigned by the appointed authority at the port of departure, and must also enter in the log the name of the deceased, age, place of residence, supposed cause of death according to the medical certificate, and date of death

In the event of a death from infectious disease, the corpse, wrapped in a shroud, impregnated with a solution of corrosive sublimate, must be thrown into the sea.

Art. 27.—The Bill of Health given at the port of departure must not be altered during the voyage

It must be countersigned at each port of call by the sanitary authorities, who should enter —

1. The number of passengers disembarked or embarked at the port

2 Anything that has happened at sea affecting the life or health of the passengers

3 The state of the health of the port of call.

Art. 28.—At each port of call, the captain must cause the list drawn up in accordance with Article 9 to be countersigned by the appointed authority

In the event of a pilgrim disembarking during the voyage, the captain must note the fact on the list, opposite the pilgrim's name.

In the case of persons embarking, their names must be entered on the list in accordance with Article 9 This must be done previously to the list being countersigned by the appointed authority

Art. 29.—The captain must see that all sanitary preventive measures taken during the voyage are entered in the log This document is to be submitted by him to the appointed authority at the port of arrival.

Art 30.—The captain must pay all sanitary charges, which should be included in the price of the tickets.

SECTION IV.—*Penalties.*

Art 31.—Any captain convicted of a breach of his contract for the supply of water, food or fuel, will be liable to a fine of 2 pounds Turkish.(1) This fine will be paid to the pilgrim who has suffered from the breach of contract on proof that he demanded its fulfilment without effect

(1) A Turkish pound is of the value of 22½ francs

Art. 32.—Any infraction of Article 8 is punishable by a fine of 30 pounds Turkish.

Art. 33.—Any captain, who commits, or knowingly allows to be committed, any fraud with respect to the list of pilgrims, or of the Bill of Health prescribed in Article 9, is liable to a fine of 50 pounds Turkish.

Art. 34.—Any captain arriving without a Bill of Health from the port of departure, or without its being countersigned at the ports of call, or being unprovided with the prescribed list, duly kept up according to Articles 9, 27 and 28, is liable, in each case, to a fine of 12 pounds Turkish.

Art 35.—Any captain convicted of having, or of having had, on board, more than 100 pilgrims, without the presence of a licensed doctor, in accordance with the rule in Article 11, is liable to a fine of 300 pounds Turkish.

Art. 36.—Any captain convicted of having, or of having had, on board, more pilgrims than he was authorized to carry, in accordance with the rules in Article 9, is liable to a fine of 5 pounds Turkish for each pilgrim in excess of the authorized number.

The disembarkation of the pilgrims in excess of the authorized number must be effected at the first station where there is an appointed authority, and the captain must provide the pilgrims so disembarked with sufficient money to enable them to reach their destination.

Art 37.—Any captain convicted of having disembarked pilgrims at a place other than their destination, unless with their consent, or from unavoidable cause, is liable to a fine of 20 pounds Turkish for each pilgrim thus disembarked.

Art. 38.—All other infractions of the present rules are punishable by a fine of from 10 to 100 pounds Turkish.

Art 39.—Any offence reported during the voyage should be entered in the Bill of Health, and in the list of pilgrims The appointed authority will submit an official report on the offence to the proper authorities.

Art 40.—In Turkish ports the offence is tried before and the fine imposed by the appointed authority, in accordance with the rules in Chapter V of this Convention.

Art. 41.—All agents required to assist in the execution of these rules are liable to punishment for any breach of them, according to the laws of their respective countries.

Art. 42.—These rules must be posted up in the language of the nationality of the ship, and in the languages commonly spoken by the pilgrims, in a conspicuous and accessible place, on board every pilgrim-ship.

III.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF PLAGUE.

1.—By Land.

The measures to be taken, on land, with respect to travellers and goods from regions infected with plague, should conform to the sanitary principles laid down in this Convention. Modern methods of disinfection should be substituted for land quarantine.

For this purpose stoves and other means of disinfection should be established at selected posts on the routes followed by travellers. Similar methods should be adopted on railways, constructed or in course of construction Merchandise should be disinfected according to the principles adopted by this Convention.

Each Government is at liberty to close its frontiers to passengers and goods.

2.—By Sea

A.—Measures to be taken in the Red Sea.

Art. 1—Healthy Ships—(*a*) After the medical inspection, ships passed as healthy, will be allowed to proceed at once, whatever the nature of the Bill of Health

The ship must, however, have completed, or must complete, ten full days from the date of departure from the last infected port at which she has touched

The only treatment the authorities of the port of arrival may apply to such ships, consists in the measures prescribed for suspected ships (medical inspection, disinfection of soiled linen, pumping out the bilge water, and substituting good drinking water for that stored on board).

(*b*) *Ordinary healthy ships* will be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal, in quarantine. They will complete in the Mediterranean the 10 days' period of observation Ships carrying a doctor and a stove will not be disinfected before the passage in quarantine

Art 2—Suspected ships—*Suspected ships* are those on board which there have been cases of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but no new case for 12 days Such ships will be treated in a different manner according as to whether or not they have on board a doctor and a disinfecting apparatus (stove)

(*a*) Ships having a doctor and disinfecting apparatus (stove) fulfilling the required conditions, will be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal, in quarantine, in accordance with the rules prescribed for the passage

(*b*) *Suspected* ships, having neither doctor nor disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board, will, before being allowed to pass through the Canal in quarantine, be detained at Moses Wells for the time necessary to disinfect soiled linen, personal linen and other susceptible articles, and to ensure that the ship is in a sanitary condition.

Passage in quarantine will be permitted in the case of a mail boat, or steamer specially adapted for passengers, without a disinfecting apparatus (stove), but with a doctor on board, if the local authority is satisfied by an official statement, that sanitary measures and measures of disinfection have been properly carried out, either at the time of departure, or during the voyage

Free pratique may be given at Suez, after disinfection, in the case of mail boats or steamers specially adapted for passengers without a disinfecting apparatus (stove) but with a doctor on board, if the last case of plague took place more than 14 days before the date of arrival and if the sanitary state of the ship is satisfactory.

In the case of a steamer having a healthy passage of less than 14 days, passengers for Egypt will be disembarked at Moses Wells and isolated for the time necessary to complete 10 days; their soiled linen and personal effects being disinfected. They will then obtain

free pratique. Steamers having a healthy passage of less than 14 days and requiring *free pratique* for Egypt will be detained at Moses Wells for the time necessary to complete 10 days, they will undergo the prescribed disinfection.

Art. 3—Infected ships, that is to say, those with plague on board, or on which cases have occurred within 12 days. These are divided into ships with a doctor and disinfecting apparatus (stove), and those without a doctor, and without a disinfecting apparatus (stove).

(*a*) *Ships without a doctor and a disinfecting apparatus (stove)* will be detained at Moses Wells and persons suffering from plague will be disembarked and segregated in a hospital The disinfection will be thoroughly carried out The other passengers will be disembarked, and isolated in as small groups as possible, so that if plague breaks out in one group, the whole party will not be affected.

The soiled linen, personal effects and clothes of the crew and passengers, and the ship, will be disinfected

It is to be understood that this does not require the discharge of the cargo, but only the disinfection of that part of the ship which has been infected.

The passengers will remain 10 days at the quarantine station at Moses Wells, when the cases of plague have occurred several days previous to arrival, the term of segregation will be diminished and will vary according to the date of the occurrence of the last case

Thus, if the last case occurred 9, 10, 11 or 12 days before arrival, the term of observation will be 24 hours, if it took place 8 days before arrival, the observation will be for 2 days, if it took place 7 days before arrival it will be for 3 days, and so on according to the table given below

(*b*) *Ships with a doctor and disinfecting apparatus (stove)*—Ships with a doctor and disinfecting apparatus will be detained at Moses Wells

The ship's doctor will state, on oath, what persons on board are suffering from plague. These patients will be disembarked and segregated.

After their disembarkation, the soiled linen of the other passengers and of the crew will be disinfected on board

If the plague has only attacked the crew, the disinfection will be confined to the soiled linen and bedding of the crew.

The ship's doctor will also declare, on oath, the portion or compartment of the ship occupied by the patient or patients, and the section of the hospital to which they were removed.

He will also state, on oath, what persons have been in contact with the plague patients, since the appearance of the malady, either directly or by contact with objects capable of transmitting infection. These persons only will be considered as *suspected*

The part or compartment of the ship, and the section of the hospital in which the patients have been located, will be thoroughly disinfected. By "the part of the ship" is meant the cabin of the patient, the adjoining cabins, the passage to these cabins, the deck, and the parts of the ship in which the patient or patients have been lying

If it is impossible to disinfect the part or the compartment of the ship, which has been occupied by persons attacked by the plague, without disembarking the persons declared to be *suspected*, these persons will either be put on another ship specially set apart for this purpose, or will be disembarked and detained in the quarantine buildings, but not in contact with the patients, who will be placed in the hospital.

The duration of this detention on board, or on land, for the purpose of disinfection, will be as short as possible, and must not exceed 24 hours.

The *suspected* persons will be kept under observation either on their own ship, or on a ship provided for this purpose, the duration of this observation will vary according to the following table —

When the last case of plague occurred on the 12th, 11th, 10th or 9th day before arrival at Suez	The observation will be for 24 hours.
If it has occurred on the 8th day before arrival at Suez ...	2 days
" " " 7th " " " ...	3 "
" " " 6th " " " ..	4 "
" " " 5th or 4th day " " .	5 or 6 "
" " " 3rd or 2nd " " " .	7 or 8 "
" " " one day " " ..	9 "

Passage in quarantine may be permitted before the expiration of the periods stated in the above table, if the sanitary authority deems it possible, it will, in any case, be permitted on the completion of the disinfection, if the ship leaves behind, in addition to the sick, the persons classed above as *suspected*

A pontoon, with a stove on board, may be brought alongside the ship to hasten the process of disinfection

Infected ships seeking *free pratique* in Egypt will be detained for 10 days at Moses Wells, dating from the last case on board, and will undergo the prescribed disinfection

The time taken in disinfecting is included in the term of observation.

Organization for carrying out the measures of observation and disinfection at Suez and at Moses Wells.

1 The medical inspection, prescribed by the Regulations, of every ship arriving at Suez will be made by one of the doctors of the station Arrivals from infected ports will be inspected by day

2 There will be 7 doctors—a Principal Medical Officer, 4 doctors and 2 assistants Should this medical staff be found insufficient, the services of the naval doctors of the different Powers will be utilized, under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer of the sanitary station

3 The medical officers must have a regular diploma, and should be selected from amongst those who have gone through a special course of epidermology and bacteriology.

4. They will be appointed by the Minister of the Interior on the recommendation of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Board of Egypt.

5. The pay of the assistants will be at the rate of 6,000 francs a year, the pay of the four doctors will be at the rate of 8,000 francs a year rising to 12,000 francs, and the pay of the Principal Medical Officer will rise from 12,000 to 15,000 francs

6. The disinfecting and quarantine station of Moses Wells is under the authority of the Principal Medical Officer at Suez

7. When patients are disembarked at this place, two of the Suez doctors will be posted there, one to tend the plague patients, the other to tend persons not suffering from the plague

8 The number of sanitary guards will be 20 One of them will be in special charge of the disinfecting apparatus at Moses Wells

9 The disinfecting and quarantine station of Moses Wells will be provided with—

1. At least three disinfecting stoves, of which one will be placed on board a pontoon.

2. A new segregation hospital containing 12 beds, for the sick and *suspected.*

This hospital will be so arranged that the sick and *suspected,* and men and women, can be separately segregated

3 Barracks, hospital tents, and ordinary tents, for the use of the persons disembarked

4. A sufficient number of baths and washing-places.

5. The buildings required for the usual offices, the medical staff, the guards, etc., a magazine and a laundry.

6. A reservoir for the water-supply.

The passage, in quarantine, of the Suez Canal.

1. Permission to pass the Canal in quarantine is granted by the sanitary authority at Suez, the Board must be immediately informed when such permission is given In doubtful cases, the decision rests with the Board.

2 A telegram must be at once sent to the authority appointed by each Power The telegram will be sent at the expense of the ship

3 Each Power will prescribe penal rules for those vessels, which depart from the course declared by the captain, and enter without license one of the ports of that Power Exception will be made in the case of absolute necessity or if the vessel is compelled to put into port for shelter

On arrival the captain must declare if he has on board gangs of native stokers, or hired servants, of any description, not included in the roll of the crew, or the register kept for the purpose The following questions will be put to the captains of all ships arriving at Suez from the south and must be answered on oath :—

Have you any supernumeraries, stokers or other hands not included in the ship's roll or in the special register?

What is their nationality ?

Where did you embark them ?

The sanitary doctors must satisfy themselves as to the presence of these supernumeraries, and if they find that any of their number are missing, they must inquire carefully into the cause of their absence

4 A sanitary officer and two sanitary guards will go on board, and accompany the ship as far as Port Said, their duty is to prevent communication, and to see to the execution of the measures prescribed for the passage of the Canal

5 Passengers may embark at Port Said, in quarantine, but all embarkation and disembarkation, and all transfer of passengers or cargo, is forbidden during the passage of the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

6 Ships passing, in quarantine, must make the journey from Suez to Port Said without tying up

In case of the vessel running aground, or being compelled to tie up, the necessary operations must be carried out by the staff of the ship, all communication with the staff of the Suez Canal Company being avoided

Transports passing through in quarantine must do so only by day

If they are compelled to pass a night in the Canal, they must anchor in Lake Timsah.

7 Ships passing in quarantine are forbidden to stop at Port Said, except in the cases provided for in paragraphs 5 and 8 The operation of revictualling must be carried out with the means on board

All stevedores and other persons who have come on board the ship will be isolated on the quarantine pontoon. Their clothes will there undergo the prescribed disinfection.

8 When it is absolutely necessary for ships, passing in quarantine, to coal at Port Said, they must do so at a place, to be fixed by the Sanitary Board, where the necessary isolation and sanitary supervision can be secured. When effective supervision is possible, and all contact with the people on board can be avoided, the coaling may be done by the labourers of the port At night, the place must be lighted by the electric light

9 The pilots, electricians, agents of the Company and sanitary guards will be disembarked at Port Said, outside the port, between the jetties, and from thence, will be taken direct to the quarantine pontoon, where their clothes will be thoroughly disinfected.

Measures to be taken in the case of ships arriving in Egypt from an infected port by way of the Mediterranean

1. Ordinary *healthy* ships, coming from a European or Mediterranean infected port, wishing to pass the Suez Canal, will be allowed to do so in

quarantine. They will continue their voyage, remaining under observation for ten days.

2. Ordinary *healthy* ships, wishing to land in Egypt, can put in at Alexandria or Port Said, where the passengers will complete the period of observation, either on board, or in the Lazaretto of Gabari, as the local sanitary authority may direct

3. The measures to be taken as regards *infected* and *suspected* ships, coming from an infected European or Mediterranean port, and desiring to call at an Egyptian port, or to pass the Suez Canal, will be settled by the Sanitary Council, in accordance with the regulations adopted by this Convention.

These measures, must, before they can be carried out, be accepted by the different Powers represented on the Board They will regulate the conditions to be imposed with regard to ships, passengers and goods

The Board will, similarly, submit to the Powers, a code of rules dealing with cholera.

These two codes should be submitted as soon as possible.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF PILGRIMS IN THE RED SEA.

Sanitary rules for pilgrim ships from infected ports in the (reorganized) sanitary station of Kamaran.

Pilgrim ships coming from the south, and bound for the Hedjaz, will be detained at the sanitary station of Kamaran, and then undergo the following treatment :—

Ships declared *healthy* will, after medical inspection, and on completion of the operations detailed below, be given *free pratique*.

The pilgrims will be disembarked, they will wash or take a bath in the sea, their soiled linen, and any portion of their personal effects or baggage, open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to the suspicion of being contaminated, will be disinfected The duration of these operations, including the disembarkation and embarkation, should not exceed 72 hours If no case of plague is reported during the operations, the pilgrims will be re embarked immediately, and the ship will proceed to the Hedjaz.

Suspected ships, that is to say, those which have had a case of plague on board, at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case for 12 days, will be treated as follows the pilgrims will be disembarked, they will wash or take a bath in the sea, their soiled linen, and any portion of their personal effects or baggage, open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to the suspicion of being contaminated, will be disinfected, the bilge water will be pumped out, and the parts of the ship inhabited by the sick will be disinfected.

The duration of these operations, including the disembarkation and embarkation, should not exceed 72 hours. If no case of plague is reported during the operations, the pilgrims will be immediately re-embarked, and the ship will proceed to Jeddah, where a second medical inspection will take place on board. If the result is favourable, and the ship's doctor declares on oath that there has been no case during the passage, the pilgrims will be at once disembarked

If, on the contrary, cases of plague have occurred during the voyage or on arrival, the ship will be sent back to Kamaran, where she will undergo the treatment for *infected* ships

Infected ships, that is to say, those having cases on board, or having had them within 12 days, will undergo the following treatment :—

The plague patients will be disembarked and segregated in the hospital The disinfection will be thoroughly carried out The other passengers will be disembarked and isolated, by groups, as small as possible, so that if the plague breaks out in one group, the whole party will not be affected

The soiled linen, the personal effects, and the clothes of the crew, and passengers, and the ship, will be disinfected.

The local sanitary authority will declare if the discharge of the heavy baggage and cargo is necessary, and if the whole ship must be disinfected, or a portion only.

The passengers will remain at Kamaran for 12 days, when the cases of plague occurred several days before arrival, the period of isolation may be diminished and it may vary according to the date of occurrence of the last case, and the orders of the sanitary authority.

The ship will then proceed to Jeddah, where a strict individual medical examination will take place on board If the result is satisfactory the pilgrims will be disembarked. If, on the other hand, plague has appeared during the voyage, or on arrival, the ship will be sent back to Kamaran, where she will again undergo the treatment for *infected* ships.

Improvements to be made in the station of Kamaran.

A.—Complete evacuation of the Island of Kamaran by its inhabitants

B —Measures to ensure safety, and to facilitate navigation in the bay of the Island of Kamaran —

1. Provision of buoys and beacons in sufficient numbers.

2 Construction of a principal mole or quay for the disembarkation of passengers and baggage.

3 A separate pier for the embarkation of the pilgrims of each encampment

4 A steam tug and sufficient barges for the disembarkation and embarkation of the pilgrims. The disembarkation of pilgrims from *infected* ships will be carried out with the appurtenances on board.

C.—The establishment of a sanitary station, which should contain —

1. A system of railways, connecting the wharves with the headquarters of the Administration, the places for disinfection, and the places where the different offices and encampments are situated

2. Quarters for the Administration and for the staff employed in the sanitary and other offices

3. Buildings for the disinfection and washing of wearing apparel and other articles.

4 Buildings where the pilgrims can wash or take sea baths, whilst their clothes are being disinfected

5 Separate and completely isolated hospitals for both sexes —

(*a*) For the observation of *suspected* persons.

(*b*) For plague patients.

(*c*) For patients suffering from other contagious diseases.

(*d*) For ordinary patients.

6. The encampments should be completely separated from each other, the distance between them being as great as possible, the pilgrims' quarters should be constructed on the most approved sanitary principles, and must not contain more than 25 persons each.

7 A well situated cemetery, distant from all habitations, free from sub-surface water, and drained 20 inches below the level of the graves.

D.—Sanitary appliances —

1 Steam disinfectors in sufficient number, constructed with due regard to safety, efficacy and rapidity

2. Cinerators, disinfecting stoves and the necessary appliances for chemical disinfection, as described in Chapter III of the annexure to this Convention

3 Condensing machines, apparatus for the sterilization of water by heat, ice machines.

A system of pipes and reservoirs for the distribution of drinking water, which should be closed, and only capable of being used by means of taps or pumps.

4. A bacteriological laboratory with the necessary staff.

5. An arrangement of portable vessels for the reception of fœcal matter after disinfection. Sewage farms for the disposal of fœcal

matter on the part of the island most distant from the encampments, arranged with due regard to their proper sanitary working

6. An arrangement for the removal of dirty water from the encampments, which must prevent its stagnation and its use for drinking purposes. The dirty water of the hospitals should be disinfected with slaked lime, according to the instructions contained in Chapter III of the annexure to this Convention.

E.—The provision by the sanitary authority in each encampment of a store for food and fuel

The tariff of prices fixed by the appointed authority should be hung up in several places in the encampment, in the languages commonly spoken by the pilgrims.

The doctor of the encampment will be responsible for the daily control of the quality and quantity of the provisions.

Water should be provided free of charge

Improvements to be made in the sanitary stations of Abu-Said, Vasta, and Abu-Ali

1. Erection of two plague hospitals, for men and women, at Abu-Ali.

2. Erection at Vasta of a hospital for ordinary cases

3 Construction at Abu-Said and Vasta of masonry barracks, capable of containing 50 persons each

4. Three disinfecting stoves to be placed at Abu-Said, Vasta, and Abu-Ali, with laundries and accessories

5. Washing places to be provided at Abu-Said and Vasta.

6. Condensers to be provided on each of the islands of Abu-Said and Vasta, capable of distilling 15 tons of water per diem

7. The rules for cemeteries, fœcal matter, and duty water, will be the same as for Kamaran. A cemetery should be provided on one of the islands.

The rules with regard to the supply of food and water at Kamaran prescribed under heading E above will be applied to the encampments of Abu-Said, Vasta, and Abu-Ali

It is desirable that the arrangements at Abu-Said, Vasta, and Abu-Ali should be completed as soon as possible.

Reorganisation of the sanitary station of Jebel-Tor

The Conference confirms the recommendations and views expressed on previous occasions and leaves to the Sanitary Board the duty of carrying out the improvements The Conference also considers —

1. That it is necessary to supply the pilgrims with good drinking-water, either from a local source or by distillation.

2. That it is desirable that all food imported by pilgrims from Jeddah and from Yembo, when there is plague in the Hedjaz, should be disinfected as a suspected commodity, or completely destroyed, if it appears to have deteriorated so as to have become dangerous.

3. That steps should be taken to prevent pilgrims bringing with them leather bottles from Jebel-Tor. They should be replaced by earthenware vessels or by metal cans

4. That each section should be provided with a doctor

5. That a Port Officer should be posted at El-Tor to superintend embarkation and disembarkation, and to see that the rules are observed by the captains and sarangs of the vessels

6. That, during the pilgrim season, only pilgrims should be detained in observation at Jebel-Tor.

7. That the village of Kouroum should be evacuated

8. That the encampment of Jebel-Tor should be connected by telegraph with the sanitary station of Suez

Rules for the Arabian ports of the Red Sea during the pilgrim season.

Sanitary rules to be applied to pilgrim ships coming from the North.

1. THE OUTWARD VOYAGE.

If plague is not reported to exist at the port of departure or in its neighbourhood, and if no case has occurred during the voyage, the ship is immediately given *free pratique.*

If the plague is reported to exist at the port of departure, or in its neighbourhood, or if a case has occurred during the voyage, the ship will be subjected at Jebel-Tor to the rules prescribed for ships which come from the south and stop at Kamaran

2. THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE.

Art 1.—Any ship coming from a port of the Hedjaz or from any other port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, infected with plague, having on board pilgrims or any similar collection of persons, bound for Suez or for a Mediterranean port, must proceed to El-Tor, there to undergo the prescribed observation as detailed below

The disembarkation and disinfection of passengers, baggage, and susceptible goods will then be effected, as well as the disinfection of personal effects, and of the ship

Art. 2.—Ships bringing back pilgrims will only be allowed to pass through the canal in quarantine Egyptian pilgrims after leaving El-Tor must disembark at Ras Mallap, or some other place appointed by the Sanitary Board, there to undergo 3 days' observation and a medical inspection, before being given *free pratique*

In the event of a suspicious case occurring on board during the voyage from El-Tor to Suez, the ship will be repulsed to El-Tor

Art 3.—Agents of Navigation Companies and captains of ships are warned, that, after the completion of the observation at the sanitary station of El-Tor and at Ras Mallap, only Egyptian pilgrims will be permitted to leave the ship, in order to return to their homes Only pilgrims with a certificate of residence, issued by an Egyptian authority, and in accordance with the prescribed form, will be recognized as Egyptians or as residents of Egypt. Specimens of this form will be deposited with the consular and sanitary authorities of Jeddah and Yembo where agents and ships' captains can inspect them

Non-Egyptian pilgrims, such as Turks, Russians, Persians, Tunisians, Algerians, Moors, etc., may not, after quitting El-Tor, be disembarked in an Egyptian port Navigation companies' agents and captains are, therefore, warned that the transhipment of non-Egyptian pilgrims, either at Tor, Suez, Port Said, or Alexandria, is forbidden

Vessels having on board pilgrims belonging to the nationalities mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be treated according to the rules for non-Egyptian pilgrims, and will not be permitted to enter any Egyptian Mediterranean port.

Art 4.—If it is not reported that plague exists in the Hedjaz, or has existed during the pilgrimage, vessels will be subjected, at Jebel-Tor, to the rules prescribed at Kamaran for *healthy* ships.

The pilgrims will be disembarked, they will wash or take a sea-bath, their soiled linen, the portion of their personal effects and baggage, open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to the suspicion of contamination, will be disinfected, the duration of these operations, including the disembarkation and embarkation, should not exceed 72 hours

If plague is reported to exist in the Hedjaz or to have existed during the pilgrimage, vessels will be subjected, at Jebel-Tor, to the rules prescribed at Kamaran for infected ships.

The plague patients will be disembarked, and isolated in the hospital. The disinfection will be thoroughly carried out.

The other passengers will be disembarked, and isolated by groups, as small as possible, so that if the plague breaks out in one group the whole party will not be affected.

The soiled linen, personal effects, and clothes of the crew and passengers, and the ship, will be disinfected

The local sanitary authority will declare if the discharge of the heavy baggage and cargo is necessary, and if the whole ship must be disinfected, or a portion only.

All the pilgrims will be kept under observation for 12 full days, counting from the day on which the operation of disinfection was completed. If a case of plague occurs in any of the groups, the period of 12 days commences for that group, from the day on which the last case in the group is reported.

Art 5.—Ships coming from an infected port of the Hedjaz or from any other port on the Arabian Red Sea coast without having embarked pilgrims or any similar collection of persons and without having had any suspicious cases during the voyage, are placed in the category of ordinary *suspected* ships They will be subjected to the preventive measures and treatment laid down for such ships.

If they are bound for Egypt, they will be kept under observation, at Moses Wells, for 10 days, counting from the date of departure, and will, in addition, be subjected to all the measures laid down for *suspected* ships (disinfection, etc), and will only be given *free pratique* after a favourable medical inspection.

It is to be understood that if these ships have had any suspicious cases during the voyage they will be placed under 12 days' observation at Moses Wells.

Art 6.—Caravans of Egyptian pilgrims must, before entering Egypt, undergo rigorous quarantine at El-Tor for 12 days, they will then be sent to Ras Mallap, and there kept under observation for 5 days, after which they will only be granted *free pratique* after a favourable medical inspection, and disinfection of their effects

Caravans of foreign pilgrims will, before returning home by land, be subjected to the same measures as Egyptian caravans, and must be accompanied by sanitary guards to the limits of the desert.

Caravans coming from the Hedjaz by way of Akabah or Moila will be subjected, on arrival at the Canal, to medical inspection, and disinfection of soiled linen and personal effects

Art 7.—(1) The trans-shipment of pilgrims is strictly forbidden in Egyptian ports.

(2) Ships coming from the Hedjaz or from an Arabian Red Sea port, with a clean Bill of Health, not having on board pilgrims or any similar collection of persons and on which no suspicious cases have occurred during the voyage, will be given *free pratique* at Suez, after favourable medical inspection.

Art 8.—Ships leaving the Hedjaz with a clean Bill of Health, and having on board pilgrims bound for a port on the African coast of the Red Sea, may call at Suakin, there to undergo three days' observation, all passengers being disembarked and detained in the quarantine encampment.

Art 9.—Caravans of pilgrims arriving by land will be subjected to medical inspection and disinfection at Moses Wells.

Sanitary measures to be taken on the departure for the South of pilgrims, from the ports of the Hedjaz.

The ports of embarkation should be provided with sufficient sanitary appliances to enable pilgrims returning to their homes to be subjected to measures similar to those which are enforced on the departure of pilgrims from ports beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

The application of these measures will be optional, that is to say, that they need not be applied unless the consular authority of the country to which the pilgrims belong, or the doctor of the ship on board which they embark, considers it necessary.

B.—MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

I.—Sanitary rules for vessels entering the Persian Gulf.

Any ship with plague on board, or on board which one or more cases have occurred within 12 days, will be considered *infected.*

Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days, will be considered *suspected.*

Any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death, or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, will be considered as *healthy.*

Infected ships will be subject to the following rules —

(1) The sick will be immediately disembarked and isolated.

(2) The other persons on board should also, if possible, be disembarked and kept under observation, for a period varying according to the sanitary condition of the ship, and the date of the last case, but which must not exceed 10 days.

(3) The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority of the port, should be considered as infected, will be disinfected, as also the ship, or the contaminated part of the ship.

A more thorough disinfection may be ordered by the local sanitary authorities

Suspected ships will be subjected to the following measures —

1 Medical inspection.

2 The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which, in the opinion of the local sanitary authority, may be regarded as contaminated, should be disinfected.

3 Disinfection of all parts of the ship which have been inhabited by patients or suspicious cases A more thorough disinfection may be ordered by the local sanitary authority.

4. Pumping out the bilge water, after disinfection, and the substitution of good drinking-water for the water stored on board.

5 The crew and passengers should be kept under observation for a period of 10 days, commencing from the date of the last case on board

Healthy ships will be given *free pratique* at once, irrespective of the nature of the Bill of Health

Such ships must, however, in all cases, have completed, or must complete, ten full days from the date of departure from the last infected port at which they have touched

The only measures the authority of the port of arrival may apply to *healthy* ships are those prescribed for *suspected* ships (medical inspection, disinfection, pumping out the bilge water, and the substitution of good drinking water for the water stored on board).

It is to be understood that the appointed authority of the port of arrival may always demand a declaration on oath from the doctor, or failing him, from the captain, that there has been no case of plague on the ship since her departure.

In deciding on the extent to which effect is to be given to the measures prescribed above, the authorities of the port should take into consideration the fact that there is a doctor, or a disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board the ships coming under the three headings mentioned above

Special measures may be prescribed for ships in an insanitary condition.

Goods arriving by sea should be treated in the same way as goods transported by land, as regards disinfection, prohibition of import, transit and quarantine.

Any ship objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by the authority of the port is free to put back to sea.

The disembarkation of goods may be authorized, after the following necessary precautions :—

1. Isolation of the ship, crew, and passengers.

2. Pumping out the bilge water after disinfection.

3. Substitution of good drinking water for the water stored on board.

The disembarkation of passengers wishing to land may also be authorized, on condition that they submit to the measures prescribed by the local authorities.

II.—Sanitary posts in the Persian Gulf.

There are two places in the Persian Gulf suitable for the establishment of sanitary posts—one in the Straits of Ormuz (the Island of Ormuz, the Island of Kishm, or, failing these, a place to be settled in their vicinity) , the other at a place to be settled in the neighbourhood of Bassorah.

The sanitary post in the Straits of Ormuz should be provided with at least two doctors, sanitary officers and guards and appliances for disinfection. A small hospital should also be constructed

A big lazaretto and apparatus for disinfecting goods should be constructed at the post near Bassorah with a medical staff of several doctors

Before entering the Persian Gulf, ships must touch at the sanitary post in the Straits of Ormuz They will there be subjected to the sanitary measures prescribed by the rules. If there are any plague cases on board, the sick will be disembarked

Ships wishing to proceed at once up the Shat-el-Arab will be permitted, if the period of observation is not completed, to continue their voyage, through the Persian Gulf and the Shat-el-Arab in quarantine. A sanitary officer and two sanitary guards, taken on board at Ormuz, will keep a watch on the ship as far as Bassorah, where a second medical inspection will be made, and the necessary disinfection will be carried out.

Ships wishing to disembark passengers or goods at Persian ports will be permitted to do so at Bushire, when suitable sanitary arrangements have been made, until then, they must land their passengers and goods at Ormuz or Bassorah.

It is to be understood that a *healthy* ship will be granted *free pratique* at the ports of the Persian Gulf ten days after the date of departure from the last infected ports at which she has touched, provided that she is shown to be *healthy* on arrival.

The sanitary posts at Ormuz and Bassorah will be under the control of the Constantinople Board of Health The Ottoman and Persian Governments will come to an agreement with regard to the post at Ormuz.

Until the Ottoman and Persian Governments have arrived at this agreement, a sanitary post will be established as a temporary measure in one of the islands in the Straits of Ormuz, and the Board of Health will post doctors and sanitary guards at this place. These guards will accompany ships passing in quarantine up the Shat-el-Arab to the post established in the neighbourhood of Bassorah.

The Constantinople Board of Health will also organize without delay sanitary posts at Khanikin, and Kizil Dizé, near Bayazid, on the Perso-Turkish and Russo-Turkish frontiers.

CHAPTER II.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN EUROPE.

Section 1 —Measures to be taken to keep the Governments which are parties to the Convention acquainted with the existence of an epidemic of Plague, and with the means taken to prevent its spread and its importation into healthy countries.

Notification and subsequent communications.

The Government of an infected country must notify to the other Governments the existence of all cases of plague. This measure is essential.

It will only be of real use, if the Government of the infected country is itself informed of cases of plague and suspicious cases occurring in its territory. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly impressed on the different Governments that doctors should be obliged to report all cases of plague.

The notification should state the existence of cases of plague, the places where they have occurred, the date of their appearance, the number of cases reported, and the number of deaths

The notification should be made to the diplomatic or consular agents in the capital of the infected country. In the case of countries not represented there, the notification should be made, by telegram, direct to the foreign Governments.

This first notification should be followed by subsequent regular communications, with a view to keep the Governments informed of the course of the epidemic. These communications should be made at least once a week

The reports concerning the outbreak and course of the disease should be as complete as possible They should, in particular, state the measures taken to check the spread of the epidemic and should give, in detail, the preventive measures adopted, with regard to—

sanitary or medical inspection,
isolation,
disinfection;

and the measures prescribed with regard to the departure of ships, and the export of susceptible articles.

It is to be understood that neighbouring countries reserve to themselves the right to make special arrangements, with the object of organizing an exchange of direct information between the principal administrative officers on their frontiers

The Government of each country must publish, immediately, the measures which it decides to adopt with regard to arrivals from an infected country or local area.

The information must be at once communicated to the diplomatic or consular agent of the country affected, resident in the capital. In the absence, in the capital, of a diplomatic or consular agency, the communication should be made direct to the Government interested.

The withdrawal of the measures, or any modifications which may be made in them, must be communicated in the same manner.

Section II —Conditions under which a local* area is to be considered infected or healthy.

Any area in which a case of plague has been officially reported to exist will be considered to be *infected.*

* A local area means a portion of the territory of a country placed under a recognized administrative authority, as, for instance, a province, a local Government, a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a town, a village, a harbour, an area reclaimed from the sea, etc., whatever may be the extent and population of the portion of territory.

Any area in which plague has existed will cease to be considered as *infected*, when it is officially reported that no death or fresh case of plague has taken place for ten days after the recovery or death of the last case, provided that the necessary disinfection has been carried out.

Preventive measures will be taken in the *infected* territory as soon as cases of plague are officially reported.

These measures will be discontinued as soon as it is officially stated that the area has again become *healthy*

It will not be necessary to apply these measures on the occurrence of a few imported cases if there is no diffusion of the malady.

Section III—Necessity of restricting to the infected local areas the measures taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic.

The precautionary measures should be confined to the infected tract and the Governments concerned should only apply them to persons and goods from infected areas.

But the obligation to restrict precautions to the infected area exists only on the express condition that the Government of the *infected* country takes the necessary measures to prevent the exportation of susceptible articles derived from the *infected* area.

No restrictive measure should be enforced against persons and goods from an infected area, if they left it at least 5 days before the occurrence of the first case of plague.

Section IV—Goods and articles which may be considered "susceptible" with reference to the rules regarding the prohibition of import and transit, and the rules regarding disinfection

I—Import and transit.

The following is a list of the susceptible articles and goods, the importation of which may be prohibited :—

1 Used linen, clothing, personal effects and bedding

When these articles are carried as baggage, or in consequence of a change of abode (household goods), they are subjected to special treatment.

Soldiers' and sailors' kits, returned to their country, after their death, should be treated in the same way as the articles named above

2 Rags, not excepting rags compressed by hydraulic force, which are carried as merchandise in bales.

3. Old sacking, carpets and old embroidery.

4 Raw hides, untanned and fresh skins

5. Animals refuse, claws, hoofs, horse hair, hair of animals generally, raw silk and wool.

6. Human hair

The transit of susceptible goods or articles packed in such a way that they cannot be handled on the way should not be forbidden

Similarly, when merchandise or susceptible articles are transported in such a manner that they cannot have come into contact with infected objects during the journey, their transit through an infected local area should not bar their importation into the country to which they are consigned.

The rules regarding the prohibition of the import of susceptible goods and articles will not be applied in cases where it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointed authority of the country to which they are consigned that they were despatched at least 5 days before the occurrence of the first case of plague

Merchandise must not be kept in quarantine on land frontiers.

Absolute prohibition or disinfection are the only measures which may be taken.

II.—Disinfection.

Baggage.—Disinfection will be compulsory in the case of soiled linen, wearing apparel, clothes and articles carried as personal baggage, or household goods, coming from a local area, declared *infected*, and which the local sanitary authority considers to be contaminated.

Merchandise.—Disinfection will only be enforced in the case of merchandise and articles which the local sanitary authority considers contaminated, or whose importation may be prohibited

It rests with the authorities of the country to which the articles are consigned to settle the manner by which and place in which disinfection should be carried out.

The disinfection should be carried out so as to injure the articles as little as possible.

Each country will settle the question of the compensation to be paid for damages resulting from disinfection.

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents (not including parcels received through the post) should be subject to no restriction or disinfection.

Section V.—Measures to be taken on land frontiers. Railway traffic. Travellers.

Passenger carriages and mail and luggage vans should not be detained on the frontiers

If a carriage is infected, it should be detached from the train to be disinfected, either at the frontier, or at the nearest stopping place, if this can be arranged.

Goods vans should be treated in the same way.

Land quarantine will no longer be enforced Only persons presenting symptoms of plague should be detained

This principle does not affect the right of each country to close, if necessary, any part of its frontiers

The railway staff should keep a watch on the travellers' health

Medical intervention will be confined to an inspection of the travellers and the care of the sick

Where there is a medical inspection, it will be combined, as far as is practicable, with the custom-house inspection, so as to detain the passengers as short a time as possible On the arrival of travellers from an *infected* area at their destination, it will be found very desirable to keep them under supervision for 10 days, counting from the date of departure.

The measures to be taken in regard to the crossing of the frontiers by the railway and the Post Office staff should be settled by the Administrations concerned. They should be arranged so as not to interrupt the regular service

Governments reserve to themselves the right to take special measures with regard to certain classes of people, especially—

A.—Gipsies and vagabonds

B.—Emigrants and persons travelling or crossing the frontier in large bodies.

Section VI.—Special Rule for Frontier Tracts.

The regulation of the frontier traffic, and of the questions involved in this traffic, as well as the adoption of exceptional measures of supervision, must be left to special arrangement between neighbouring countries

Section VII.—Water-ways, rivers, canals, and lakes.

The task of regulating by special arrangements, the sanitary rules for water-ways, must be left to the Governments of the countries bordering such water-ways.

Section VIII.—Ocean traffic. Measures to be taken at ports.

Any ship with plague on board, or on board which one or more cases have taken place within 12 days, will be considered *infected.*

Any ship on board which there has been a case of plague at the time of departure, or during the voyage, but on which no fresh case has occurred for 12 days, will be considered as *suspected.*

Any ship, even though coming from an infected port, which has had no death, or case of plague on board, either before departure, during the voyage, or on arrival, will be considered as *healthy.*

Infected ships are subject to the following rules —

1. The sick will be immediately disembarked and isolated.

2. The other persons on board should also, if possible, be disembarked and kept under observation or surveillance(1) for a period varying according to the sanitary condition of the ship, and the date of the last case, but which must not exceed 10 days.

3. The soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority of the port, may be considered as *infected,* will be disinfected

4. The bilge-water will be pumped out after disinfection, and good drinking-water will be substituted for the water stored on board.

5. All parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague patients should be disinfected More thorough disinfection may be ordered by the local sanitary authority.

Suspected ships are subject to the following measures —

1. Medical inspection

2. Disinfection, the soiled linen and personal effects of the crew and passengers, which, in the opinion of the local sanitary authority, may be regarded as contaminated, should be disinfected

3. Pumping out the bilge-water after disinfection, and the substitution of good drinking-water for the water stored on board.

4. Disinfection of all parts of the ship which have been inhabited by plague patients. More thorough disinfection may be ordered by the local sanitary authority.

It is recommended that a watch should be kept over the health of the crew and passengers for 10 days from the date of arrival of the ship.

It is also recommended that the crew should not be allowed to land, except on duty.

Healthy ships will be given *free pratique* at once, irrespective of the nature of the Bill of Health.

The only measures which the authorities of the port of arrival may enforce with regard to such ships consist in those which are prescribed in the case of *suspected* ships (medical inspection, disinfection, pumping out the bilge-water, and the substitution of good drinking-water for the water stored on board), except that the measures prescribed for the disinfection of the ship itself may not be enforced in the case of *healthy* ships.

It is recommended that the crew and passengers should be kept under medical supervision for 10 days from the date on which the ship left an infected port.

It is also recommended that the crew should not be allowed to land, except on duty.

It is to be understood that the appointed authority of the port of arrival may always demand a declaration, on oath, from the doctor of the ship, or failing him, from the captain, that there has been no case of plague on the ship since her departure.

(1) *Note*—The expression "observation" means segregation of the passengers, either on board a ship or in a lazaretto till they have obtained *free pratique* The expression "surveillance" means that the passengers will not be isolated, they will at once obtain *free pratique*, but on arriving at their destination they will be kept under medical surveillance.

In deciding on the extent to which effect is to be given to the measures prescribed above, the authorities of the port should take into consideration the fact that there is a doctor, or a disinfecting apparatus (stove) on board the ships coming under the three headings mentioned above.

Special measures may be prescribed for crowded ships, particularly for emigrant ships, or any other ship which appears to be in an insanitary state.

Goods arriving by sea should be treated in the same way as goods arriving by land, as regards disinfection, prohibition of import, transit, and quarantine.

Any ship objecting to submit to the obligations imposed by the authority of the port will be free to put back to sea

The disembarkation of goods may be authorized, after the following necessary precautions have been taken —

1. Isolation of the ship, crew and passengers.
2. Pumping out the bilge-water after disinfection.
3. Substitution of good drinking-water for the water stored on board

The disembarkation of passengers wishing to land, may also be authorized, on condition that they submit to the measures prescribed by the local authorities.

Each country should supply at least one port on each of its seaboards, with the organization and equipment necessary to enable it to receive a ship, whatever its sanitary state

Coasting vessels will be subject to special rules, to be drawn up conjointly by the countries concerned.

Section IX —Measures to be taken with regard to ships coming from an infected port and ascending the Danube.

Until the town of Sulina is provided with good drinking-water, the sanitary condition of ships ascending the river will be subject to thorough sanitary supervision

Over-crowding of passengers will be strictly forbidden

Ships entering Roumania by the Danube will be detained for medical inspection, and until disinfection has been completed.

Ships arriving at Sulina must, before being permitted to ascend the Danube, undergo one or more medical inspections by day. Each morning, at a given hour, the doctor will satisfy himself as to the state of health of all persons on the boat, and will not permit it to enter the river, until he is assured that their condition is satisfactory He will deliver, free of charge, to the captain or master, a sanitary passport, bill of health or certificate, the production of which will be demanded at the subsequent stations

There will be a daily inspection The detention at Sulina of *healthy* ships will not exceed 6 days. Contaminated clothes will be disinfected on arrival

Drinking-water of good quality will be substituted for water of questionable quality that may be on board.

The bilge-water will be disinfected.

The measures above indicated will only be applied to arrivals from ports infected with the plague.

It is to be understood that a ship coming from a *healthy* port may, if it does not wish to submit to the restrictive measures indicated above, refuse to embark travellers from an infected port

The rules for *suspected* and *infected* ships will be the same as at other European ports.

CHAPTER III.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE METHOD OF DISINFECTION.

1. Personal effects, rags, infected bandages, papers, and other articles without value should be destroyed by fire.

2. Under-clothing, bedding, wearing apparel, mattresses, carpets, etc., which are contaminated or *suspected* should be disinfected in stoves at *normal pressure, or at a pressure of from one and a half to two degrees, with or without the presence of steam*

Before a stove is passed as efficient for the purposes of disinfection, it should be subjected to a test, with the aid of a signal thermometer, showing the moment when the temperature in the middle of a mattress rises to at least 100° (centigrade).

To ensure that the disinfection is effective, this temperature must be maintained for from 10 to 15 minutes.

3 Disinfecting solutions—

(*a*) Solution of corrosive sublimate, of 1 part in 1,000, with the addition of 10 grammes of chloride of soda

The solution should be coloured with aniline dye or indigo It should not be placed in metal vessels

(*b*) A 5 per cent solution of pure crystallized carbolic acid, *or 5 per cent of crude commercial carbolic acid, in a warm solution of soft soap.*

(*c*) Fresh slaked-lime.(1)

4 Special instructions to be observed in the employment of disinfecting solutions.

The linen, clothing and articles soiled by the excreta of patients should be soaked in the solution of corrosive sublimate The solution of pure carbolic acid and the solution of soap and carbolic acid are equally suited to the purpose. The articles should remain in the solution for at least six hours.

Articles which cannot be subjected to the temperature of the stove (100° centigrade) without injury, such as leather goods, wooden articles stuck together with glue, felt, velvet, silk, etc , should be washed with the solution of corrosive sublimate , coins can be disinfected with the solution of soap and carbolic acid.

Persons engaged in nursing the sick should wash their hands and faces with the solution of corrosive sublimate, or with one of the carbolic solutions.

The carbolic solutions will be useful, more particularly for disinfecting articles, such as metals, instruments, etc , which can neither be subjected to a temperature of 100° centigrade, nor placed in contact with corrosive sublimate.

Slaked-lime is particularly recommended for disinfecting excreta. Expectorated matter should be burnt.

5. Disinfection of ships with plague patients on board.

(1) To get very strong slaked lime, take lime of good quality, slack it, by moistening it gradually, with half its weight of water When the operation is completed, put the powder in a carefully corked receptacle, and place it in a dry spot As each kilogramm of lime absorbs 500 grains of water in order to become slack, it acquires a volume of 2 litres 200, and it is sufficient to dilute it with double its volume of water, say 4 kilogrammes 400 grains to obtain a white-wash which will be of about 20 per cent strength.

The cabin or cabins, and all parts of the ship occupied by the sick or *suspected,* should be cleared out and all articles in them should be treated as described above.

The partitions should be disinfected with the solution of corrosive sublimate with an addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol. The washing should commence from the top, horizontally, and be continued downwards, so that the whole surface of the partition becomes covered with a coating of minute drops.

The boarding should be washed with the same solution.

Two hours after, the walls and flooring should be washed over with plenty of water

6. Disinfection of the hold of an infected ship.

To disinfect the hold, sulphate of iron, in quantity sufficient to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, should first be thrown in, the bilge-water should be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water. Solution of corrosive sublimate should then be thrown in.

The bilge-water should not be pumped out while the ship is in port.

CHAPTER IV.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR SHIPS ON DEPARTURE, DURING THE VOYAGE, AND ON ARRIVAL.

Note.—Plague appears to be transmitted by the excretions of the sick (from the air passages and bowels), by the morbid products of the disease (pus), and consequently by means of linen, clothing, and soiled hands.

I.—MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON DEPARTURE.

1. The captain should be careful not to embark persons suspected to be suffering from plague He should refuse to receive on board dirty or suspicious linen, personal effects, and bedding, and, gererally, all dirty or suspicious articles.

Bedding, wearing apparel, personal effects, etc, belonging to persons suffering from plague should not be taken on board.

2. Before embarkation, the ship should be put in a state of perfect cleanliness and she should, if necessary, be disinfected.

3 It is essential that the drinking-water taken on board should be obtained from a source free from all possible contamination.

Water is not dangerous if it is distilled or boiled.

II.—MEASURES TO BE TAKEN DURING THE VOYAGE

1. Every ship should have a special place reserved for the segregation of persons attacked by contagious disease.

2. If there is no such place on board, the cabin or other place, in which a person is attacked with plague, should be isolated.

Only those attending the patients should be admitted.

Such attendants should be cut off from all contact with the other persons on board.

3. The bedding, linen, and clothing which have been in contact with the patient should immediately, and in the patients' room, be soaked in a disinfecting solution.

The same measure should be taken in the case of the clothing of the persons who have access to the patient which may have become polluted.

Articles which are of no value should be burnt, or thrown over board, if the ship is not in port or in a canal Other articles should be carried to the stove, in impermeable bags, sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate, so as to avoid all contact with surrounding objects.

If there is not a stove on board, the articles should be soaked in the disinfecting solution for 6 hours

2. The excreta of the sick should be collected in vessels, into which a glass of the disinfecting solution above described has been previously poured.

3. The vessels should be at once emptied into the latrines which should be disinfected each time.

4. The places occupied by the sick should be carefully disinfected according to the rules previously laid down.

5. Corpses should be wrapped in a shroud impregnated with corrosive sublimate and thrown into the sea.

6. All the preventive measures taken during the voyage should be stated in the log, which should be submitted to the sanitary authority immediately on arrival in port.

7. The measures should be applied to everything that has been in contact with the sick, irrespective of the gravity and result of the illness.

III.—MEASURES TO BE TAKEN ON ARRIVAL.

1. If the ship is *infected,* the persons attacked should be disembarked and segregated in a place set apart for the purpose.

Those who have had access to the sick should be considered as *suspected.*

2. All contaminated objects and articles such as clothes, bedding, mattresses, carpets, and other articles which have been in contact with the sick, the clothes of those who have been in attendance on them, the articles in the patients' cabin, and in any cabin and on the deck, or parts of the deck where the sick have been placed, should be disinfected.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL.

Powers of the Constantinople Board of Health (Red Sea—Persian Gulf—Perso-Turkish, and Russo-Turkish frontiers).

1. The execution and control of measures against the spread of plague, prescribed by this Convention, are entrusted, in exercise of the powers of the Constantinople Board of Health, to the Committee established by Article 1 of Annexure IV of the Paris Convention of the 3rd April 1894. It should be explained, however, that the members of this Committee will be taken exclusively from the Constantinople Board of Health, and will represent the Powers which have accepted, or may hereafter accept, the Sanitary Conventions of Venice, 1892, of Dresden, of Paris, and of Venice, 1897.

2 The proper working of the various sanitary establishments, prescribed by existing rules, is entrusted to the corps of diplomaed and duly qualified doctors, of disinfecting officers, of experienced subordinates and of sanitary guards recruited from among persons who have performed military service as officers or non-commissioned officers, as provided for in Article 2 of Annexure IV of the Paris Convention.

3. The expenses of the establishment of permanent and temporary sanitary posts, as contemplated by this Convention are, as regards the construction of the buildings, debitable to the Turkish Government. The Constantinople Board of Health is authorized, in case of emergency, to advance the necessary money from the reserve fund In this case, it should supervise the construction of these establishments.

4 The Constantinople Board of Health should also organize, without delay, the sanitary establishments at Khanikin, and Kizil Dizé, near Bayazid, on the Perso-Turkish frontier, out of the funds which are now placed at its disposal.

5. Articles 4, 5 and 6 of Annexure IV of the Convention of Paris of 1894 may be utilized for carrying out the present rules.

Powers of the sanitary, maritime, and quarantine Board of Egypt.

6 The expenses involved in the measures prescribed for in the rules contained in this Convention may be met by the following measures, which the Conference recommends, not only to meet the new requirements at Moses Wells, but also to defray the cost of the increase of the staff under the Sanitary Board —

(1) The prorogation, with the consent of the Powers, of the Khedival Decree of 28th December 1896 (fixing the 1st July 1897 as the date for the application of the reduced tariff for light-house dues) until the difference between the receipts of the present tariff and the reduced tariff has reached the sum of £4,000 (Egyptian) The sum thus realized will be devoted to extraordinary expenses (new arrangements at Moses Wells).

(2) For ordinary expenses (increase of staff) an annual payment by the Egyptian Government to the Sanitary Board of a sum of £4,000 (Egyptian), which can be deducted in advance from the surplus of the Light-house service fund remaining at the disposal of the Government.

From this sum, however, there will be deducted the value of a supplementary quarantine tax of P. F. 10 (piastres tariff) to be collected from each pilgrim at El-Tor.

In the event of the Egyptian Government finding difficulty in meeting its share of the charges, the Powers represented on the Sanitary Board will arrange with the Khedival Government to ensure the participation of the latter in the estimated cost.

The 4th June, 1897.

No. 1649 —The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information: —

Extract from the "Moniteur Belge" of the 21st April 1897, containing a report to the King of the Belgians and a Royal Decree dated the 5th April 1897, carrying out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Venice on the 19th March 1897.

Rapport au Roi.

Sire, *Bruxelles, le 3 Avril, 1897.*

En signant la Convention Sanitaire Internationale de Venise, du 19 Mars, 1897, la délégation Belge, suivant l'exemple d'autres pays, a déclaré que, vu l'urgente nécessité de se défendre contre l'invasion de la peste, le Gouvernement, pour autant que cela lui sera possible, n'attendra pas l'expiration des délais de ratification, pour appliquer, en ce qui le concerne, les dispositions de la Convention

C'est pour donner suite à cette déclaration que j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à votre Majesté le projet d'Arrêté ci-joint

Les mesures actuellement en vigueur, dans le but de protéger le pays contre l'invasion de la maladie, ont été décrétées par l'Arrêté Royal du 8 Janvier, 1897, rendant applicables à la peste les dispositions de l'Arrêté Royal du 15 Juillet, 1895, relatif au choléra.

D'autres mesures ont été appliquées dans la suite par la Commission Sanitaire de l'Escaut, agissant à titre provisoire.

Le nouvel Arrêté ci-joint a pour objet de mettre cet Arrêté et ces mesures en harmonie avec les principes de la Convention

La prophylaxie de la peste, telle qu'il l'organise, comprend les mesures sanitaires à prendre dans les ports at aux frontières de terre, à l'égard des voyageurs, des marchandises, et des bagages

Les unes ont pour objet la visite médicale, l'isolement, et la désinfection des navires, des passagers et de l'équipage, les autres, les précautions à instituer quant aux voyageurs arrivant dans le pays par voie ferrée, aux voitures et wagons de chemin de fer.

La Convention n'impose pas la prohibition absolue des marchandises qui sont considérées comme suspects Elle reconnaît la faculté de les soumettre à des défenses d'importation et de transit ou à la désinfection

Usant de cette faculté je propose de prohiber les marchandises et objets suivants, sauf des dérogations, autorisées par décisions motivées, et moyennant de prescrire des précautions spéciales d'emballage, de désinfection, ou autres —

1 Les linges de corps, hardes et vêtements portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant servi, lorsque ces objets sont transportés comme marchandises,

2 Les chiffons et les drilles,

3 Les sacs usés, les vieux tapis, les broderies ayant servi,

4 Les cuirs verts et les peaux fraîches,

5 Les débris frais d'animaux, onglons, sabots, crins, poils, soies de porc et laines brutes

6 Les cheveux

Cette défense d'importation et de transit est édictée d'une manière générale pour les objets, classés sous les Nos 1 à 3, parce qu'à raison de leur nature, de l'usage qu'on en a fait, ils ont pu être en contact avec des malades ou séjourner dans leur voisinage immédiat.

Les objets, rangés sous les Nos 4 à 6, sont prohibés de même parce qu'ils proviennent de personnes (les cheveux) ou de certaines espèces d'animaux, tels que les rats, les souris, indubitablement sujets à contracter la peste et à la propager, les chiens, les moutons, les chèvres, les buffles, les bœufs, les porcs, que l'on suppose, sans en avoir toutefois la certitude, être susceptibles d'avoir également la maladie.

Des dispositions spéciales règlent ce qui a trait d'une part au transit des objets emballés de telle façon qu'ils ne puissent être manipulés en cours de route, d'autre part à l'importation et au transit de ceux qui n'ont pu être souillés pendant leur transport à travers une circonscription contaminee, elles s'occupent aussi de ce qui concerne les objets qui ont été expédiés d'une pareille circonscription avant le premier cas de peste

Il est entendu qu'il ne s'agit ici que des objets transportés comme marchandises.

Quant aux bagages, qu'ils accompagnent ou non le voyageur, la désinfection sera obligatoire pour le linge sale, les hardes, vêtements, et objets qui font partie de bagages ou de mobiliers (effets d'installation) provenant d'une circonscription territoriale déclarée contaminée et que l'autorité Sanitaire considérera comme contaminés.

Il convient de remarquer, qu'en dehors des prohibitions imposées, l'autorité Sanitaire du port a le droit de soumettre à la désinfection tous les autres objets qu'elle rangerait dans cette catégorie, ainsi, il est de nombreux petits objets, des échantillons, des bibelots que les matelots ou les passagers introduisent avec leurs bagages, et qu'ils revendent à l'arrivée du navire. Ces objets ne proviennent pas de grands ateliers où le danger de contamination n'existe guère, mais ont pu être achetés dans des habitations peut être infectées.

Enfin, un Article du projet d'Arrête donne au Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics le pouvoir de désigner les pays ou les parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu sera rendu applicable et de régler la mise à exécution et la durée des mesures prescrites.

Je suis, &c

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics.

(Signé) LÉON DE BRUYN.

Léopold II, Roi des Belges, à tous présents et à venir, salut

Vu le Décret Sanitaire du 18 Juillet, 1831, ainsi que les Règlements pris pour son exécution,

Revu l'Arrêté Royal du* 8 Janvier, 1897, rendant applicables à la peste les dispositions de notre Arrêté du* 15 Juillet, 1895, relatif au cholera,

Vu le texte, annexé au présent Arrêté, des Chapitres II, III, et IV du Règlement Général annexé à la Convention du 19 Mars, 1897, adoptée par la Conférence Sanitaire Internationale de Venise et relatif aux marchandises ou objets susceptibles, envisagés au point de vue des défenses d'importation ou de transit, ainsi qu'aux mesures à prendre aux frontières de terre et de mer, dans un but de protection contre l'invasion de la peste,

Sur le rapport et la proposition de notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons

Article 1er Sont interdits à l'entrée et au transit par les frontières de terre et de mer les marchandises et objets suivants venant de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales déclarés contaminés de peste —

1. Les linges de corps, hardes, et vêtements portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant servi, lorsque ces objets sont transportés comme marchandises,

2. Les chiffons et les drilles,

3. Les sacs usés, les tapis vieux, les broderies ayant servi,

4. Les cuirs verts et les peaux fraîches,

5 Les débris frais d'animaux, onglons, sabots, crins, poils, soies, et laines brutes,

6 Les cheveux

Toutefois, des Arrêtés Ministériels pourront lever cette prohibition en ce qui concerne les laines brutes, les cuirs verts, les peaux fraîches, et certaines catégories de chiffons et de tapis, moyennant de prescrire des précautions spéciales d'emballage, de désinfection, ou autres

Art 2 Le transit des marchandises et objets susceptibles, désignés à l'Article 1er n'est pas interdit lorsqu'il est effectué sous la surveillance de la Douane, pourvu que ces objets soient emballés de telle façon qu'ils ne puissent être manipulés en cours de route

Art 3. L'importation et le transit des marchandises et objets visés à l'Article 1er et provenant de pays ou de circonscription territoriales non contaminés peuvent être soumis à des justifications de provenances, à la satisfaction de l'Administration des Douanes

Ils seront admis à l'importation et au transit, même lorsqu'ils ont traversé une circonscription contaminée, s'il est démontré à la dite Administration qu'ils n'ont pas été en contact avec des objets souillés pendant leur transport à travers cette circonscription

Art 4 Les marchandises et objets visés à l'Article 1er ne tomberont pas sous l'application de mesures de prohibition à l'entrée, s'il est démontré à l'Administration des Douanes qu'ils ont été expédiés d'une région contaminée avant le premier cas de peste.

Art. 5 Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics désignera les pays ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par les dispositions qui précèdent sera rendu applicable et réglera la mise à exécution et la durée des mesures prescrites

Art. 6 Les mesures à prendre dans les ports à l'égard des navires considérés comme infectés, suspects, ou indemnes, ou point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'isolement, et de la désinfection seront conformes aux prescriptions du Règlement Général annexé à la Convention de Venise, prérappelée.

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Noufication No 584, dated the 20th February 1897.

Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics pourra appliquer aux frontières de terre et de mer les mesures jugées nécessaires, en ce qui concerne les voyageurs, les bagages, et les objets transportés à la suite d'un changement de domicile, dans les limites arrêtées par la dite Convention

Art. 7. Sont abrogés l'Arrêté Royal susvisé du 8 Janvier, 1897, et toutes les mesures édictées par la Commission Sanitaire de l'Escaut qui sont contraires au présent Arrêté.

Art 8 Notre Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics est chargé de l'exécution du présent Arrêté

Donné à Bruxelles, le 5 Avril, 1897

(Signé) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics,

(Signé) LEON DE BRUYN.

Notifications of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department).

London,
May 7, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Lisbon, enclosing the following copy of a Quarantine Notice issued by the Portuguese Government, *viz.*:

(Translation.)

From the Official Journal Diario do Governo, of 17th April, 1897

NOTICE

For the proper purposes it is hereby notified, that, by authority, and with the advice of the Consultative Board of Public Health, it has been decided, in accordance with No 6 of Article 1 of the Regulations of the 21st of January of this year, that the notices, dated the 27th of January and the 17th and 27th of February last, are cancelled, and that, as regards the sanitary defence against arrivals from the ports of India, the "Imamato" (Imamate) of Muscat, and Macao, with reference to the bubonic plague, the rules laid down in the Regulations above quoted shall be carried out subject to the undermentioned restrictions

1. As a rule, the subjoined goods or articles coming from the said ports are not admitted
   - (*a*) Hair, horsehair, and feathers, when in their natural condition or not manufactured.
   - (*b*) Patterns and Postal Parcels of any kind.
   - (*c*) Hides and skins, either fresh or dried—in the rough, and hides, with hairs—even if tanned.
   - (*d*) Products or fresh fragments of animals.
   - (*e*) Green pulse and vegetables.
   - (*f*) Furniture already used, stuffs, and tissues for ornamenting walls, etc., already used
   - (*g*) Rags, shavings of wood or paper, waste filaments, and other articles of the same nature.
   - (*h*) Clothes and wearing apparel, shoes, beds, and appurtenances, and any other articles already worn.
   - (*i*) Cotton, hemp, wool, linen, and silk not manufactured.
   - (*j*) Husks of olives and grapes
   - (*k*) Vegetable hairy substances, hay, herbs, "Sumauma" either pressed together, or in bales.
   - (*l*) Live animals

2 Any goods or articles from those ports, not included in the previous rule, and even those mentioned in clause (*h*), when forming part of any luggage, will be admitted after a rigorous disinfection

3 The goods or articles mentioned in clauses (*f*), (*i*) and (*k*), or other similar articles, which may have been for a long time in any European port, without causing any sanitary harm to any one, as proved by a Consular certificate, or whenever the same may have been transformed or modified by any industrial process, will be admitted, without the ships, bringing the said articles, being subjected to quarantine restrictions, subject, however, to disinfection or cleansing, and even without these operations in virtue of an Order to that effect from the Government being issued, after consulting the Board of Public Health, which Department shall consider the whole of the circumstances of the case, and record their views as to the best mode of proceeding to be adopted in the respective case.

Arthur Fevereiro.

Home Department, Lisbon, April 14, 1897.

London,
May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Gibraltar, intimating that restrictive measures against vessels arriving from Indian ports, east of Cape Comorin, have been raised.

[See telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st February 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No 326, dated the 5th February 1897]

London,
May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a telegram from the Governor of Malta, stating that restrictive measures against vessels arriving from Indian ports, east of Cape Comorin, have been raised.

London,
May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Notice published by the Governor of Malta, from which it appears that paragraph 2 of the Notice, S 1353, published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th April, has been amended by the substitution of the following paragraph

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to coal and to take in provisions under quarantine restrictions

Vessels arriving from any Indian port between the Persian Gulf and Cape Comorin.

[See telegrams from the Secretary of State, dated the 19th January, 22nd January, 27th January, and 2nd February, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No 326, dated the 5th February 1897]

London,
May 11, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Berlin, intimating that in future articles specified in the Imperial Order of the 8th February last, which have been shipped in India before the outbreak of the plague and have since been warehoused in England, will be admitted into Prussian ports, on condition that proof of the above is provided under the certificate of the local Imperial Consul, or the attestation of the police officials or Chamber of Commerce in the port of lading, certified by the Consul, and that in the case of untanned, air dried hides, there is naturally no necessity for such a certificate in view of the exception made in favour of this article

[See despatches from Her Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Hamburg respecting quarantine in Germany, dated respectively the 11th and 13th March 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No 1355, dated the 23rd April 1897

See also telegram from Secretary of State, dated the 6th May 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No 1463, dated the 8th May 1897]

Telegram, dated the 1st June 1897

From—The Secretary of State, London,
To—The Viceroy, Simla

Italy—My telegram of 25th* March last New regulations forbid importation of worn wearing apparel or domestic effects if carried as wholesale merchandise, rags, raw, fresh or dry hides, raw portions animals, nails, hoofs, bristles, hair, raw wool and hair, from infected area, including all Bombay Presidency and Goa

* Published in the *Gazette of India*, under Home Department Notification No 1093, dated the 26th March 1897.

POLICE.

The 4th June, 1897

No. 308.—The services of Captain P. J H Aplin, 7th Bombay Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 18th May 1897.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND-SURVEYS

Simla, the 31st May, 1897.

No. 1186—90-2—Captain P J. Gordon, I.S C, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*), (*iii*), (*2*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th June 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 31st May, 1897

No 2017-*I.-B*.—Captain W J. Peyton, C M G, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain A. W Forbes, whose tenure of appointment has expired

The 2nd June, 1897

No. 893-*G*.—The services of Captain W Haig, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd) Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties in Berar

No 2061-*I.-B*.—Whereas the Administrator of the Rajpipla State, acting on behalf of the Raja of Rajpipla, has ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Raja of Rajpipla, over the lands lying within the said State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Rajpipla State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes),

And whereas the Governor-General in Council now possesses full jurisdiction within the said lands,

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands

1. All laws for the time being in force in the Panch Mahals District of the Presidency of Bombay shall be in force in the said lands.
2. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all Officers subordinate to the Government of Bombay, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) in the Panch Mahals District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.
3. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Panch Mahals District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.
4. The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Police, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which lies within the Panch Mahals District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be, for the time being, subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

5. The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3 of this notification within such taluka or other subdivision of the Panch Mahals District as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time, by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette, direct.

The 3rd June, 1897.

No. 898-*G.*—With reference to notification No 863-G., dated the 22nd May, 1896, Mr P. Bonenblust, Consular Agent for Russia at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 10th December, 1896

No 908-*G* —Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Malwa, with effect from the 18th May, 1897.

No 909-*G.*—Captain C A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Jhalawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge

No. 912-*G* —The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Cowjasee D Rustomjee, Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, as acting Consul-General for Persia in India, to reside at Bombay, during the absence of Haji Mirza Hassan Khan

No. 2093-*I-B* —The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India

Captain E T Gastrell, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, (m. c) for four months

W. J CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Simla, the 31st May, 1897.

No. 2413-*Gl* —Mr A. H. Clarke, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd July 1897.

Mr. J A Prazer, a Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Clarke, or until further orders.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

COMPENSATION

No. 2422-*Ex*

The 31st May, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624-A, dated the 18th August 1893, and annexure

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3900-A, dated the 7th September 1893

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 661-P., dated the 6th February 1894

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 2630-Ex., dated the 29th May 1894.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3183-Ex., dated the 26th June 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Punjab, No. 2743-P, dated the 31st May 1894

Office memo from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 3571-Ex., dated the 16th July 1894

Extract (paragraph 3) from a Military letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 135, dated the 30th November 1893

Letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, No 2459-F, dated the 27th July 1894.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4524-Ex, dated the 7th September 1894

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Punjab, No 5568-Ex, dated the 3rd November 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Bombay, No. 6143-Ex, dated the 18th December 1894.

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Accountant General, Bengal, No 558-P, dated the 31st January 1895

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 286, dated the 24th October 1894, and enclosure

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 44 (Financial), dated the 14th March 1895

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 273, dated the 25th September 1895

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 20 (Financial), dated the 30th January 1896

Letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to the Government of Bengal, No 2624-A, dated the 17th June 1896.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 311, dated the 28th October 1896, and enclosure

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 44 (Financial), dated the 25th February 1897, and enclosure

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RESOLUTION.—The Rules annexed to this resolution are issued in supersession of all previous rules regarding the officers entitled to exchange compensation allowance, and the following additional explanations are given as to the principles on which these Rules are to be applied.

2. It is to be borne in mind in applying the Rules that Europe includes the English-speaking colonies, and that Eurasians who are not statutory natives of India are to be reckoned as Europeans.

3. As regards *officers appointed in England*, all Europeans so appointed, whether in the military or the civil service, will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance unless their salaries are fixed in sterling, or unless they are specifically excluded from it by the terms of their engagement.

4 As regards *officers appointed in India*, they will not be eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance if they belong to the class to which an important privilege as to appointments in India is secured by the Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3 That class is thus defined in the Statute

"The words 'Natives of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only"

5. But before officers appointed in India and not excluded by the above test are eligible for exchange compensation allowance, two further qualifications are necessary—

(1) They must have been appointed either (*a*) to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable or (*b*) to services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held to be indispensable.

(2) They must have been appointed as Europeans, and in the second case, for the purpose of maintaining the requisite proportion of Europeans.

6. It is not possible, without some little delay, to make complete lists of offices, services or departments falling within the categories (*a*) and (*b*) above mentioned. For the present the following orders are issued, and Local Governments and Departments are desired, as soon as possible, to make any recommendations for further inclusion in the lists, in order that definite orders may issue.

A.—Offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable.

7. The following are included—

(1) Appointments limited (or practically so) to barristers, or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland

(2) Appointments limited to persons who possess a special education or skill that is obtainable only in England, such as the higher medical appointments; appointments connected with special scientific investigation, engineering appointments in the cases where officers have been taken over from companies or specially appointed by reason of European experience (Civil Service Regulations, 703 and 709), skilled artizans with European training, appointments connected with Marine or Shipping.

(3) Appointments in services and departments which are in all but exceptional cases restricted to members of the Indian Civil Service or officers of the army Officers not belonging to these two classes, who have in the past been admitted to these services and departments, will be entitled to exchange compensation allowance In most cases this kind of admission has now ceased, and a substitute for it has been found in the admission of Provincial Service officers to listed posts Officers admitted under these new rules are not entitled, as they do not comply with the second condition abovementioned, *viz.*, they have not been admitted as Europeans.

(4) Appointments which by practice or order are confined to men enlisted in the British Army.

B—Services and departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable

8 The only services and departments which have as yet been admitted within this category are those referred to in the orders of 1879 regarding appointment and promotion of Europeans They are—

(1) the Account Departments, Civil, Public Works and Military, and the Forest Department so far as these are filled by appointment, after examination, and

(2) the Education Department in the case of persons appointed by the Secretary of State.

The following Departments—Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works and Police

These orders do not refer to appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200

9 There is a further important restriction to be observed with regard to all these services and departments Not all Europeans in these appointments are eligible, but only those who have been appointed "as Europeans" and "for the purpose of maintaining the proportion" of Europeans held to be indispensable.

10. To many of the departments named (perhaps to most of them) there are two avenues of admission. In the Account Departments there is admission by nomination and examination, and there is admission by promotion from the Subordinate Account Service. In most of the branches of the Public Works Department there is admission by appointment in England, and admission by appointment in India under regulations which are equally open to Europeans and Natives. In all these cases it is the first kind of appointment only which is designed to maintain the indispensable proportion of Europeans, and those appointed under the second method are not appointed as Europeans and for the

purpose of maintaining the proportion, and they are therefore, under the orders now conveyed, not eligible. The same is the case, as has been pointed out, with "Provincial Service" officers admitted to "listed appointments."

11. The admission of officers holding subordinate and ministerial appointments is to be decided by the criteria above explained. In the main, those who are serving in subordinate positions will not fulfil the necessary conditions; but if there are subordinate offices, as doubtless there are, which in the public interest must at present be held by Europeans, the persons so selected for them will be entitled to draw the allowance. In the present Resolution no orders are issued for the admission of such officers (except those which are sanctioned as offices to be held by British soldiers drawing a staff pay). But Local Governments and Departments will include in the recommendations they send with reference to paragraph 6 above any subordinate or ministerial offices which they consider to come under classes A and B above.

12. Rule XIII of the annexed rules, so far as it provides for the withdrawal of the exchange compensation allowance from officers who have been admitted to it under past rules, will not be brought into force until the proposed lists of appointments are considered and determined. When that is done, the limitation prescribed must be applied to all officers who do not come within the list. But meantime no person who is not clearly admissible within the instructions now issued should be admitted to exchange compensation allowance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to Departments of the Government of India; and to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; with the request that the recommendations called for in paragraph 6 be made with all possible despatch.

Ordered also, that it be communicated to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information and guidance

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Rules regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rules in regard to the grant of Exchange Compensation, in supersession of those published with Resolution No. 3624-A, dated the 18th of August 1893, and other orders on the subject

2 His Excellency in Council takes this opportunity of declaring that the grant of Exchange Compensation is a provisional addition to salary, calculated on the difference between the gold value of half salary at the market rate of exchange, and its value at a privileged rate which, for the present, is fixed at 1*s.* 6*d* per rupee, subject to the condition that it shall in no case exceed in any quarter the amount of rupees by which 250*l.* converted at the privileged rate shall fall short of the equivalent of 250*l* converted at the market rate.

3. The Government of India reserve to themselves full power at any time to reconsider the whole subject, without admitting any vested rights to receive the compensation in the form now sanctioned, or in any other form.

4. The object of granting Exchange Compensation is to secure certain classes of Indian public servants against serious depreciation of their emoluments by the fall in the sterling value of rupee salaries, so that they may be enabled to live according to their station, and that the public service may continue to attract recruits of the same high quality as heretofore.

RULES.

I. The grant of Exchange Compensation is deemed to be justified on the considerations stated above, in the case of those public servants only who supply the indispensable European element in the administrative body of Indian officials.

II The officers who fulfil the above conditions are,—

(1) Europeans appointed in England;

(2) Officers appointed as Europeans in India to offices in which European qualifications are held to be indispensable, or to services and

departments in which a proportion of Europeans is held by the Government of India to be indispensable, and for the purpose of maintaining that proportion.

Europe, in the meaning of this Rule, shall be deemed to include the English-speaking colonies.

III. The Government of India shall from time to time determine what are the offices or services in which European qualifications are deemed to be indispensable

IV. (1) No person hereafter appointed in India to such an office or service shall be eligible for Exchange Compensation, unless, on appointment, he shall be declared eligible by a certificate granted by the Indian Government by or under which such appointment is made.

(2) The certificate will set forth the grounds upon which the holder is deemed to be a European of the Class described in Rule I.

(3) Such certificate shall not be given to any person who is qualified for appointment under 33 Vict, c. 3, sec 6

(4) The decision of the Government of India as to the granting or refusing of such a certificate is final

V Exchange Compensation is not admissible to—

(*a*) Persons temporarily appointed to the service of Government for a specified duty only, upon allowances definitely fixed for the particular case,

(*b*) Persons serving under a contract in which their allowances are definitely fixed, which is not preliminary to employment in one of the regular services of the Government, and five years of service under which have not elapsed,

(*c*) Persons who are not members of any regular Service, and who are employed in a professional capacity (such as lawyers, teachers, lecturers, clergymen, medical men), without being debarred from the private exercise of their profession.

VI If any part of an officer's salary is fixed in sterling, and is converted into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of transactions between England and India, the allowance is payable only in respect of the excess, if any, of the portion of his salary not fixed in sterling, over the portion fixed in sterling.

When a wound or good service pension due to an officer serving in India, is received by him in sterling in England, an abatement should be made from the Exchange Compensation drawn in India, the amount of the abatement being equal to the amount by which the equivalent of the sterling pension at the official rate of exchange is exceeded by that at the market rate fixed for the quarter for the payment of Exchange Compensation.

Subsidiary Rules.

VII The allowance is granted in the form of a percentage on the officer's salary, which will be calculated by the Comptroller General each quarter, and notified by him about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter. Subject to the limits prescribed in clause 2, it will be based on the amount by which the average demand rate of exchange in Calcutta during the quarter ending on the date named falls short of the privileged rate of exchange

VIII The percentage fixed for any quarter is applicable to all payments of salary falling due during that quarter Thus the percentage for the July to September quarter applies to salary payable between the 1st of July and 30th of September, which ordinarily is the salary for June, July and August.

When salary is drawn for a portion of a month Exchange Compensation is admissible only for that portion of the month, and the maximum monthly limit, if applicable, must be proportionately reduced

IX. The allowance is payable, month by month, with pay, and under the rules under which pay is drawn, and it will be charged as pay, but under a

separate detailed head. In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Civil Service Regulations, the allowance is admissible only on salary as defined in Article 47 In the case of officers whose emoluments are governed by the Indian Army Regulations, it is admissible only on pay, Indian allowances, and Staff pay

Deputation allowance does not come within the definition of "salary" in Article 47 of the Civil Service Regulations and consequently Exchange Compensation is not admissible in respect of it. But if in any case deputation allowance has been specially permitted to count as salary for calculating leave allowance it may also count for Exchange Compensation.

X Exchange Compensation is admissible on leave allowances fixed in rupees and drawn in India

XI. Exchange compensation is not admissible, under the orders of the Government of India, to Government officers in foreign service. The Government of India, however, so far as they are concerned, agree to the grant of it to such officers under the present rules and restrictions. But it is in each case for the foreign employer to decide in the first instance whether he is willing to grant the allowance or not If he signifies his desire to give the allowance the sanction of the Local Government by whom the officer's services were lent should be applied for, with a full statement of the grounds on which the officer considers himself to be eligible for the allowance

XII Family remittances of pay are not permissible to any officer who is, at the time in respect of which the pay is due, in receipt of Exchange Compensation.

XIII These Rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st of April 1897, provided that officers to whom Exchange Compensation would not be admissible under these rules, but who have been admitted to it under the rules previously in force, will continue to draw it to the extent of the salaries they were drawing on the 1st of April 1897, but any increase in their salary after that date will be taken in reduction and ultimately in extinction of the claim to the allowance

STATISTICS, ETC

COMMERCE, ETC

Merchant Shipping

The 4th June, 1897

No 2525-S R—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Notification be cancelled with effect from the 3rd June 1897

Notification in the Foreign Department, No 4934, dated the 12th August 1859, regarding the establishment of a shipping office at the ports of Moulmein and Rangoon and the appointment of Shipping Masters thereof

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

Exemptions, etc

The 4th June, 1897.

No. 2531-S. R—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No 5199-S R., dated 1st November 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Instruments shall be added to the list of Instruments specified under clause 8 of the Second Schedule to the said Notification as exempted from Stamp-duty, namely

"(*m*) conveyances by the Government of standing trees in Government forests."

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th June, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 599.—Major W. E. Sturges, Northumberland Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 4th Circle, Punjab Command, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Punjab Command Head-Quarters, *vice* Major B. J. C. Doran, vacated Dated 7th May 1897.

No 600.—Captain K J. Buchanan, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Punjab Command, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major W E Sturges, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Punjab Command Head-Quarters. Dated 7th May 1897

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No 601.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J H Moore, Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. A. Atkins, on leave. Dated 22nd May 1897.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

No. 602.—Conductor T O Drake is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS

No. 603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee, Pallavaram and Vizianagram, respectively, portion of the provisions of section 3 and the provisions of sections 129 to 142 (both inclusive) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by the Madras District Municipalities Act Amendment Act, 1897 (Madras Act III of 1897), in the modified form hereinafter set forth, namely

1. The Cantonment Committee shall make provision for the gratuitous vaccination of all persons residing within the Cantonment— *Section 129.*

(i) by employing an adequate staff of duly qualified vaccinators, and

(ii) by making suitable provision for, and defraying the charges of maintaining, a supply of vaccine-lymph and such public vaccinating stations as may be necessary.

Section 3 (xix). *Explanation*—In these regulations,—

(1) "vaccinator" means a public or private vaccinator,

(2) "public vaccinator" means any vaccinator employed by the Cantonment Committee, and

(3) "private vaccinator" means any person licensed by the Governor in Council to perform the operation of vaccination in the Cantonment.

2. The Governor in Council may, by a written license, authorize any medical practitioner or other person to perform the operation of vaccination in the Cantonment, and may at any time suspend or cancel any such license. *Section 130.*

3. (1) No fee or remuneration shall be charged by any public vaccinator for any vaccination performed or certificate given under these regulations *Section 131*

Provided that the Cantonment Magistrate may, upon application by any person and upon the payment by such person of such fee as the Cantonment Committee may have prescribed, direct a public vaccinator to perform vaccination, or to make an inspection as hereinafter provided, at the private residence of such person

(2) If the application mentioned in the proviso to sub-section (1) is made in respect of a female who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the same shall be complied with and no fee shall be charged

4 (1) The parent or guardian of any child successfully vaccinated may require from the public vaccinator a certificate to the effect that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and the public vaccinator shall furnish such certificate. *Section 132*

(2) If the public vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated, is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect.

Section 3 (xvii) (xviii) *Explanation*—In these regulations,—

(1) "parent" means the father of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child, and

(2) "guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law, or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child, has been entrusted by any lawful authority

5 Vaccination shall be compulsory in the Cantonment with effect from such date as shall be proclaimed by the Cantonment Committee by beat of drum in the Cantonment and by notification in the District Gazette, and shall thenceforth continue to be compulsory until such proclamation is, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, in like manner cancelled or modified. *Section 133*

6. (1) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the Cantonment for a period of six months after the date with effect from which vaccination therein has been proclaimed to be compulsory under section 5 of these regulations, shall take the child or cause the child, to be taken, to a vaccinator or *Section 134*

shall procure the vaccination of the child by a vaccinator (2) The Cantonment Magistrate may direct the vaccination of any unprotected child under six months of age when such child is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox

Explanation.—In these regulations,—(1) "unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner provided by section 4, sub-section (2) of these regulations, to be insusceptible of successful vaccination, and (2) "inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of variolous matter

Section 3 (xx) (xxi)

7. (1) The vaccinator shall if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination

Section 135

(2) A certificate granted under this section showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months as shall have been stated therein, and on the termination of that period the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child or cause the child to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated or procure the vaccination of the child at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause the child to be inspected in the manner hereinafter prescribed

Provided that, if the child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

8 The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to the parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed, and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation

Section 136

9 (1) The parent or guardian of every child who has been vaccinated under the last foregoing section, shall, on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum take the child, or cause the child, to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure the inspection of the child by a vaccinator, and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection.

Section 137

(2) When it is ascertained, at the time of inspection under this section, that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of the child to that effect, and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

(3) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so directs, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause the child to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (1)

(4) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child who has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated, is insusceptible of successful vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child a certificate to that effect, and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

10 (1) The Cantonment Magistrate, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the Cantonment are unprotected, and for the said purpose the Cantonment Magistrate may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time a list in writing signed by him of the number and ages of the children under his guardianship If the Cantonment Magistrate or any person authorized as aforesaid has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do, he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make inquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction, forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected, as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice

Section 138

(2) If such notice is not complied with, the Cantonment Magistrate shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees

(3) If the Cantonment Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub section (1) before a date to be specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Cantonment Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and proceed as before

(4) No penalty shall be imposed under this section, if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine-lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

11 Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if any unprotected child or the parent or guardian of such child is a female who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the Cantonment Magistrate, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, shall direct a vaccinator to visit the house of such parent or guardian and there to deal with the child in accordance with section 6, 7, 8 or 9 of these regulations.

Section 139

12. Whoever, not being a vaccinator within the meaning of these regulations, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate under

Section 140

these regulations while a proclamation under section 5 thereof declaring vaccination to be compulsory in the Cantonment is in force, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Section 141.

13. Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under these regulations, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Section 142

14. (1) Inoculation in the Cantonment is hereby prohibited, and no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation shall enter the Cantonment before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as the Governor in Council may from time to time by written order authorize to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near approach

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of this section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 604.—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated 11th May 1897, page 2604.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 11th May, 1897

* * * *

INDIAN ARMY

Colonel David W Inglis is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 26th April 1897.

MEMORANDA

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel L W Christopher, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Punjab Command, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army Dated 9th March 1897

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 605—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the several regiments, battalions, and batteries of the Native Indian Army shall in future, when acting together, take precedence amongst themselves in the following order.

Cavalry.

The Governor-General's Body Guard.

The Governor's Body Guard, Madras.

The Governor's Body Guard, Bombay.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Madras Lancers.

The 1st Bengal Lancers.

The 2nd Bengal Lancers.

The 3rd Bengal Cavalry

The 1st and 2nd Bombay Lancers.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th Bombay Cavalry

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Bengal Cavalry

The 6th Bombay Cavalry.

The Cavalry of the Corps of Guides

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Punjab Cavalry.

The 9th, 10th and 11th Bengal Lancers

The 12th Bengal Cavalry.

The 13th, 14th and 15th Bengal Lancers

The 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry.

The 18th and 19th Bengal Lancers

The Aden Troop.

The 7th Bombay Lancers.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

The Deoli Irregular Cavalry

The Erinpura Irregular Cavalry

The Central India Horse.

Artillery

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Mountain Batteries

The Punjab Garrison Battery

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Field Batteries, Hyderabad Contingent

Sappers and Miners

The "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners

The Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Madras Infantry

The 1st Bengal Infantry.

The 17th, 19th and 20th Madras Infantry.

The 1st Bombay Infantry.

The 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th Madras Infantry.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Bombay Infantry.

The 2nd Bengal Infantry.

The 27th, 28th and 29th Madras Infantry.

The 3rd and 4th Bengal Infantry

The 12th Bombay Infantry

The 30th, 31st, 32nd and 33rd Madras Infantry

The 13th, 14th, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Bengal Infantry

The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th Bombay Infantry

The 9th and 10th Bengal Infantry.

The 1st Gurkha Rifles.

The 11th Bengal Infantry.

The 26th Bombay Infantry.

The 12th and 13th Bengal Infantry

The 27th Bombay Infantry.

The 14th and 15th Bengal Infantry.

The 2nd and 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

The Infantry of the Corps of Guides

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sikh Infantry

The 28th and 29th Bombay Infantry

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry

The 4th Gurkha Rifles

The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd Bengal Infantry

The 5th Gurkha Rifles.

The 30th Bombay Infantry

The 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th Bengal Infantry

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent

The Resident's Escort, Nepal

The Malwa Bhil Corps.

The Meywar Bhil Corps.

The Deoli Irregular Infantry

The Bhopal Battalion

The Erinpura Irregular Infantry.

The Merwara Battalion.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS

No 606—Sub-Conductor Eustace Martin Johnstone, Miscellaneous Departments, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 607—In G Government of Bombay General Orders Nos. 63 of 1868 and 280 of 1881, *for* "Santa Anna Calderro" *read* "Manoel Santa Anna Caldeira."

In G G. O No. 1266 of 1896, *for* "Santa Anna Calderio" *read* "Manoel Santa Anna Caldeira"

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No. 608—Sub-Conductor Charles Basen to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant William Power to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th February 1897, *vice* Conductor R. Dungey, retired

No 609.—Sub Conductor John Gibson to be Conductor, with effect from the 9th March 1897, *vice* Conductor J Arber, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 610.—*13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Lekhma to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Lal Bahadur Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu Thapa, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897

No. 611—*4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Acting Havildar-Major Muniratnam to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangayya, dismissed the service, with effect from the 6th April 1897

No. 612—*6th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

In G G O No 410 of 1897, *for* "Mendram Singh" *read* "Mand Ram Singh"

No 613—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Uma Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Gabru Manekar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th April 1897

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No 614—*1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Sherzad to be Subadar and Havildar Husain Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Wahiulla, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1897

RETIREMENTS.

No 615—Major Arthur Mackworth Monteith, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse), has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th August 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 616.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Edward Richard Stephens, Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th May 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No 617.—Surgeon-Captain Frederic Hewlett Burton-Brown, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, 10th Regiment of Bengal

Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 2nd June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No 618—Honorary Surgeon-Captain John Gallagher, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd May 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No 619—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery and man of the Native Artillery are granted medals with gratuities for long service and good conduct, for the year ending 31st March 1898, under the provisions of articles 342 (*c*) and 344, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No 2, Sudar Bullock-driver Murli, No 12 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery) Royal Artillery.

No 22, Shoeing smith Ahmad, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

No 620—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Native Army in the Bombay Command is granted the medal for meritorious service, with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II

No 43, Havildar Shaikh Ahmed, 21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion) *vice* Color-Havildar Shaikh Ali, transferred to the Pension establishment.

[This cancels the grant of the meritorious service medal, with annuity, to No 1971, Havildar Gondnák Gopálnák, 21st Bombay Infantry, notified in G G O No 440 of 1897]

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No 621.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Captain W H Cobb (attached to the Ghazipur Light Horse), resigns his commission, with effect from the 27th May 1897

Bevil Granville Smithe, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th May 1897, *vice* Spankie, promoted.

Gavin Wallace Lawrie, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th May 1897, *vice* Burnie, promoted

No 622—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant W H Dobbie resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th April 1897.

No. 623—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Leadbeater Crossman to be Captain, *vice* Davys, promoted

Second-Lieutenant Robert Macdonald Thomas to be Lieutenant, *vice* Crossman, promoted

No 624—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant G R. Miles resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th May 1897

No 625—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenants D H R Twomey and D L Richardson, unattached list, resign their commissions

MEDALS.

No 626—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

In G G O No 569 of 1897, *for* "W H. Langley" *read* "W A Langley"

I J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th June, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 15th May and the 4th June 1897

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
1st Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant C H Marshall .	18th May 1897	Khandwa	..	...
Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps.	Second-Lieutenant R W. G Gordon-Hall.	21st May 1897	Sialkot .	...	...
Indian Staff Corps (15th Bengal Infantry).	Captain R J D Moseley .	22nd May 1897	Rangoon .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 22nd May and the 4th June 1897.

On whose account	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs A P		
Arthur Addison Boggs (*a*)	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery	15th February 1897.	Intestate	1,785 13 4	...	3rd August 1897.
William Parsons Feltham (*b*)	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Staff	13th March 1897.	Will left .	8,853 11 3	...	Do.
Robert Manser (*c*)	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Service (Bombay)	6th January 1897	Intestate	3,971 12 1	.	Do.

(*a*) *Next of kin—Father*—Lieutenant Colonel A A Boggs (retired)

Address—Heather Bank, Camberley

(*b*) *Widow*—Fanny Georgina Feltham.

Children—Nina Mary Parsons and a boy (name not known)

Brother of deceased—Edward Feltham, Denvilles, near Havant, Hants, England

(*c*) *Next of kin*—*Brother*—Surgeon F Manser

Address—The Priory, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and four sisters.

P J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 4th June, 1897

No. 213.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. LeM Carey, I S C, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June 1897, under the operation of the rule in Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations

TELEGRAPH

The 3rd June, 1897.

No 211.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified.

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr W. C. N Jones	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	15th April 1897.
Mr. H E. Chappel	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	

The 4th June, 1897.

No. 212.—The following is published for general information

No. 160 I., dated Simla, the 31st May, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for the year 1895-96

Read—

Letter No. 207 I., dated the 4th March 1897, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the above report and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 36 as in the previous year and the results of the principal operations of the year may be summarized as follows

Class of Works	Capital outlay during year	Capital outlay to end of the year.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay
	Rs.	Rs	Acres.	
Protective Irrigation Works	82,124	77,23,986	26,934	0·46
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	35,131	1,08,71,463	23,055	2 18
Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept .	25,426	73,71,142	26,140	0 43

2. The Capital outlay incurred on the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—during and up to the end of the year was as follows:

—	Number of works	During the year 1895-96						Total direct and indirect to end of 1895-96
		Works	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Total direct charges	Indirect charges	Total direct and indirect charges	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAJOR WORKS		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35)	2	22,847	5,022	—2,269	25,600	36,524	82,124	77,23,986
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) . .	7	28,013	5,785	—309	33,489	1,642	35,131	1,08,71,463
MINOR WORKS								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)—								
Imperial	26	8,047	1,601	—2,562	7,086	1,633	8,719	61,59,559
Provincial .	1	14,033	2,127	249	16,409	298	16,707	17,11,583
TOTAL	36	72,910	14,535	—4,891	82,584	60,037	1,42,681	2,59,66,591

3. The greater portion of the Capital expenditure during the year was on the Nira Canal, a Protective Work, and on the Mutha Canals, a Productive Work.

The work on the Nira Canal was chiefly in connection with the Bhatghar Reservoir. Three training walls were constructed and all the gates on the South weir were erected and in working order before the monsoon.

The greater portion of the expenditure on the Mutha Canals was incurred on alterations and improvements to the Poona Water-supply Works.

4. The financial results of the works in operation are shown in the following statement:

CANAL	Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year	GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net revenue	Percentage of revenue on Capital outlay
		Direct revenue receipts *	Share of Land Revenue	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
Protective Irrigation Works— Nira Canal	56,51,480	86,884		86,884	47,600	3,378	50,978	35,906	0 64
Bhasvad Tank	20,72,506	15,794		15,794	15,073	749	15,822	—28	...
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—									
Hathmati Canal	5,17,838	11,520		11,520	5,576	186	5,762	5,758	1 11
Lower Panjhra River Works ..	4,64,469	11,621	6,788	18,409	7,574	424	7,998	10,411	2'24
Kadva River Works ..	7,23,960	9,256	594	9,850	8,831	550	9,441	409	0 06
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	3,71,891	2,672	147	2,819	9,569	968	10,537	—7,718	..
Mutha Canals	65,88,127	2,06,405	42	2,76,447	73,141	4,448	77,589	1,98,858	3'02
Fkruk Tank .	13,40,386	26,421		26,421	14,764	697	15,461	10,960	0 82
Krishna Canal	8,64,802	30,603		30,603	11,660	427	12,087	18,516	2'14
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1895-96 ..	1,85,05,449	4,71,176	7,571	4,78,747	1,93,848	11,827	2,05,675	2,73,072	1 46
TOTAL FOR 1894-95	1,84,78,105	4,46,444	7,571	4,54,015	2,17,756	12,035	2,30,891	2,23,324	1'21
Minor Works and Navigation									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Imperial									
Khari Cut	1,81,848	11,383		11,386	5,117	182	5,299	6,087	3'35
Hartála Tank	73,382	1,159		1,159	361	33	394	765	1'04
Mhasva ,, ...	1,38,956	707	...	707	1,028	93	1,121	—414	
Jámda Canals	10,40,969	11,625		11,625	9,370	712	10,082	1,543	0'15
Parsul Tank .	2,16,754	1 150		1,150	1,003	77	1,080	70	0'03
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,30,275	5,377	76	5,453	12,927	1 291	14,218	—8,765	.
Bhatodi Tank	3,79,707	4,663	1,351	6,014	8,148	807	8,955	—2,941	.
Mátoba ,, .	2,01,422	9,216	.	9,216	2,843	171	3,014	6,202	3 08
Kásurdi ,,	45,590	46		46	3,537	229	3,766	—3,720	.
Shirsuphal ,,	2,24,568	509		509	2,523	169	2,692	—2,183	
Bhádalvádi ,,	2,27,422	1,696		1,696	1,842	126	1,968	—272	.
Koregaon ,,	39,189	984		984	768	47	815	169	0 43
Ashti ,, ..	8,31,103	4,317		4,317	3,750	168	3,918	399	0 05
Revari Canal .	50,511	5,016		5,016	3,249	115	3,464	1,552	2'59
Upper Man River Works	4,30,151	6,410		6,410	5,001	192	5,193	1,217	0 28
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,94,411	12,547		12,547	6,167	251	6,418	6,129	0 88
Chikhli Canal	57,442	2,353		2,353	929	38	967	1,386	2 41
Maini Tank	3,90,434	6,396		6,396	3,151	169	3,320	3,076	0'79
Muchkundi Tank ...	1,58,707	527		527	285	7	292	235	0'15
Nilgund ,,	9,027	...			26	1	27	—27	
Gadikeri ,,	9,279	..	1,967	1,987	199	.	199	1,788	19'27
Dámbal ,,	63,960	778	981	1,759	990	108	1,098	661	1'03
Medleri ,,	81 392	570		570	845	75	920	—350	...
Madag ,,	1,67,598	2,147		2,147	1,538	122	1,660	487	0 29
Asundi ,, ..	74,995	603	632	1,235	890	74	964	271	0'36
Mavinkop ,,	30,847	6	1,857	1,863	186	...	186	1,677	5 44
Provincial									
Gokak Canal, first Section and Storage Works ..	12,11,583	23,020	.	23,020	6,253	329	6,582	16,438	1'36
TOTAL MINOR WORKS, 1895-96	73,71,142	1,13,208	6,881	1,20,092	83,026	5,586	88,612	31,480	0 43
TOTAL FOR 1894-95	73,45,716	1,01,427	6,040	1,09,467	1,12,400	7,815	1,20,235	—10,768	...
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1895-96 .		5,165	5,43,365	5,48,730	2,36,878	.	2,36,878	3,11,852	
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1894-95		5,573	5,41,852	5,47,425	2,78,906	..	2,78,906	2,68,519	...

* Refunds deducted from direct revenue receipts.

5. The gross revenue collected from the Major Works was Rs. 24,732 greater than in the previous year, while the working expenses showed a satisfactory decrease of Rs. 25,016.

The net revenue derived from the Major Works was Rs. 2,73,072 as against Rs. 2,23,324 in the previous year and the percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was 1·46 as against 1·21 in 1894-95.

On the Mhasvad Tank and Pravara River Works the gross revenue collected failed to cover the working expenses.

The balance of interest charges on the Major Works amounted to Rs. 4,33,386 during the year under review and to Rs. 1,05,23,586 up to the end of the year.

The net revenue realised from the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 31,480 as compared with a deficit of Rs 10 768 in the previous year. The working expenses of 8 of these Minor Works exceeded the gross revenue collected from them.

Compared with the previous year there was an increase in gross revenue collected of Rs. 10,625 and a decrease in working expenses of Rs. 31,623.

The net revenue derived from Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept was Rs. 3,11,852 as compared with Rs. 2,68,519 during the previous year

6. The details of direct Revenue for the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept were as follows.

	Rs.
Water-rates directly paid	4,20,737
Plantations	5,016
Water-power .	16,816
Miscellaneous . .	1,41,717
	5,85,186
Deduct—Refunds from water rates	802
	5,84,384

The indirect receipts on account of share of Land Revenue from the same works amounted to Rs. 14,455.

The miscellaneous receipts include Rs. 1,06,423 derived from water supplied from the Mutha Canals to the City, Cantonment and Civil station of Poona.

7. The following table compares the areas irrigated by Major and Minor Works during 1895-96 and 1894-95 with the assessments for those years:

Irrigation Works	Area irrigated		Assessment, 1895-96			Assessment, 1894-95.	Rate per acre irrigated	
	1895-96	1894-95	Occupier's rates	Share of land revenue	Total assessment, excluding miscellaneous		1895-96	1894-95.
Major Works	Acres.	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Nira canal . .	23,453	28,170	86,786		86,786	90,864	3 70	3 20
Mhasvad tank .	3,481	4,220	12,570		12,570	13,866	3 61	3·28
Hathmati canal	3,439	4,100	9,120		9,120	10,537	2 65	2 50
Lower Panjhra river works	2,862	2,700	10,763	6,788	17,551	17,730	6 13	6 17
Kadva river works	2,489	2,767	9,645	594	10,239	11,099	4 11	4 01
Pravara river works—Lakh canal	314	310	1,120	147	1,267	1,212	3 70	3 91
Mutha canals .	8,138	10,092	1,77,041	42	1,77,683	1,30,204	21 83	13 82
Ekruk tank	2,589	3,292	12,201		12,201	13,463	4 74	4 09
Krishna canal .	1,204	4,671	38,465		38,465	44,377	12 00	9 50
Total Major Works	46,989	60,707	3,58,401	7,571	3,65,972	3,41,945	7 32	5 63
Minor Works								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	*24,934	†23,530	94,075	6,884	1,00,959	1,01,435	4·05	4 31
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	143,805	143,907	8,43,365	2,8 ,314	8,13,709	8,11,987	5 72	5·64
Grand Total ..	218,728	228,144	9,95,841	2,04,749	12,90,640	12,55,367	5 90	5 50

* Does not include 1,206 acres on which consolidated assessment is levied.

† Does not include 1,157 acres on which consolidated assessment was levied.

8. Including areas on which consolidated assessment is levied, the area irrigated was 9,367 acres less than in the previous year, the decrease occurring almost entirely on the Major Works.

Notwithstanding the decrease in irrigated area the total assessments amounted to Rs. 35,273 more than in the previous year.

The increase in assessments occurs principally on the Mutha Canals and is due chiefly to higher rates having been introduced for perennial crops.

9. The balance of unrealised demands rose from Rs. 40,417 at the beginning to Rs 81,016 at the close of the year. It is stated that the greater portion of these outstandings has since been realized

10 The areas of the principal crops irrigated from the Major Works and the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept were as follows:

	Acres.
Jowar	18,581
Ground-nut	7,874
Wheat	8,315
Sugarcane	11,897
Bajri	6,869

The total estimated value of the crops irrigated from these works amounted to 49⅔ lakhs of rupees.

11. The working expenses of the Canals in operation are shown in the following table

IRRIGATION WORKS	1895-96					1894-95.
	Works	Establishment	Tools and Plant	Indirect charges	TOTAL	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
MAJOR WORKS						
Protective Irrigation Works—						
Nira Canal	18,661	28,401	538	3,378	50,978	52,588
Mhasvad Tank	8,966	6,019	88	749	15,822	28,460
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Hathmati Canal	3,666	1,841	67	186	5,762	6,087
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,914	4,560	100	424	7,998	6,686
Kadva River Works	4,319	4,381	149	550	9,441	16,526
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	2,490	6,985	94	968	10,537	13,319
Mutha Canals	29,210	39,606	4,325	4,448	77,589	79,709
Ekruk Tank	9,034	5,633	97	697	15,461	12,050
Krishna Canal	7,016	4,556	68	427	12,087	14,266
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	86,316	1,01,980	5,526	11,827	2,05,675	2,30,691
Per acre irrigated					4 11	3·80
MINOR WORKS.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Imperial	33,700	41,929	1,144	5,257	82,030	1,14,573
Provincial	2,466	3,488	209	329	6,582	5,662
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	36,166	45,417	1,441	5,586	88,612	1,20,235
Per acre irrigated ...					1 15	1·11
TOTAL MAJOR AND MINOR WORKS	1,22,502	1,47,401	6,969	17,413	2,94 287	3,50,926
Per acre irrigated					3·93	4 16
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	1,01,568	1,27,821	5,489	.	2,16,878	2,78,006
Per acre irrigated	...		.	.	1 61	1 94

The total working expenses of the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was Rs. 56,639 less than during the previous year and the rate per acre irrigated from these works was Rs. 3 93 against 4·16 in 1894-95.

12. Details of the establishment charges on works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are given in the following table

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Direction	7,098	2,977	10,075
Executive	86,466	27,300	1,13,766
Civil Officers	23,295	...	23,295
Medical	...	267	267
TOTAL ...	1,16,859	30,544	1,47,403

The charges for Revenue management amount to 19·5 per cent. of the gross revenue realized. The rate for Revenue management per acre irrigated was Rs. 1·53 as against Rs. 1·59 in the previous year.

13. Under Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept there was a slight improvement in revenue and a decrease in expenditure The expenditure on extensions and improvements and maintenance and repairs indicates in a measure the attention paid to the efficient maintenance and improvement of these old works, so that a decrease in expenditure is not necessarily a satisfactory feature.

14. The results of the year as a whole show a considerable improvement. Increased assessments and decreased working expenses contribute to a satisfactory increase in the net earnings.

15. The report was received by the Government of India on the 8th March 1897. It has been correctly prepared and is accompanied by the usual series of maps.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin for information.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past year, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1897.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past thirteen years, and includes, firstly, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area, secondly, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past year, and, thirdly, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous twenty years, so far as it is available It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. It has been drawn up after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission Report, "*be used with due caution.*"

The monsoon forecasts, as at present issued, necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz*

(1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August,

(2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal,

and are hence imperfect every year to that extent

The chief features or conditions which influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon currents are as follows

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold-weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of Bombay and Bengal into the interior, and which it is found are generally initiated during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are, on the whole, best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from the normal.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India and probably also the Indian Ocean, which is the source of the massive current of the south-west monsoon in India.

The first of these conditions or factors is mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May specially exercises a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor determines those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is at least of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal or the Indian Ocean has hitherto been rarely received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts. Special arrangements were made this year to obtain information from Zanzibar, Mauritius and South Africa, in the hope that it might throw some light upon the conditions at present prevailing in the south-east trades region in the Indian Ocean.

Reports of snowfall on the Afghan mountains and Himalayas during the winter of 1896-97.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India for each month of the year is now published as it is received in the India Monthly Weather Reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information relating to the snowfall of the past cold weather obtained up to date, together with certain special reports received during the past fortnight, which are given in full

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(1) HILLS WEST OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN, INCLUDING WAZIRISTAN

November—There was an unusually early and heavy fall of snow on the 27th and 28th, when snow fell down to 5,500 feet

December—Moderate snow fell on the 29th and 30th on the highest peaks The month was fine and warmer than usual

January—Snowstorms occurred on the 5th, 10th, 13th and 31st

February—Snow fell on the 2nd, 4th and 5th of this month on the Marwattai hills The fall of the 5th descended to 4,500 feet.

March—Light snow fell on the 8th, 20th, 25th, 26th and 31st on the Marwattai hills

April.—Light snow fell on five days on the Marwattai hills (elevation 10,000 feet), *viz.*, on the 3rd, 21st, 22nd, 25th and 26th.

The snowfall of the past winter was heavier than that of the two previous winters

(2) KURRAM

October.—Snow fell on the 2nd on the higher ranges of the Sufed Koh.

November.—Abnormally early and heavy snow fell from the 26th to the 28th, which closed all the higher passes.

December—No snow fell during the month, and the greater part of the snowfall of the previous month melted and disappeared. The passes were covered with snow at the end of the month, but were open.

January—Unusually heavy snow fell during the month. There were light falls on the 5th, 9th, 25th and 31st, and a very heavy fall from the 12th to the 14th The higher passes were closed during the month, and at the end of the month it is reported that there was 7 to 10 feet of snow on them.

February—Light falls occurred on the 5th, 11th and 23rd.

March.—A storm gave light snow on the 8th. The higher passes were still closed, as snow lay deep on them during the whole month.

April.—Snow fell on the higher ranges of the Sufed Koh on the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th, on which days heavy continuous rain fell in the valley. The higher passes were closed at the end of the month.

The following special report has been received from the officer on special duty in Kurram:

"The winter has this year undoubtedly been abnormally prolonged and severe in the Kurram Valley and the neighbouring hills of Afghanistan The monthly snowfall reports will show that the first fall of snow was recorded on the Sufed Koh range on the 2nd of October. Following this, on the 26th and 27th November heavy snow fell, 9 inches being recorded in the cantonments of Para Chinar On the 28th of this month a further fall was recorded. During December no snow fell, and a large portion of the snow which had fallen had melted, but in January abnormally heavy snow fell on the 5th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 25th and 31st, snow lying in the valley for several days as low as 2,000 feet, while in the upper valley itself from 2 to 3 feet remained on the ground for over a week During February further falls were reported on the 5th, 11th and 23rd, snow lying on all hills as low down as 4,000 feet During March, although snow fell on the higher ranges of the Sufed Koh on several occasions, 1 inch only was recorded in the valley, on the 8th of March. During April no snow fell in the Kurram Valley, but falls were recorded on the Sufed Koh down to 8,000 feet on the 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th, with corresponding storms of heavy and continuous rain in the valley. 7 24 inches of rain have been registered in Para Chinar from the 1st of April to date in the valley, which considerably reduced the temperature Roughly speaking, in the Kurram Valley itself 66·5 inches of snow fell during the year, while on the higher ranges it is impossible to estimate the actual snowfall; but even now from 14 to 19 feet of snow is, on reliable information, said to be lying on the higher passes

"The opinion of all reliable natives is that such an abnormal and prolonged winter has not been known in Kurram for the last twenty years* (this apparently, according to their account, was just before the Afghan War), and they all agree that they have never known such continuous and heavy rain at this season (end of April to 15th May) in any previous year These storms have melted and washed down a great deal of snow which was lying from 7,000 feet to 9,000 feet, but there is still a vast quantity even on the southern slopes. The season is an unusually late one in consequence, and the Kurram River has been in heavy flood for nearly a month

"Heavy storm clouds and low temperature, with an occasional bright and very hot day, have been noted for the last fifteen or twenty days Clouds have mostly come up from the west, but when accompanied by violent thunderstorms and hail they have come mostly from the south-east and south. In short, the weather can only be described as abnormally unsettled and unseasonable."

(3) KABUL.

November and December —No snow fell.

January —Snow fell on ten days, totalling 3 feet 2 inches. The heaviest fall was on the 10th and 11th, when 20 inches were received.

February —There was snow on eight days The total fall was 2 feet 10 inches

March.—Light snow fell on the 1st and heavy snow on the 9th and 10th at Kabul. It is reported that 5 feet fell at Koh Chakrai. Snow also fell on the 26th on the higher hills near Kabul.

The hills in the neighbourhood of Kabul were free from snow at the end of March The winter was unusually cold—more especially the month of January. The snowfall was heavier than during the previous three winters.

(4) KHYBER PASS DISTRICTS.

The following special report has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamad Aslam Khan, Political Officer, Khyber Pass, of the snowfall in that area during the period from the 16th December to the 15th May

"Snow fell first in the last week of December, but was of short duration. The fall was heavier in the middle of January, the depth varying from 5 inches to 3 feet.

"At the end of January the fall in Tirah and in the Shinwari hills was still heavier, the depth reported being from 1 to 4 feet.

"In February snow fell also, but not so heavily as in the preceding month. In Tirah the snow was reported 2 feet deep, while on the Shinwari hills the depth was some 8 or 9 inches.

"The fall in March and April was insignificant, only from 1 to 4 inches being reported The snowfall, on the whole, in the year under report has been unusually heavy This was

* The winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78 were very severe in the Western Himalayas, and the reference is probably to these years —*J. E.*

due to the heavy though late snow and rain which kept on falling in the period under report. This is proved by the fact that the winter, which generally ends at the end of March, this year dragged on till the first week of this month (May). The temperature was also low. The sky has been misty, overcast with clouds, and the weather in Tirah and at Landi Kotal has been remarkably cold, such as the people say they have not experienced during the past five or six years.

"In my opinion the unusual snowfalls of this year have been the chief cause in keeping the weather so far unusually cold and cloudy. Snow accumulations were observed during January and February, but none in April and May."

(5) CHITRAL

Colonel Davidson, Commanding at Chitral, writes as follows of the snowfall in Chitral during the past winter in the following terms

"The snowfall on the Lowarai range has been tremendous this winter. The oldest inhabitants say they have never seen such snow.

"I fancy that in the main valley of the Ashreth River, rising at the Lowarai Pass (10,500 feet high), the snow at this moment must be 30, 40, 50, 60 feet deep, and I should not be surprised if it were in places 100 feet deep

"The oldest inhabitants of Chitral tell me that, although of late years it has been unusal to have so much snow as has fallen in 1896-97, they remember that twenty years ago snow used to fall in as great quantity as has fallen during the last six months.

"The people about Lower Chitral say that both the rain and snowfall of 1897 have been excessive, and predict a very hot summer

"I may note that snow fell very early in the autumn of 1896 in the Upper Chitral Valley

"On the 1st September 1896 it fell on the high hills quite close to Drosh Between the 15th October and 1st November we had snow on several days in the Upper Turipho Valley and near the Baroghil Pass On the 26th October some of us crossed the Rich Janali Pass, 14,200 feet, finding 1½ to 2 feet of snow on it On the 29th October we were on the Baroghil Pass, about 12,500 feet, and found about the same quantity of snow It had fallen unusually early and heavy.

"On the 7th November we found about a foot of snow on the Shandew Pass (about 12,200 feet high).

"The following statement of snowfall during the past winter in Chitral has been sent by Surgeon-Lieutenant F. H Watling, Chitral

The first fall of snow occurred on the 28th November. It snowed for thirty hours, the total fall measuring about 10 inches

December was fine throughout

The following gives the falls in January and February

January 3rd—Snow fell about half an inch

5th—Weather was cloudy on the 4th, but it began to snow at 5 A M on the 5th and continued fitfully all day, the total fall of snow being 3½ inches.

9th—It began to snow at 4-30 P.M and continued till the 11th. The total fall measured about 15 inches.

12th—It began to snow again at 5 P.M. and continued till 5 P.M of the 15th. The total fall of snow was about 20 inches

20th—Half an inch of snow fell.

24th—Snow began to fall at about 11-45 A M. and continued till 8-45 A M of the 25th The total fall of snow was about 6 inches.

26th—Snow fell half an inch in depth during the night

27th—Snow began to fall at about 11-30 A M and ceased at about 5 A M. of the 28th, the total fall being 4 inches

February. 2nd—Snow fell half an inch

6th—Rain fell 0·30 inch.

23rd—It began to snow at 8 P M, changed to rain at about 6 A.M. of the 24th. The total fall of snow was 6 inches and the total rainfall was 1·5 inches.

25th.—Snow fell 1 inch.

March.—Rain fell on fourteen days of the month and snow (to the depth of 2 inches) on the 10th. The total rainfall of the month was 4·50 inches.

April—Rain fell on fourteen days, totalling 4·20 inches in amount.

May.—Rain fell on the 4th, 6th and 7th during the first week of the month.

"December was fine and clear and dry throughout. January, February, March and April were unusually damp, with frequent falls of rain or snow. The mean direction of the wind was—in December "S," in January "E. S. E.," in February "N N. E.," in March "S E," in April "S." and in May "N. E." Hence during January, March and April the wind blew chiefly from the south and east, and during these months the snowfall and rainfall were greatest.

"The total snowfall for the period from the 28th November to the 7th May was 71½ inches. The total rainfall for the same period was 11·17 inches, and hence the total rainfall, including snow, was 17 07 inches.

"The exact amount of snow on the higher passes cannot be accurately ascertained, but it was very considerable.

"The snowfall this last winter has been far in excess of the snowfall in the winters of 1894-95 and 1895-96."

The following statement of the amount of snow on several of the passes in Chitral and Hunza was drawn up by Moulvie Pir Baksh, Hospital Assistant, Mustuj, at the instance of Colonel Davidson, and is given in the form in which it was prepared:

Name of Pass	Chief periods of snow-falls	The probable fall of snow on the higher ranges	The extent and depth of the winter accumulation	Depth of snow on the higher passes in the beginning or middle of May	Whether the lower passes were much later in being opened for traffic than usual.
Baroghil . . .	From 15th September to 10th May	7 feet	From Saryar Khan to Sarhad i-Wakhan, about 25 miles long, depth 2½ yards	4 feet on 15th May 1897	One month later than last year
Shundoor	From 1st October to 20th April	4 „	From Sarsaspur to Ghizar, about 24 miles, depth 5 feet	3 feet on 15th May 1897.	Twenty days later than last year
Chumar Kund .	From 20th September to 1st May	7 „ .	From Chapari to Ghizar, about 20 miles, depth 8 feet	4 feet . .	One month later than last year
Durah . .	From 20th September to 1st May	7½ „ .		7 „ . .	Twenty days later than usual
Thoi . . .	From 1st September to 1st January	12 „	From Shah Salim to Singhils 8 feet of snow	9 feet on 15th May 1897	Forty days later than last year
Mustuj .	From 25th November to 10th April	1½ „	.	*Nil* on 1st May 1897	Open for traffic throughout whole winter

II.—HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS

(1) MURREE

The following tables give statements of the snowfall as measured at Murree and on the hills near Kahuta during the past and preceding winters for comparison

Station	Total fall of snow in the month of										Total during corresponding period of 1895 96
	December 1896		January 1897		February 1897		March 1897		April 1897.		Total of period		
	Ft	In.	Ft	In	Ft.	In.	Ft	In	Ft.	In	Ft	In	Ft. In.
Murree . .	*Nil*		6	6	2	11	0	9½	0	2	10	4½	7 5
Kahuta . . .	*Nil*		4	0	*Nil*		*Nil*		*Nil*		4	0	1 0

Station.	Total fall of snow from January to March in									Average of nine years.
	1897.	1896	1895	1894.	1893.	1892	1891.	1890.	1889	
	Ft. In	Ft. In	Ft. In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft. In	Ft. In	Ft. In
Murree . .	10 2½	7 5	11 10	15 9	29 4	0 5	29 0	3 8	7 3	12 9
Kahuta .	4 0	1 0	6 0	5 0	18 0	*Nil*	5 3	0 9	4 3	4 11

The data show that the snowfall was slightly below the normal and was comparable in amount with the fall in the cold-weather of 1895.

(2) KASHMIR.

The following very interesting report on the snowfall in Kashmir during the past few months has been received from Dr Mitra, Meteorological Reporter to the Kashmir Darbar:

"The snowfall in and around the Kashmir Himalayas during the last winter has been more than in the six preceding years, but not so much as in the winter of 1894-95. In ordinary years snow usually falls on the higher passes during the first week of November and in the valley of Kashmir by the end of December During this year the snow fell much earlier than usual on the higher passes. In the valley a good deal of snow fell in January. In Srinagar the frost lasted longer than in any previous year that I remember

"The chief periods of snowfall on the higher passes have been from November to April and in Srinagar from 1st January to 28th February

"On the higher ranges a good deal of snow has fallen At this time of the year (last week of May) there is scarcely any snow—for instance, on the Banihal Pass This year at present there is 2 feet of snow over 4 miles on the top At Gulmarg there is a foot of snow, over the Zojila (11,300 feet) there is about 6 feet of snow, and a traveller who recently crossed the Rajdangan Pass (11,800 feet) says that there is about 15 feet of snow over it All the hills around Kashmir are covered with deep snow Only a week ago fresh snow fell on hills above 2,000 feet above the valley

"The lower passes were much later in being opened for traffic than usual.

"The general impression is that last winter we had a snowfall a little above the average in the valley, but from all accounts it appears that on the higher ranges snow fell earlier than usual and more than the average, and the snow is lying on the higher as well as the lower passes longer than usual In the valley it is colder than usual, and there is much more rain and bad weather than in other years

"On the Jhelum Valley road telegraphic communication was interrupted for days by heavy snow There have been several avalanche accidents in several places on the Gilgit road, and now a vague rumour has just reached us that thirty coolies and a traveller have perished on the Leh route by an avalanche These facts show that there has been exceptionally heavy snow on the higher ranges

"The spring commenced in Kashmir with a good deal of rain. The river Jhelum is high and the western portion of the valley is flooded. The snow is not melting, otherwise with this rain we should have had a very big flood I am afraid if it rains like this in June, that we shall have as heavy a flood as in June 1893 . We can see that while it is raining in Srinagar it is snowing over all the hills surrounding us. The prolonged cold and prolonged spring rains are the special features we notice this year. There was snowfall at Domel (2 feet) and Kohala (1 foot) Snow was hitherto almost unknown in the latter place."

The following notes have been supplied by Diwan Kashi Ram, Observer, Srinagar Observatory:

"The weather during the past winter has been unusually cold, the air very damp and the amount of cloud greater than usual.

"Though the period of snowfall was longer than usual, yet the winter was not so severe as that of 1894-95.

"The most severe storm of the season was that of the 13th and 14th January. It was accompanied by unusually strong winds and heavy snow. The river rose suddenly on

15th January, about 4½ feet—a very unusual occurrence at that time of the year. The following is the snowfall return for the year 1896-97

Month.	Ft.	In
December 1896	0	7
January 1897	5	10
February ,,	1	2
March ,,	0	8
Total	8	3

"A telegraphic inquiry on the 15th May elicited the information that the Tragbal Pass had then about 8 feet of snow and the Burzil much more Both passes are at present closed for pony traffic"

(3) LAHOUL

The following gives a statement of the snowfall registered at the observatory at Kailang in Lahoul

Month	Snowfall, 1896-97		Snowfall, 1895-96		Snowfall, 1894-95		Snowfall, 1893-94	
	Number of days on which snow fell	Total snowfall of month	Number of days on which snow fell	Total snowfall of month	Number of days on which snow fell	Total snowfall of month	Number of days on which snow fell	Total snowfall of month
		Ft In		Ft In		Ft In		Ft. In.
December	?	1 9		..	7	4 0	2	0 3
January	?	5 8	?	1 2	11	3 6	17	3 6
February	?	1 2	?	3 1	6	2 0	14	4 3
March	?	6 10	?	0 10	13	3 6	11	5 4
April	?	?	...		4	1 6	3	2 1
Total	...	15 5		5 1	41	14 6	47	15 5

The snowfall of the past winter was hence practically the same in amount as in the winters of 1893-94 and 1894-95, but considerably greater than during the preceding winter of 1895-96

The Superintendent describes the winter in the following terms

"The snowfall up to the middle of March on the higher ranges was probably about normal The fall on the passes from 11,000 feet to 13,000 feet high is estimated at about 30 feet to 40 feet A feature of the winter has been the very stormy winds which have frequently prevailed on the higher ranges, giving rise occasionally to clouds of driven snow Skies were clouded to an unusual extent and were very seldom clear

"The snowfall during the period 26th March to 15th May has, on the other hand, been most extraordinary, 11¾ inches of melted snow having been registered at Kailang, about equal to 11 feet of snow, 1 foot of snow giving about 1 inch of water. The fall on the higher elevations during this period probably exceeded 25 or 30 feet. Till the 10th of May the fields at Kailang were still covered with snow to some extent, and only since the 14th has the snow melted so far that the fields can be ploughed and sown. In normal spring weather ploughing commences always at the beginning of May. In several villages situated on the northern slopes the fields are even now (16th May) still under snow at a height of about 10,500 feet above sea. Near Kailang, at exposed heights of about 12,500 feet, the snow lies still many feet deep

"The maximum temperature during the first fifteen days in May averaged 52° as compared with an average of 64° for the corresponding period of 1896. This shows how much colder the first fifteen days of May of the present year have been than the first half of May last year. The weather was very snowy and wet during the period from the 26th March to the 15th May. On twenty-two days snow fell, whilst the remaining days were, with a very few exceptions, always cloudy and cold For many years the natives say such a spring has not happened in Lahoul."

(4) CHAMBA.

September.—Snow fell on the higher ranges from the 11th to the 13th down to 14,000 feet and between the 25th and 29th to 12,000 feet.

October.—On about twelve days in the month there were falls of snow on the higher and inner ranges, and the snow descended to 7,500 feet at the end of the month, but soon melted away up to 11,000 feet

November.—There were snowfalls on the 5th, 6th and 22nd and 23rd which were pretty general over the country down to 8,000 feet. On the 28th and 29th a snowstorm occurred on the west side of the state in the Bhandal Valley and apparently passed over into Pangi On the 22nd snow fell at 8,500 feet on the outer (Dalhousie) range.

December —Snow fell from the 8th to the 10th down to 6,500 feet and again from the 28th to the 30th, when it descended to 5,000 feet on the outer ranges and to 4,000 feet in the interior

January —There were snowstorms on the 2nd, from the 12th to the 14th, the 19th and 20th, 26th and 27th and 30th and 31st Snow fell as low down as 3,000 feet in the first storm and 5,000 feet in the remaining storms of the month.

February —Snow fell on the 5th, 6th, 10th, the 12th and 13th, the 16th and 24th The only general and severe snowstorm was on the 12th and 13th, when snow fell down to 2,500 feet This was the most severe storm of the winter in Chamba

March —Light snow fell on the 10th and heavy and general snow on the 21st and 28th. Snow fell down to 5,500 feet on the 21st and to 4,500 feet on the 28th. The snowfall in this month was heavier than usual and descended to unusually low altitudes

April —There was a heavy fall of snow in the main Ravi Valley on the 5th, which descended to comparatively low levels.

The following special report regarding the snowfall in the Chamba State has been received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests

Statement of the snowfall measured.

Month	Dalhousie neighbourhood			West of State	Tisa Range, north of State			Valley of the Ravi				
	Kalatop, 8,000 feet	Sukhngall, 5,000 feet	Banikhet, 4,500 feet	Bhandal, 6,000 feet.	Tisa, 5,000 feet	Thanela, 7,000 feet	Chanan, 6,500 feet	Chamba, 3,000 feet	Bassu, 5,500 feet	Chitrar, 6,000 feet	Olansa, 7,000 feet.	Barmant, 7,000 feet.
	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft In	Ft. In.
December 1896	1 10	0 5	*Nil*	1 0	0 4½	2 2	1 4	*Nil*	1 7	2 6	3 3	5 4
January 1897	3 8	0 11	0 6	2 0½	1 0	6 3	5 2	0 4	2 4	3 1	7 3	11 9
February ,,	4 6	1 9	*Nil*	2 8	0 3½	5 8	2 2	0 10	2 10	2 7	3 6	4 4
March ,,	1 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	0 4	0 1	1 2	0 6½	*Nil*	0 4	0 6	1 6	5 5
April ,,	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1 1	1 11
May ,,	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Total	11 10	3 1	0 6	6 0½	1 9	15 3	9 2½	1 2	7 1	8 8	16 7	28 9

"The total snowfall of the recording stations during the winter of 1896-97 was in excess of that of the previous winter, but generally less than that of the winter of 1894-95. The snowfall on the higher ranges was, however, probably greater than that of the winter of 1894-95, that is to say, at elevations about 9,000 feet. This is borne out by the snowfall measured at Barmaur, a place at the extreme east of the state and nearly surrounded by high ranges.

"The principal storms which caused snow to fall generally over the state came from a westerly direction, and were preceded by high winds and rain at low elevations These storms occurred on the 28th to the 30th December, the 12th to 14th, 19th, 20th, 27th, 30th and 31st January, the 12th and 13th February and the 21st and 28th March.

"The chief feature of the snowfall of the winter under report was the late fall in March at comparatively low elevations, and even in April at places at the foot of high ranges. The last fall of importance at elevations over 9,000 feet was as late as the 7th May.

"The heaviest general fall of snow occurred on the 12th and 13th February, when the snow line descended to 2,500 feet

"The weather was unusually cold during March, April and up to the 15th of May, and the amount of cloud much greater than usual This has resulted in the accumulation of snow in the middle of May being greater than in normal years, and its presence in large quantities at much lower elevations than usual The accumulation of snow on the higher passes seems to be undoubtedly greater than is usual in the middle of May, and the Sách Pass is not open yet

"Although the late snowfalls and unusual accumulation in May no doubt have resulted in a lower temperature than usual, the real cause seems to be due to the series of storms accompanied by high winds which have reached this part of the country from the west Between these storms, local ones of less importance have occurred, which are probably due to the snowfall, and amount of cloud ensuing from the former and the falls of rain during April and May at low elevations have been above the normal for those months"

(5) KULU

January—Snow fell on eleven days in the Kulu Tahsil and on nine days in the Plach Tahsil The falls in the beginning of the month descended to 3,500 feet

February was, on the whole, less stormy than January Snow fell on seven days during the month. The most severe storm was on the 12th, when snow fell down to 2,650 feet. The high passes were all, with the exception of Jalori, closed throughout the month

March—Snowstorms occurred on seven days in the Kulu and Plach Tahsils The falls were generally on the higher elevations above 11,000 feet, but in the storm of the 20th and 21st snow fell down to 8,000 feet

April.—The snow fall was much heavier than usual Snow fell on twelve days in both Tahsils, and descended on the 25th to a height of 7,000 feet.

The snowfall of this winter is considered by the natives of the district to be somewhat greater than in the previous winter

The following gives the depth of snow at the end of each month from January to May 1897 and also on the 25th May of the past six years on seven of the passes in this district for comparison

Tahsil	Name of Pass	Elevation	Depth of snow in					Depth of snow on the 25th May						
			January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890.
		Feet	Feet.	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet.	Feet.	Feet
Kulu	Hamta	14,500	14	13½	14½	11	6	1	3	6	7	½	12	6
	Rotang	13,000	14	12	12	11	7	8	6	9	9	1	9	5
	Bhubhu	10,000	6	6	5	2	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	1	"	*Nil*	*Nil*
Plach	Gargarasan	17,000	10	12	8	7	4	2	2	2	4	1	4	2
	Srikand	15,000	12	12	18	15	8	7	10	12	15	4	32	12
	Bashleo	11,000	9	9	4	3	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	Jalori	10,500	9	8	4	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	1	*Nil*

The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, writing on the 26th May, says:

"The general opinion seems to be that the snowfall of the present year is in amount very little, if anything, above the normal, though it certainly exceeds last year's fall I am inclined to think this opinion correct from my own observation The snow is lying very late this year I should say from what I have seen that the season is a full fortnight later than usual owing to the frequent rain and hailstorms in March and April As to whether there is any connection between the depth of snow accumulation and the amount of cloud I am unable to say Temperature has certainly been much lower throughout Kulu than is usual at this time of the year"

(6) Simla Hill Districts and Upper Sutlej Valley

September —There was a heavy fall of snow above 10,000 feet on the 22nd and 24th.

October —Heavy snow fell on the 4th above 9,500 feet and again on the 29th above 9,000 feet. The latter fall was estimated at from 2 to 3 feet in depth at 10,000 feet

November.—A heavy fall of snow occurred on the 7th above 10,000 feet and again on the 22nd and 23rd above 9,000 feet

December.—There were slight falls on the 8th and 18th and heavy falls on the 25th, 29th and 31st Snow fell down to 5,700 feet on the 25th to 7,000 feet on the 29th and to 5,700 feet on the 31st

The fall on the 25th was 3 feet in depth above 10,000 feet

January —Frequent snowstorms occurred during the month—more especially on the 3rd, 6th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 25th, 26th and 27th The depth of snow on the Rupin Pass was reported to be 8 to 9 feet and on the Buldar Pass 10 to 12 feet at the end of the month

February.—There were snowstorms on the 1st, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 24th and 25th The heaviest fall was on the 12th, when snow fell to 5,700 feet. The depth of snow at Kilba was 1½ feet The snowfall in the storms of the 24th and 25th did not extend below 10,000 feet

March.—There were more frequent storms than usual, and snow fell on the higher ranges on the 4th, 10th, 18th, 20th and 21st and from the 27th to the 29th. The last storm (from the 27th to the 29th) was very severe and gave an unusually heavy fall Snow fell as low down as 5,700 feet The depth of snow on the Rupin and Buldar Passes was estimated at between 15 and 20 feet.

April —Snow fell daily from the 19th to the 28th on the higher ranges above 10,000 feet The falls were generally light

May.—Snowstorms occurred on the 6th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th on the higher elevations above 10,000 feet

The following gives the depth of accumulation of snow on the various passes in the district on the 15th of May

Name of Pass	Elevation.	Approximate depth of snow.
		Ft.
Harung	13,000	6
Buldar	16,000	25 to 30
Rupin	15,000	15
Brinda	15,000	15 to 20
Runang	14,000	10 to 15
Moral Ridge	12,000	6

The following gives a comparative statement of the winter precipitation at Kilba in the Upper Sutlej Valley (height about 7,500 feet) during the past six years :

Station	Total rainfall from December to March in					
	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches
Kilba .	17 59	2 47	13 78	20·98	15 89	4 31

The following additional remarks have been sent as a special report for the season by the Deputy Conservator of Forests

"The accumulation on the upper slopes appears to be very large, much more so than usual in normal years The last heavy fall on the 24th March started several snow avalanches which descended into the valley, and on this date over the Sutlej below Mehbar, 6,000 feet, there is a snow bridge at least 10 feet thick, and another over the Baspa, 6,000 feet Between Chargaon and Kilba snow avalanches descended down the Tikru, Phinla and Tempan Valleys and for some time bridged the Sutlej"

(B) NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

(1) Kumaon.

The following is a statement of the estimated snowfall in this district, measured in the same manner as in former years in accordance with arrangements made in the year 1890

Month	Fall on Pindari and Pankua Peaks	Fall on Ralum dhura and Utadhura Passes	Fall on Malla Byans, Chandan and Darma
	Ft. In	Ft In.	Ft. In.
16th November to 15th December 1896	3 0	6 0	2 0
16th December 1896 to 15th January 1897 .	12 6	16 6	5 0
16th January to 15th February 1897 . .	10 6	31 0	4 6
16th February to 15th March 1897 .	Reports not received		
March 1st to 15th, 1897 . .			
Total fall in winter of 1897 . .	.	...	...
Total fall in winter of 1896 . . .	14 0	32 0	9 6
Total fall in winter of 1895 .	29 8	71 3	18 3
Total fall in winter of 1894 . .	33 3	57 3	33 6

The snowfall of the past winter in Kumaon was probably about normal, but was considerably larger than in the winter of 1895-96.

(2) Garhwal.

A report received from the Deputy Commissioner gives a brief account of the snowfall up to the end of February. In that it is stated that in the northern parts of the district the snowfalls were more frequent, but not so heavy as in the previous winter. In the southern part of the district the falls were neither frequent nor heavy. The snowfall was hence regarded as less than the normal.

(C) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

Hills north of Darrang District—The hill people who have come down this year report that the snowfall of the past winter was heavier than in the preceding winter.

Hills north of Kamrup—The snowfall is stated to be considerably smaller in amount than in the preceding winter

Hills north of Saidiya.—The snowfall in these hills was heavier than for some years past. There were two heavy falls—one early in the season, and the second late in March.

PERSIA.

The data for this area are very scanty. Weather was less disturbed than usual—more especially in November and December—and the rainfall at Baghdad and Bushire was less than the normal. So far as can be judged from the imperfect data, the snowfall on the higher elevations was also much below the normal

Summary of the snowfall data

The winter commenced earlier than usual in Afghanistan and the Upper India hill districts The first important snowfall of the season in that area occurred on the 26th to the 28th November, and was very heavy on the Sufed Koh mountains and in Chitral December was finer than usual, on the whole, in these hills, and the snowfall in that month was moderate in amount

A number of disturbances affected Northern India in January, but they were, with one exception, of slight intensity and somewhat abnormal in character. They gave normal to heavy snow on the higher elevations of the Western Himalayas, and slightly heavier rain than usual in the Punjab and lower elevations of the Western Himalayas The snow did not fall to such low elevations as is frequently the case. February was less disturbed than usual There was a very heavy fall in Chamba on the 12th and 13th, stated to be the heaviest of the whole season The general character of the precipitation in the hills was similar to that of the preceding month

The chief feature of the winter was the abnormally frequent and heavy snowfall in the months of March and April, and the winter did not terminate until the middle or end of May in the interior or higher valleys (as, for example, at Leh, Dras, Kailang, Poo, etc.)

There were abnormally general and heavy falls on the 21st and 28th of March and the 24th and 25th of April. The last week of March was unusually disturbed over the whole length of the Himalayas, and more or less heavy snow fell in the Assam and Sikkim Himalayas as well as the Punjab Himalayas during this period

More or less heavy snow appears to have fallen over a part, if not the whole, of the Kashmir Himalayas in the fourth week of May, as the latest weather reports from Dras show that nearly 5 feet of snow fell during the stormy weather of the 21st to the 24th of May.

The chief features of the snowfall of the cold weather season were.

(1) The winter commenced considerably earlier than usual in Afghanistan, Chitral and Kashmir

(2) The number of cold weather disturbances from November to February was somewhat smaller than usual and the storms were of slight intensity, and the snowfall up to the end of February was probably below the normal on the whole and was nowhere excessive.

(3) The number of storms in March, April and May (and more especially in March) was unusually large, and the snowfall of this period was more or less considerably in excess over probably the whole Himalayan area, but more especially in the Western Himalayas and North Afghanistan. The snowfall of the whole season was hence in considerable to perhaps large excess on the higher

elevations of Afghanistan, Chitral, Kashmir and the Punjab Himalayas The winter was severe and prolonged considerably beyond its normal date of closure.

(4) The total fall of the period was most largely in excess on the higher ranges and was probably in large excess on elevations above 15,000 feet. It was about normal in the Punjab Himalayas at elevations below 10,000 feet.

(5) The snowfall of the past season was, so far as can be judged from the data, normal in Baluchistan and in moderate to considerable excess in Afghanistan A considerable amount of snow is still lying at the end of May on the higher ranges of the Sufed Koh and the higher ranges of North Afghanistan, but the extent is probably not much larger than usual This snow accumulation is hence probably not an important factor

(6) The fall in Chitral and Kashmir was much above the normal during the whole period from November to May, and unusually frequent and heavy snow has fallen during the past three months in these regions, so that the winter has been prolonged at least a month beyond its normal date. The fall of the past winter has hence been much above the normal, and is, in the opinion of the natives of these districts, similar to that of the winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78 The snowfall of the past two months, it should, however, be remembered, has occurred chiefly on the higher elevations, and hence, although there is a much greater depth of snow than usual, there is probably no large and abnormal extension of snow-clad surface.

(7) The fall in the Punjab Himalayas has apparently been heavier than usual, chiefly due to the frequent snowstorms of March and April. So far as can be judged from the actual data received, the accumulation on the higher elevations in Chamba and Kulu does not appear to be excessive and is probably about normal It is probably in slight to moderate excess in the Simla hill districts

(8) The data for Gurhwal and Kumaon show that the snowfall in these areas up to the end of February was considerably below the normal

(9) The data for Sikkim are practically *nil*, as the observatory at Gnatong ceased to send daily weather telegrams in November

(10) The information relative to the snowfall in the Assam Himalayas is as usual very scanty, but appears to indicate that the fall was larger than usual and that a heavy and late general fall was received in March

The data hence establish that there has been more snow than usual during the past winter over the whole of the Western Himalayas and in North Afghanistan and Chitral. The winter commenced early and terminated much later than usual, and was characterized throughout by the occurrence of frequent light and moderate falls Over the Eastern and Central Himalayas, it is almost certain that the snowfall was probably not above the normal and that there is no excessive accumulation In the Western Himalayas, from Chamba to Kumaon and Garhwal, the information indicates that the snowfall in the early part of the winter was not above the normal, except perhaps on the highest ranges. Frequent snow fell in March and April, but the chief effect of this has been to increase the depth of the snow accumulation above the permanent snow line. It is hence probable that there is at the present time no large extension of snow-clad surface, and hence the conditions in those mountain areas are not of the kind which exercise a large influence in modifying the strength and extension of the monsoon currents On the other hand, there has been prolonged and heavy snow in the mountain area, including North Afghanistan, Chitral and Kashmir, more especially the northern districts, and the general consensus of opinion is that it is the most severe winter experienced in these areas since the severe winters of 1876-77 and 1877-78. It is hence the most important factor in the snowfall conditions and must be taken carefully into account.

Abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the previous eighteen months.

The winter of 1895-96 commenced earlier than usual in October in the Afghan area Weather was less disturbed than usual in December and January, and the snowfall of the period was less than the normal. Several storms occurred in February, but only one, that of the 23rd to the 27th, gave heavy snow in the Western Himalayas Temperature was, as in January, more or less in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India March and April were unusually dry, and temperature was steadily above the normal by amounts varying on the mean of the period between 2° and 4° over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India Assam received frequent series of thunderstorms, which gave larger rain totals for the period than usual. Weather was, on the other hand, less disturbed by hot weather storms in Bengal, and the rainfall was scanty—especially in April.

May was characterized by exaggerated hot weather conditions over the whole of India. The weather was excessively hot and dry throughout, and temperature was in moderate to large excess over the whole of Northern and Central India The excess was greatest in the Punjab (+4°8) and Chota Nagpur (+3°8).

The abnormal conditions of great dryness and excessive temperature which held steadily in North-Western India from the beginning of February to the end of May reduced the winter accumulation of snow much more rapidly than usual, and in April and May the depth and extent of snow on the Western Himalayas were undoubtedly much less than usual.

At the end of May 1896 conditions in India were similar to those which obtained in May 1895.

The monsoon currents were established on the Malabar and Bombay Coasts from a week to a fortnight later than usual, but advanced with unusual rapidity (as in 1893, 1894 and 1895) across Central India and Rajputana to the South-East Punjab.

The monsoon currents were of normal strength during the last fortnight of June and gave general rain, moderate in amount, over the whole of Northern and Central India and the North Deccan

They were of moderate strength, but very unsteady in July and August. They held during this period without any prolonged break, but a succession of cyclonic storms formed at the head of the Bay and passed westwards through Orissa, the Central Provinces and the western states of Central India, into North Bombay The indraught to these storms deprived Northern India of rainfall, and gave cyclonic downpours to the areas over which the storms passed As these storms approached Western India, the indraught from the Arabian Sea increased considerably and gave strong winds and heavy rain to Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Bombay coast districts of Colaba, Thana, Broach, Bombay and Surat.

The distribution of the rainfall of these two months was hence chiefly determined by the tracks of these storms.

The rains ceased in the fourth week of August over nearly the whole of North-Western India, including the Punjab, Rajputana and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces

The distribution of the rainfall in September 1896 resembled that of October rather than that of September. The rainfall was restricted chiefly to the Peninsula and North-Eastern India. The rains ceased in the northern half of the Peninsula and Bengal in the first and third weeks of September respectively. A remarkable and sudden change in the pressure conditions occurred in that month. Pressure increased abnormally rapidly in the Deccan and Central India and was excessive over that area

Throughout October and the greater part of November the effect of the accumulation of pressure was to divert the retreating monsoon currents from that area and the Deccan and North Madras received little or no rain during this period Lower Burma received favourable rain—more especially in October and the first half of November—and South India throughout the whole period from the beginning of October to the middle of December.

The rainfall of the south-west monsoon proper (*i e*, from June to September) was in excess in a broad belt of country at the head of the Peninsula, including Orissa, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and was more or less seriously in defect over the whole of Northern India, Rajputana and the eastern districts or states of Central India. The rainfall of the retreating south-west monsoon was favourable in Lower Burma and Southern India, but was very scanty in other districts The following gives data showing the distribution of the rainfall of the two periods

Province or Division	South-west monsoon period, June to September 1896				Retreating south-west monsoon period, October to December 1896			
	Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	Percentage variation	Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	Percentage variation
	Inches	Inches	Inches		Inches	Inches	Inches	
Punjab	10 57	14 76	— 4·19	— 28	0 69	0·93	— 0 24	— 26
Rajputana	13 93	18 53	— 4·60	— 25	1 11	0 45	+ 0 66	+147
Central India	29 26	39 84	— 10 58	— 27	0 91	2 40	— 1 49	— 62
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22 95	33 13	— 10 18	— 31	1 00	1 92	— 0 92	— 48
Bihar	31 59	41 18	— 9 59	— 23	0 06	3 02	— 2 36	— 78
Chota Nagpur	47 15	44 73	+ 2 42	+ 5	0 96	3 62	— 2 66	— 73
Bengal	45 59	55 61	— 10 02	— 18	0 72	5 44	— 4 72	— 87
Berar	24 66	31 01	— 6 35	— 20	1 24	3 84	— 2 60	— 66
Central Provinces	52 87	43 82	+ 9 05	+ 21	1 55	2 78	— 1 23	— 44
Madras	20 62	20 84	+ 2 78	+ 10	14 79	15 04	— 0 25	— 2
Bombay	52 35	45 54	+ 6 81	+ 15	1 54	4 27	— 2 73	— 64
Burma	104 90	106 02	— 1 12	— 1	7 15	9 41	2 26	— 24

The most remarkable feature of the south-west monsoon rains of 1896 was their disastrously early termination over the whole of India, with the exception of Coorg, Mysore, South and Central Madras (or of Southern India) and Lower and Central Burma It affected the crops in the areas in the north of the Peninsula, which had received heavy rain in the height of the monsoon during July and August, as seriously as in the districts of Northern India, which had obtained more or less scanty supplies of rain The following table gives the approximate date of the commencement and termination of the monsoon rains in each of the larger provinces in India and the normal date of these events

Province	Beginning			Termination		
	Mean date of beginning of south west monsoon rains, 1896	Normal or average date of commencement of south west monsoon rains	Variation from normal	Mean date of termination of south west monsoon rains, 1896	Normal or average date of termination of south west monsoon rains	Variation from normal
Bombay	14th June	5th June	9 days later	31st August	15th October	45 days earlier.
Central Provinces	17th ,,	10th ,,	7 ,, ,,	31st ,,	15th ,,	45 ,, ,,
Central India	21st ,,	15th ,,	6 ,, ,,	28th ,,	30th September	33 ,, ,,
Rajputana	21st ,,	15th ,,	6 ,, ,,	18th ,,	20th ,,	33 ,, ,,
Bengal	18th ,,	15th ,,	3 ,, ,,	21st September.	31st October	40 ,, ,,
Bihar	19th ,,	15th ,,	4 ,, ,,	18th ,,	15th ,,	27 ,, ,,
North-Western Provinces	21st ,,	25th ,,	4 ,, earlier	30th August	30th September	31 ,, ,,
East Punjab	25th ,,	1st July	6 ,, ,,	22nd ,,	15th ,,	24 ,, ,,

Whence the monsoon was later in commencing in the coast districts, but spread more rapidly into the interior than usual, so that, although its advent was delayed upwards of a week in the Bombay coast districts, it began nearly a week earlier in Upper India.

On the other hand, it terminated much earlier than usual, from three weeks in Upper India to six weeks over the important rice-growing districts of Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and the Central Provinces.

The late or retreating south-west monsoon rains terminated in Southern India slightly earlier than usual in the middle of December. The cold weather rains began unusually early in the North Punjab and the mountain districts to the north and north-west

November was slightly more disturbed than usual in Upper India, and the mountains to the north-west and north of the Punjab received an early and heavy fall of snow during the last week of the month.

December was a very quiet month in Northern India, and little snow fell on the hills during that month.

The following is a brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past five months.

January was somewhat more disturbed than usual A succession of storms crossed Northern India. They were, with one exception, of very slight intensity, but gave moderately heavy snow on the Western Himalayas and rain, chiefly in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces, which received more than the normal fall.

Temperature was above the normal, except in the North Punjab, Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and South-West Rajputana. The excess was most pronounced in the Deccan, where it averaged 4° The air was much drier than usual, more especially in the Peninsula and North-East India.

February was less drier and less disturbed than usual in North-Western India Disturbances of the hot weather type in North-Eastern India gave moderate rain (considerably in excess of the small normal fall of the month) to South Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces The mean temperature of the month was in excess over the whole of Burma and India, except Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar The excess was, as in January, greatest in the Deccan, but was more pronounced, averaging 5°.

March was, on the other hand, more unsettled and stormy than usual, and a succession of storms of the cold weather type crossed Northern India. Two of these storms (*viz.*, from the 20th to the 25th and the 26th to the 30th) gave very heavy and general snow on the Western Himalayas and general rain over the greater part of Northern India The rainfall was normal in the Punjab, and in moderate to large excess in North-Eastern India, but was scanty in the North-Western Provinces and practically *nil* in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces. The unsettled weather of the month reduced temperature below the normal over the whole of India north of a line joining Karwar, Chanda, Calcutta and Dacca The deficiency was greatest in the North Punjab, Cutch, Kathiawar and South-West Rajputana, in which it was slightly over 2° on the mean of the month. Temperature was in slight excess in Burma and in slight to moderate excess in the South Deccan and Southern India.

April was, on the whole, more disturbed than usual. The disturbances were chiefly of the hot weather type, giving rise to local duststorms and thunderstorms. There were frequent snow showers in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas, but only one storm—*viz*, from the 21st to the 25th—gave general snow in that area. The rainfall of the month was in considerable to large defect in Assam and East Bengal and in moderate defect in Burma relatively to the normal. Elsewhere it was generally above the small normal of the period, more especially in Malabar and South India.

The variations of the temperature conditions from the normal were smaller than in the preceding three months. Temperature was in excess over the whole area, except the Punjab, Sind, North Rajputana and Baluchistan. The deficiency was marked in the Punjab hills and North Punjab, in which it ranged between 2° and 5°. Temperature was most largely in excess in Burma by

amounts averaging 2°. The unsettled weather of the month hence only affected temperature in the hill districts and Upper India It also caused a considerable excess of pressure in that area, whilst the continued high temperature in Southern India and Burma reduced pressure locally, and the deficiency was moderately large in both areas.

May.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was slightly below the normal (·005 inch) Pressure was, relatively to the general condition, more or less considerably in defect in Northern India and in excess in the Peninsula, Central India, North Bombay and Burma. This contrast of conditions, it may be noted, almost invariably obtains in years of strongly marked hot weather conditions—more especially after milder winters than usual in the Western Himalayas. The contrast was less marked than in May 1896 and May 1895 The local deficiency was most marked in Central Bihar, the North-Western Provinces and the South Punjab, and the local excess was greatest in the west coast districts from Bhuj to Karwar The following gives data for stations in these areas of greatest excess and deficiency of pressure

Station	Pressure anomaly in May		Station.	Pressure anomaly in May	
	1897	1896		1897.	1896.
	Inch.	Inch.		Inch.	Inch.
Jacobabad .	— 028	— 021	Bhuj . .	+ 022	+ 023
Mooltan	— 027	— 031	Rajkot	+ ·027	+ 041
Ludhiana . . .	— 033	— 031	Bombay	+ 024	+ 031
Sirsa	— 025	— 023	Ratnagiri . .	+ 033	+ 037
Roorkee . .	— 027	— 021	Goa . .	+ ·034	+ 041
Agra .	— 023	— ·025	Karwar .	+ ·028	+ 033
Lucknow . .	— 023	— 023	Khandwa .	+ ·022	+ ·032
Patna . . .	— 029	— 023	Indore .	+ 025	+ ·037
Gaya . . .	— 029	— 023			

The pressure variations in May 1887, May 1894, May 1895 and May 1896 were very similar to those of the corresponding month of the present year, the chief difference being that they were slightly more marked in these years

The combination of increased pressure in Western India and diminished pressure in Northern India displaced the trough of low pressure from the south of the Gangetic Plain to the centre. On the mean of the month its axis was defined by the stations of Hazaribagh, Gaya, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut and Montgomery

Temperature was excessive over nearly the whole of India, but was in slight defect in Assam and Lower Burma, which areas received frequent showers during the month, and it was most largely in excess in the area including the South Punjab, Rajputana, North-Western Provinces, Bundelkhand, South Bihar, Baghelkhand and the greater part of Chota Nagpur, in which the mean temperature of the month ranged between 4° and 5½° above the normal.

Frequent rain was received in Burma, Assam and Bengal. The greater part of the rain accompanied thunderstorms, series of which occurred almost

daily throughout the month in Assam and Bengal. The rainfall of the month was favourable in its distribution in these two areas, and in slight to moderate excess. Weather was frequently disturbed with duststorms in North-Western India during the month, but the rainfall was practically *nil* in the plains of Upper India.

The meteorology of India during the past five months has been characterized by strongly-marked abnormal features The following states the most important:

(1) Pressure was from January to March and in May below the normal over the Indian area, as is shown by the following statement.

Month	Mean 8 A M pressure anomaly of Indian area			
	1897.	1896	1895	1894.
	Inch	Inch.	Inch	Inch.
January	— 003	— ·003	— ·009	— 020
February	— 036	— ·012	+ ·009	+ ·010
March	— ·020	— 022	— 018	— ·017
April	+ ·038	— ·032	+ ·013	— 019
May	— ·005	+ 013	— 007	— ·023

The increased pressure in April was apparently an after effect of the heavy snow of the preceding month in the Upper India hills.

(2) Pressure has been throughout in slight local defect in North-Eastern India, and was in local defect from February to April in Southern India, as is shown by the following data:

Division	Mean 8 A.M. pressure anomaly in				
	January.	February	March	April	May.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Burma	— ·009	+ ·004	+ 009	— ·023	+ 012
Assam	— 019	+ ·002	+ ·010	— ·004	— ·007
Bengal and Orissa	— ·008	— ·005	+ ·004	— ·001	— ·005
Bihar	— ·008	— 002	— 003	+ ·008	— 019
Chota Nagpur	+ ·008	+ 007	— ·009	+ ·014	— ·017
South India	+ ·004	— ·010	— ·002	— 012	+ ·004

(3) Pressure has been generally in local excess in the west of the Peninsula, Central India and the Deccan. The area of greatest excess has varied considerably from month to month, but in April lay over the North Punjab and in May over the west coast districts between Bhuj and Karwar.

The following gives data:

Division.	Mean 8 A M pressure anomaly in				
	January	February.	March.	April.	May.
	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch
Central India . . .	+ 010	+ ·004	+ ·002	+ ·015	+ ·001
Central Provinces and Berar .	— ·002	— ·012	+ ·005	+ 004	+ ·009
Bombay Coast . .	+ 013	+ ·021	+ 019	— ·015	+ 030
Bombay Deccan .	+ 001	— 001	+ ·007	— ·013	+ ·018
Malabar .	0	+ ·007	+ 007	— ·026	+ ·011

(4) A most important effect of the hot weather actions in the month of May has been to increase pressure locally in Burma and to decrease it in the Punjab and Rajputana. This is best seen by the following data for typical station in these three areas

Station	Mean 8 A M pressure anomaly in		
	March	April	May
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Diamond Island	+ 006	— ·035	+ ·005
Toungoo	+ 008	— ·036	+ ·014
Akyab	+ ·011	— 015	+ ·012
Jacobabad	— ·005	+ ·025	— ·028
Sirsa	— ·012	+ ·036	— ·025
Lahore	— ·028	+ ·033	— ·020
Mooltan . . .	— ·038	+ 024	— 027
Sialkot	— ·014	+ 038	— ·006
Peshawar	— 016	+ ·059	+ ·011
Ajmere	— ·013	+ 010	— ·010
Jeypore	— ·005	+ ·018	— ·006

(5) Pressure has been generally in relative defect at the hill stations, or the vertical pressure anomalies have been positive from January to May The following gives data for four pairs of stations:

Pair of stations.	Mean 8 A.M vertical pressure anomaly in				
	January 1897	February 1897.	March 1897	April 1897.	May 1897
	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.
Leh and Lahore . .	— ·026	+ ·059	— ·017	...	...
Simla and Ludhiana . .	— ·004	+ ·015	+ ·002	— ·019	+ ·054
Darjeeling and Dhubri . .	+ ·024	+ ·019	+ ·001	+ ·014	+ ·028
Quetta and Jacobabad . .	— ·018	— ·010	— ·003	— ·013	+ ·050

(6) Temperature has, on the mean of the whole period, been more or less considerably in excess over the whole of Northern and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula. It was in general excess in January and February. The disturbed weather of March reduced it below the normal to a slight or moderate extent in Northern and Central India. It was again normal or in excess over that area (except the Punjab) in April and was in general excess in May. As is the usual rule in the cold and hot weather seasons, the excess has been somewhat more strongly marked in the day than the night temperature. The following gives comparative data of the variations of the mean maximum, mean minimum and mean daily temperatures for the whole of Burma, Northern and Central India and the north of the Peninsula, month by month, from January to May 1896.

Maximum temperature.

Province.	Variation from normal of mean maximum temperature.					
	January 1897.	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+ 2·6	+ 1·8	+ 0·6	+ 2·1	— 0·2	+ 1·4
Assam	+ 2·0	+ 2·1	+ 0·2	+ 2·7	— 0·9	+ 1·2
Bengal and Orissa	+ 2·8	+ 2·2	— 0·4	+ 1·4	+ 1·7	+ 1·5
Bihar	+ 1·9	+ 2·8	— 1·4	+ 0·5	+ 2·2	+ 1·2
Chota Nagpur	+ 2·5	+ 1·3	— 0·9	— 0·5	+ 4·3	+ 1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+ 0·5	+ 2·2	— 0·8	— 0·3	+ 4·1	+ 1·1
Punjab	— 1·3	+ 0·1	— 2·5	— 3·5	+ 2·5	— 0·9
Rajputana	— 0·8	+ 1·4	— 1·8	— 0·6	+ 4·2	+ 0·5
Central India	— 0·2	+ 2·2	— 1·0	— 0·1	+ 3·2	+ 0·8
Berar	+ 3·0	+ 4·1	+ 0·9	+ 1·2	+ 3·7	+ 2·6
Central Provinces	+ 1·7	+ 2·4	— 0·8	— 0·6	+ 2·7	+ 1·1

Minimum temperature

Province	Variation from normal of mean minimum temperature					
	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+ 1·6	+ 3·4	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	+ 1·0	+ 1·7
Assam	+ 0·5	+ 1·1	— 1·0	— 0·3	— 0·3	0
Bengal and Orissa	+ 1·3	+ 3·1	+ 0·6	— 0·3	+ 1·4	+ 1·2
Bihar	+ 2·1	+ 1·6	— 0·8	+ 0·8	+ 2·2	+ 1·2
Chota Nagpur	+ 3·6	+ 3·3	— 0·9	+ 0·3	+ 2·7	+ 1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+ 2·4	+ 1·5	— 0·1	+ 0·8	+ 3·3	+ 1·6
Punjab	+ 2·0	+ 2·5	— 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 3·2	+ 1·4
Rajputana	0	+ 0·1	— 2·6	— 0·5	+ 4·8	+ 0·4
Central India	+ 2·6	+ 1·8	— 0·4	+ 1·6	+ 3·0	+ 1·7
Berar	+ 6·5	+ 4·1	— 0·6	+ 4·0	+ 2·9	+ 3·4
Central Provinces	+ 4·7	+ 4·2	— 0·5	+ 1·6	+ 2·2	+ 2·4

Mean daily temperature.

Province	Variation from normal of mean daily temperature					
	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897	Mean of period.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+ 2·1	+ 2·6	+ 0·9	+ 1·8	+ 0·4	+ 1·6
Assam	+ 1·3	+ 1·6	— 0·4	+ 1·2	— 0·6	+ 0·6
Bengal and Orissa	+ 2·1	+ 2·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 1·6	+ 1·4
Bihar	+ 2·0	+ 2·2	— 1·1	+ 0·7	+ 2·2	+ 1·2
Chota Nagpur	+ 3·1	+ 2·3	— 0·9	— 0·1	+ 3·5	+ 1·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+ 1·5	+ 1·9	— 0·5	+ 0·3	+ 3·7	+ 1·4
Punjab	+ 0·4	+ 1·3	— 1·7	— 1·7	+ 2·9	+ 0·2
Rajputana	— 0·4	+ 0·8	— 2·2	— 0·6	+ 4·5	+ 0·4
Central India	+ 1·2	+ 2·0	— 0·7	+ 0·8	+ 3·1	+ 1·3
Berar	+ 4·8	+ 4·1	+ 0·2	+ 2·6	+ 3·3	+ 3·0
Central Provinces	+ 3·2	+ 3·3	— 0·7	+ 0·5	+ 2·5	+ 1·8

Temperature has been steadily above the normal during the past five months over the Peninsula and in Burma. The variations in Northern and Central India are very interesting, as they throw light upon the probable accumulation of snow in the mountain area of Northern India.

Heavy general snowfall in the Western Himalayas always reduces temperature considerably in Northern and Central India. Excessive and prolonged snowfall in the winter in that area is almost invariably associated with lower temperature than usual during the hot weather, and the character of the reduction of temperature on the whole, *i.e.*, its amount, extent and period, is a fair estimate of the influence of the snowfall on the meteorology of India. Viewed from this stand-point, the general excess of temperature in January and February is in agreement with the snowfall of these two months, which was undoubtedly generally below that of the period. The general reduction of temperature in Northern and Central India in March was evidently a result of the heavy and general snowfall of the month. The influence of this snowfall and that of April decreased rapidly, and the area of diminished temperature contracted to Upper India on the mean of the month in April and to the North Punjab in the first half of May and disappeared in the second half of the month.

The diminishing influence of the winter snowfall is shown very clearly by the temperature variations at the hill stations in Upper India given below

Station	Variation from normal of mean daily temperature					
	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April 1897	May 1897.	Mean of period
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Leh	— 6·7	— 5·9	— 4·9	+ 2·0	...	...
Murree	— 4·2	+ 0·1	— 5·0	— 5·3	— 0·8	— 3·0
Simla	— 0·2	+ 0·9	— 1·8	— 2·5	+ 2·2	— 0·3
Chakrata	+ 0·3	+ 1·4	— 2·9	— 2·4	+ 1·9	— 0·3
Ranikhet	+ 0·6	+ 1·5	— 1·7	— 0·6	+ 4·1	+ 0·8
Quetta	— 0·4	+ 1·4	— 1·7	— 1·5	+ 2·2	0

(7) The air has been much drier than usual during the period over nearly the whole of the interior, and more especially in the Gangetic Plain, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. This feature of increased dryness is less marked than in the corresponding period of 1896. The following gives comparative data for eleven representative stations.

Station	Variation from normal of mean relative humidity (i.e., percentage of saturation).			
	January 1897	February 1897	March 1897	April* 1897
Calcutta	— 8	— 2	— 5	— 11
Patna	— 6	— 10	0	— 1
Hazaribagh	+ 6	+ 8	+ 5	— 1
Allahabad	— 7	— 16	— 8	— 9
Roorkee	+ 3	— 6	— 5	— 1
Meerut	— 4	— 11	— 11	— 5
Lahore	+ 3	+ 2	— 2	+ 5
Jeypore	+ 2	— 2	0	+ 1
Sutna	+ 6	— 2	— 6	0
Khandwa	— 1	— 12	— 10	— 5
Akola	+ 4	— 8	— 6	+ 1

(8) The distribution of the cold and hot weather rainfall has been unusual The rainfall of both seasons was slightly above the normal in the Punjab and in considerable defect in Rajputana, the North Western Provinces and the greater part of Bengal. It was in marked excess in both seasons in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Central Provinces The following gives comparative data, showing its distribution in both seasons

Division	Cold weather rainfall (1st January to 15th February)				Hot weather rainfall (from 1st March to 15th May 1897)			
	Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	Percentage variation	Average actual	Average normal	Variation from normal	Percentage variation.
	Inches	Inches	Inches		Inches	Inches	Inches	
Burma	0 14	0 24	— 0 10	— 42	8 04	4 21	+ 3 83	+ 91
Assam	1·07	2 32	— 1 25	— 54	17 38	23·50	— 6·12	— 26
Bengal	0 73	1 44	— 0 71	— 49	7 09	7 85	— 0 76	— 10
Bihar	0 80	1 24	— 0 44	— 35	2 83	1 91	+ 0 92	+ 48
Chota Nagpur	2 21	1 42	+ 0 79	+ 56	3 61	2·51	+ 1·10	+ 44
Orissa	2 77	1 19	+ 1 58	+ 133	7 09	4 22	+ 2 87	+ 68
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1 06	1 16	— 0 10	— 9	0·53	0 90	— 0 37	— 41
Punjab	1 96	1 89	+ 0 07	+ 4	2·31	2 08	+ 0 23	+ 11
Sind	0·17	0 71	— 0 54	— 76	0 34	0 36	— 0·02	— 6
Rajputana	0 09	0 52	— 0 43	— 83	0 14	0 43	— 0 29	— 67
Central India	1 01	0 94	+ 0 07	+ 7	0 20	0 33	— 0 13	— 39
Gujarat	0	0 08	— 0 08	—100	0	0 05	— 0 05	—100
Central Provinces	1 59	0 78	+ 0 81	+ 104	1 93	1 10	+ 0 83	+ 75
Berar	0 77	0 47	+ 0·30	+ 64	0 19	0 56	— 0 37	— 66

Summary.—The following is a summary of the chief features of the meteorology of India during the past six months, which are most likely to influence the advance of the monsoon currents and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall.

(1) The snowfall of the past winter is probably normal in amount and distribution in the Eastern and Central Himalayas The winter was more prolonged than usual in the Punjab Himalayas The snowfall was slightly below the normal in December, January and February, but was frequent and heavy in March and April. This, however, tended to increase the snow accumulation on the higher ranges, but not to give an abnormal extension of snow-clad surface The snowfall has been unusually heavy in North Kashmir and Central and North Afghanistan throughout the whole season, but the chief feature has been the excessive fall from the beginning of March to the present time (May 25th) This is the only area in which the snowfall conditions are likely to exercise any considerable effect on the meteorology of North-Western India

(2) The pressure conditions in India are generally favourable There has been throughout a tendency to higher pressure in the Punjab, West Rajputana, Sind and Gujarat It was very slightly shown in January, February and March, but became prominent in April It was, less marked in the Punjab in May, a favourable change for rainfall in the East Punjab If the monsoon be not strong, this accumulation of pressure (in part at least a result of the excessive snow to the north of the Punjab) will undoubtedly tend to divert the monsoon currents away from Upper India.

(3) The temperature conditions in India are as favourable as at the end of May 1893-96, and show that the influence of the winter snowfall has been slight, and was in April restricted to Upper India and in May to the Kashmir and Chitral hill districts and the northern districts of the Punjab.

(4) This distribution of the rainfall in India during the past five months is, on the whole, favourable, as are also the humidity conditions

(5) The air movement has been more vigorous than usual, due to the intensified thermal conditions of the period in the interior of India, thus further confirming the inference given above that the heavy snowfall in the north of the Punjab has exercised no large influence on the meteorology of India during the past two months.

(6) Hence, as stated in the preliminary forecast, the snowfall in the Himalayan area has been of such a character as not to impress any marked conditions upon the pressure distribution, temperature and air movement in Northern and Central India unfavourable to the early or full extension of the monsoon currents in their progress northwards from the Equator

Comparison with previous years.

During the past twenty-one years the snowfall was excessive and much above the normal in the years 1877, 1878, 1885 and 1891

The following gives a brief statement of the chief features of the meteorology of these years

1877—There was heavy snowfall during the months of January, February, March and April in the Western Himalayas It appears to have been very excessive only in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas Pressure was steadily in excess at this period in India It was during the pre-monsoon period locally in defect in Bombay and the Deccan and was locally in excess in Northern and Central India—more especially the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India Temperature was very considerably below the normal in North-Western India from February to May, the deficiency being very large in April (when it averaged 6° in the Punjab) The monsoon rains were very late in the Peninsula, but were, on the whole, abundant and brought the Madras famine of 1876-77 to a close. They were very largely deficient in the North-West Provinces and considerably in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana, Berar and the Central Provinces. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in Bengal and Burma

1878—Very heavy snow fell in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas in January, February, April and May, and there was an enormous accumulation of snow in the Kashmir Himalayas at the end of May Temperature in North-Western India was above the normal in February and March, and was slightly below it in April and very largely below in May (4° to 7° in the Punjab). The chief feature of the cold weather was the excessive snowfall in Kashmir in the latter part of May, which occurred during a period of very stormy weather generally in Upper India Pressure was steadily in defect in the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind during the pre-monsoon period, the deficiency being greatest on the west coast, and was considerably in excess locally in Bengal and Assam

The rains were much later than usual on the Bombay Coast The rainfall was generally above the average in Northern India (except the southern districts of the North-West Provinces and Bundelkhand) and the Peninsula, but was considerably in defect in Burma. The rains terminated slightly earlier than usual in North-Western India

1885—There was very heavy snow in the North-Western Himalayas in the months of January, February, April and May The whole cold weather season was, on the other hand, drier than usual in North-Eastern India

Temperature was below the normal in Northern India in January, March, April and May, the deficiency reaching its maximum in May, when it ranged from 6° to 11° in the Punjab. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western and Central India, the excess being greatest on the North-West Frontier, and was in defect in Assam, Burma and the Peninsula

The rains were greatly delayed on the Bombay Coast, and did not set in fully until the end of June They were very deficient in North-Western India in June, July and September, and were generally excessive in August. The rains were normal or in excess over the greater part of India, excepting the greater part of North-Western India, where, moreover, they commenced late and terminated early

1891.—The snowfall in the mountain regions of Baluchistan and Afghanistan was very much above the average The winter began early in November and continued unusually late, and snow fell at frequent intervals and in large amounts during the whole of that period.

The winter was exceptionally severe and prolonged in the Western Himalayas (bordering the Punjab and North-Western Provinces). The first considerable snowfall occurred in November, and snow fell more or less steadily throughout the whole season up to nearly the end of May The amount received in the lower ranges was generally (except in the North Punjab) not much greater than usual, but on the higher and interior ranges it was excessive, and over the greater part of the area heavier than the snowfall of 1885, and also than that of 1877 and 1878

Pressure was steadily in excess from January to May 1891 over the Indian area by amounts averaging 017 inch. Pressure was locally in excess in North-Western India, the excess increasing from January to May. The excess was most pronounced in the Indus Valley and Baluchistan Pressure was, on the other hand, locally in defect in Burma, Assam and the Peninsula.

The temperature conditions were as marked as the pressure conditions. Temperature was during the period January to May steadily below the average in Northern and Central India and above it in Burma and the Peninsula. The deficiency in Northern India increased until the month of March, in which month it was 6° in defect over the greater part of North-Western India It decreased throughout April and May, and at the end of the latter month it was slightly above the average in North-Western India and increasing rapidly. The excessive temperature over the Peninsula and North-Eastern India was most marked in Burma, and the excess increased from January until May, when the mean of the month was upwards of 4° above the normal over the greater part of that province.

The south-west monsoon of 1891 was greatly delayed and was not fully established on the Bombay Coast until nearly the end of June. In the North-West Provinces and East Punjab the rains did not set in properly until the last week of July. Notwithstanding this prolonged delay in the establishment of the

monsoon currents in Upper India, the rainfall of the monsoon period was very largely in excess in the large area including the North-Western Provinces, the eastern districts of Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, due chiefly to steady heavy rainfall in the months of August and September.

The great indraught of the monsoon currents to this area of excessive rainfall diminished the rainfall in the remainder of India—more especially in West and Central Rajputana and North Bengal and Bihar—and the rains practically failed in West and Central Rajputana. The rains ceased almost simultaneously over the whole of Northern and Central India at the beginning of the second week of October (from the 5th to 8th), and the area of heavy general rainfall was immediately transferred to South Madras, which continued to receive moderate to heavy rain during the next two months. The intermediate area, including the South Deccan, Mysore and the North Madras coast districts, which usually obtain general rain in October and November from the retreating south-west monsoon, hence suffered severely from drought during this period. The south-west monsoon finally withdrew from the Bay in the fourth week of December.

Summary.—The preceding comparison indicates that the snowfall of the past winter in the mountains to the north of Upper India was similar in amount to that of the winters of 1876-77, 1877-78, 1884-85 and 1890-91. It, however, occurred chiefly on the higher ranges, and heavy rain in April and May has helped, as in 1888-89, to reduce the accumulation on the middle ranges, so that there appears to be no huge extension of snow-clad surface in May 1897, as there undoubtedly was in the corresponding months of 1877, 1878, 1885 and 1891. This is further confirmed by the temperature and pressure conditions in North-Western India, which are opposite in character to those in May of these years. The winter snowfall of 1896-97 has hence not been of such a character as to affect the meteorological conditions unfavourably for the extension of the monsoon currents over nearly the whole of Northern India. The only years in which the May conditions resemble those of the present year are 1883 and 1884, and the monsoon rains were in both years favourable as a whole. The snowfall conditions are hence not unfavourable to any marked extent.

General conditions in the Indian monsoon area and Indian Ocean.—The past five years, 1892-96, have been characterised by a cyclical variation of rainfall more prolonged in its period and of larger amount than has probably occurred during the present century. The following shows the variations of the mean annual rainfall of India, year by year, from 1876 to 1896:

Year	Rainfall variation from normal	Percentage variation from normal
	Inches	
1876	— 4·49	—11
1877	— 4·28	—11
1878	+ 6·34	+15
1879	+ 1·69	+ 4
1880	— 1·56	— 4
1881	+ 0·10	0
1882	+ 2·64	+ 6
1883	— 0·12	0
1884	+ 1·73	+ 4
1885	+ 1·05	+ 3
1886	+ 3·02	+ 7
1887	+ 2·42	+ 6
1888	— 1·54	— 4
1889	+ 2·41	+ 6
1890	+ 0·68	+ 1
1891	— 3·54	— 9
1892	+ 5·09	+12
1893	+ 9·07	+22
1894	+ 6·47	+16
1895	— 2·90	— 7
1896	— 4·83	—12

The large deficiency in the years 1876 and 1877 was due to drought in the former year over the greater part of the Peninsula and in the second year to drought in North-Western India (more especially the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana) From 1878 to 1891 the variations were comparatively small in amount, and the chief factors determining the strength of the monsoon and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall were the local conditions obtaining in India, of which an important one was the amount and period of the winter snowfall. The excessive snowfall of the winter of 1890-91 preceded and was undoubtedly the chief cause in producing the local drought and scarcity in Rajputana in 1891 1892 initiated a period of large annual variations in the rainfall of India. These variations cannot be explained by the local conditions in India, and are apparently due to larger and more widely spread conditions obtaining almost certainly over the whole Indian monsoon area and the Indian Ocean and perhaps over a much larger area. The available data indicate that there has been a variation of equal period in the strength of the south-east trades, the phases of which were either simultaneous with or slightly antecedent in their occurrence to the corresponding phases of the rainfall in India. Theory indicates that any large and persistent variation in the strength of the south-east trades would be reproduced in the strength of the south-west monsoon The variations in the strength of the south-east trades have been a potent and probably the chief or primary factor in determining the strength of the south-west monsoon in India during the past five years. It is hence desirable to ascertain the strength of the south-east trades during the past three or four months, as the most important indication, at the present time, of the probable strength of the approaching monsoon The following is a summary of the information received up to the present time, partly by telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Cape Town and partly from the logs of ships, regarding this important factor

Seychelles—The telegrams received from this station between the 1st and 15th show that conditions were slightly unfavourable at the commencement of the month, but were normal on the 12th and 13th and two following days Winds have been very light and unsteady from the 15th to the 31st, pressure considerably below the normal and weather showery The observations at the end of the month show that the conditions were not favourable for the early advance of the monsoon winds northward across the Equatorial belt, and were in fact even more unfavourable than at the end of May 1896

Zanzibar—The rainfall in March and April was unusually heavy and 55 per cent above the normal of period Steady southerly and moderately strong southerly winds prevailed throughout April The rainfall was also unusually heavy in May. The total fall of the three months March to May was 40 35 inches, or 12 9 inches above the normal The rains at Zanzibar commenced early and were excessive throughout They have now closed, and winds which were weak at the commencement of May are now (31st May) blowing strongly

Mauritius—From January to April pressure was slightly ('007 inch) below the normal and the wind velocity one mile per hour above it on the average of the period The chief feature of the weather has been a severe drought from September 1896 to the present time. During the period from January to April the rainfall was 15 inches, or 52 per cent below normal. Three cyclones and two gales (about the normal number) have occurred in the Indian Ocean during the past five months A telegram received from Mauritius on the 15th May states that the drought continued and that winds were more southerly than usual and slightly stronger than the average The barometer fell 22 inch below the normal between the 29th April and the 1st of May and again by the same amount on the 13th and 14th, due to distant disturbances in the Indian Ocean

The following later information has been received—The mean pressure of the month of May was '012 inch above the normal and the mean temperature 0° 8 below it Winds ranged in May between east-south-east and south-east by east, and the velocity of the mean air movement of the month was 1·6 miles per hour above the normal The drought still continues, the rainfall of the month being only 66 inch as compared with a normal of 4 28 inches. Strong south-east trades prevail to the south of Mauritius

South Australia—The Government Astronomer, writing on the 7th April, says:—"The drought here has only partially broken up."

Cape Colony—Mr Hutchins, who pointed out in April 1896 the strong probability of a weak monsoon and the consequent partial failure of the rains in that year in India from the absence of strength in the south-east trades in South Africa at that time, has telegraphed the following information (on the 7th May) respecting the strength of the trades during the past four months.

"The strength of the south-east trades was in excess of the normal up to the first or second week of January. Thence to the middle of April the trades were below normal, but stronger than in the same months last year From the middle of April to date (7th May) the trades have been steady and above the normal, increasing to gales on the 3rd, 4th and 5th and giving heavy rains along the south-east coast and disastrous floods at Port Elizabeth The rainfall of the Cape Peninsula and coast districts has been this year light and normal The south-east trades rainfall was abundant up to Christmas, since which it has been irregular, deficient over considerable areas and in excess in others. There was continued heavy rain during January in the eastern districts of the Orange Free State The character of the rainfall in South Africa during the past four months appears to me indicative of renewed strength in the south-east trades."

A later telegram, dated 26th May, states that the south-east rainy season lasted longer than usual, but has at length broken up, and the concluding weather was, in Mr. Hutchin's opinion, distinctly favourable for a good monsoon in India

Logs of ships—The information derived from this source is unusually scanty. Vessels proceeding from Zanzibar to the Seychelles and Bombay report generally the prevalence of strong and steady south-east trades to the south of Lat 5° S Their logs also show that there was during the first three weeks of May a belt of light variable airs and calms, about 200 miles in width, over the Equatorial belt, to the north of which in the Arabian Sea light to moderate north east to north-west winds prevailed

Summary.—The preceding has shown that there has been a cyclical variation of rainfall of India during the past five years which has formed the dominating feature of the meteorology of that period The first three years (1892-94) of the period were characterized by excessive rain The second year, *viz*, 1893, was the culminating year of the excessive rainfall The rainfall was in excess in each of the four periods of the year The south-west monsoon commenced early and terminated unusually late in Northern India (at least a month after its normal date) in the Gangetic Plain, and the excess was the largest on record (*viz*, 22 per cent for the whole year) This period of excessive rain has been followed by two years of deficient rainfall, and last year (1896) was characterized by features the opposite to those of 1893. In other words, the rainfall of that year was practically in defect in all seasons, the monsoon commenced late and withdrew unusually early from Northern and Central India, and the total rainfall of the year was very deficient (12 per cent). A consideration of these figures shows clearly in the first place that the years 1895-96 were the opposite phase of a cyclical variation to that of the preceding three years, and that the period of this phase will probably include the present year There is hence a considerable antecedent probability from these figures that the present year will be one of deficient rainfall and be the last year of the cycle

It is also certain that this large cyclical variation, the dominating feature of the meteorology of the past five years, has been produced by some large and general persistent abnormal actions or features, probably over a much wider area than India That the period has been very anomalous over a much larger area than India has been shown by the occurrence of drought in the Cape Colony, Western Australia and Mauritius, and by the remarkable northward extension of icebergs during the past two years in the Antartic Ocean, and their unusual prevalence to the east and south of South Africa A knowledge of the cause or actions originating this cyclical variation would assist materially in determining whether the cycle will persist to the end of the present year or not. Calculation shows that it is very probable (independent of a knowledge of the cause) that the cyclical period will include the present year The figures, however, show that the negative phase of the variation is much less marked than the

positive phase, and suggest that the deficiency of the rainfall in the probable last year of the cycle will, as judged from the above, be small

The present year is hence probably the last year of the negative phase of a period of large variations of rainfall, due to some general, but as yet unknown, causes affecting a much larger area than India The consideration of the character of this cyclical variation, as disclosed by the figures, indicates that the present year will be much less unfavourable than last year, and that the rainfall of the year may be in defect, but at the utmost by a small amount, probably less than 5 per cent

The same general actions which have given the cyclical variation of rainfall to India have probably also been the determining factor in producing a cyclical variation of the strength of the south-east trades of corresponding period, and hence the probable strength of the south-east trades at the present time is a most important factor in judging the probable strength of the south-west monsoon and the general character of the accompanying rainfall.

The information from South Africa, Mauritius and Zanzibar is favourable on this point, and indicates that the south-east trades are at least of normal strength and probably somewhat stronger than usual. The information from the Seychelles is less satisfactory, and appears to indicate that there will be some delay in the advance of the trades across the Equator determining the setting in of the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean. The previous observer at the Seychelles—a most enthusiastic observer—died suddenly on the 12th May, and the conditions under which the observations are at present taken are not fully known, and hence there is an element of doubt about the later weather telegrams (from the 12th to the end of the month), which makes them less valuable than was anticipated when they were started in the beginning of May

It may be noted that previous experience shows that very deficient rainfall in Mauritius from September to May is in at least four cases out of five followed by favourable and heavier monsoon rainfall than usual in India, and that excessive rainfall in Zanzibar in the same period is in about three years out of four followed by favourable rains in India There is hence a strong probability from the character of the rainfall of the past six months in Mauritius and Zanzibar that the rainfall of the approaching monsoon in India will be at least normal in general character and average amount.

Forecast of the south-west monsoon of 1896 in India

In the preceding pages have been given in full for future reference the whole of the available data upon which the following forecast is based.

Brief summaries have also been given at the end of each section pointing out the chief features of the meteorology of India, the Indian seas and the south-east trades region likely to influence the character of the south-west monsoon of 1897. These will be found in pages 1385, 1387, 1397, 1399, 1401, and 1402.

The consideration of the cyclical period through which India is passing indicates that the present year is probably the last year of what may be termed the "negative phase," and that the mean rainfall of the year will probably be slightly below the normal On the other hand, the strength of the south-east trades, which is an important factor, is probably above the normal.

This, together with the character of the rainfall at Mauritius and Zanzibar, indicates that very probably the monsoon currents will not be below their normal strength and probably above it It hence appears most probable from the combination of these data that the monsoon currents will be of about normal strength.

The summary of the snowfall information, further confirmed by the summary of the temperature and pressure conditions during the past five months in India, indicates that the heavy snowfall to the north of the Punjab will probably exercise little influence in modifying the distribution of the monsoon rainfall. Excessive and untimely snow in April and May chiefly affects the Bombay current It usually retards the advent of that current more or less and affects its strength unfavourably during the early stages (chiefly in the month of June) It is probable the snowfall conditions will exercise a slight influence in both directions.

The observations taken at Mauritius and Zanzibar from January to March (those for April have not yet been received) also indicate the probability of at least normal south-east trades. On the other hand, the observations taken at the Seychelles show that the conditions there from the 20th May to the 3rd June were more unfavourable than those of the same period of the two previous years, and indicate a probability of some delay in the permanent establishment of the monsoon currents in the Indian seas and India.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is probable the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, but that there may be slight delay in their establishment and also slight weakness during June in the Bombay current.

It is, however, just possible that the Seychelles observations may be more significant than is assumed in the previous statement, and that the monsoon currents may be, as in 1895 and 1896, feeble.

It is, therefore, necessary to accept the inferences given below with greater reserve than usual, and if it should result that the monsoon currents are (notwithstanding the presence of favourable conditions on the whole in India) as much below their normal strength as they were in 1895 and 1896 (when the antecedent conditions in India were almost as favourable as in the present year), the inferences will require to be suitably modified

Judging only *from the conditions in India itself and the known conditions in the Indian seas*, it is, on the whole, most probable that the monsoon currents will be of normal strength, and that the Bay current is more likely to be above its normal strength than the Bombay current, especially in the early part of the monsoon

Assuming that the currents will be of normal strength, the comparison with previous years (more especially 1883, 1884, 1887, 1890 and 1892) indicates that it is probable they will set in about the normal time on both the Bengal and Bombay coasts The Seychelles observations, on the other hand, make it almost certain there will be some delay as in June 1895 and June 1896 The Bombay current is more likely to be retarded than the Bengal current, and there is a slight probability it may be not so strong as usual in June

The rains will hence probably commence not earlier than the second week of June on the Bombay Coast and the third week on the Bengal Coast.

The following is a statement of the inferences respecting the character and distribution of the south-west monsoon rains of 1897 from the comparison of the antecedent conditions of the present year with those of previous years, and based chiefly on the facts and data stated above:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and the Afghan mountains and the pressure conditions in India are not unfavourable to the establishment of at least normal monsoon currents in India There has been heavy snowfall in the mountains north of the Punjab and Kashmir Valley The usual effect of heavy snowfall in Upper India is to retard the Bombay current and also to weaken it—more especially in June The influence of this snowfall is showed by the temperature conditions of Upper India to be small, and hence it will probably only very slightly affect the strength and advent of the Bombay current

(2) The conditions in the Indian seas are imperfectly known, but appear to indicate the currents will probably be of at least normal strength, and the forecast is drawn up on that supposition The Arabian Sea current will probably be established on the Bombay Coast slightly later than usual in the second week of June, and there is a slight probability it may be weak during the month of June The current will, however, as in 1896, probably advance into the interior more rapidly than usual.

(3) Conditions are, on the whole, favourable to the prevalence of monsoon currents of at least normal strength in the Bay of Bengal. The rains will probably be established about the normal period in Bengal (the third week of June).

(4) Conditions are very slightly unfavourable in Burma, and it is, on the whole, probable that the rainfall will not be above the normal in that area. It is more likely to be in defect in Upper than in Lower Burma, as conditions in Upper Burma are similar to those obtaining in Assam.

(5) Pressure conditions are, on the whole, favourable in Bengal. The general conditions are more favourable in West and Central Bengal than in East and North Bengal. It is probable that the rainfall will be normal or in slight excess on the average of the whole area, but may be in slight defect in North and East Bengal. It is very probable that it will be normal or in slight to moderate excess in Orissa, and probable that it will be normal or in slight defect in Assam, where conditions are similar to those of North and East Bengal.

(6) Conditions in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the North-Western Provinces are favourable. The rainfall on the average of the whole area will very probably be at least normal The rainfall will probably be in excess in Bihar and the eastern and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and normal or in slight defect in the south-western and western districts

(7) Conditions are, on the whole, favourable in the eastern districts of the Punjab, but are somewhat unfavourable in the western, northern and central districts (as indicated by the pressure conditions in North Bombay and South-West Rajputana and also in the North Punjab). The rainfall will probably be less than usual in the south-western and perhaps the central districts, but be normal or in slight defect in the submontane and southern districts of the Punjab. The character of the rainfall in this area, however, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon and not on the local conditions, and these conclusions should be suitably modified if the monsoon turns out to be weak, in which case the rainfall may be considerably in defect in the West and Central Punjab and in slight to moderate defect in the East Punjab.

(8) Conditions are somewhat unfavourable in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and West Rajputana, indicated chiefly by the excess of pressure in North Bombay. The rainfall will probably be more or less in defect in these areas. The rainfall in these areas, as in the Punjab, depends chiefly on the general strength of the monsoon, and hence, if the Bombay monsoon current be weak, the deficiency may be considerable to large in amount. In Eastern Rajputana the rainfall will either be normal or in slight defect, depending upon the actual strength of the Bombay current.

(9) Conditions are nearly as favourable in Central India as in the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, and it is hence probable that area will receive at least normal rainfall. The rainfall is more likely to be in excess in the eastern than the western states.

(10) Conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and to a slightly less extent in Hyderabad. It is hence probable that they will receive at least normal rainfall. The conditions are most favourable in the eastern and northern districts of the Central Provinces, and is hence probable they may receive rainfall in moderate excess of the normal.

(11) Conditions are not quite so favourable in Berar and Khandesh, and the rainfall in these areas will probably not be above the normal and may be in slight defect They are also slightly unfavourable in the West Deccan, and that area will very probably not receive more than its normal fall and will probably obtain less

(12) The conditions in the west coast districts are such as are, in normal monsoons associated with at least normal rainfall. It is hence very probable that the rainfall of the present year's south-west monsoon

will be at least normal in those districts, and probable it may be in slight to moderate excess.

(13) The variations of the rainfall in the North Madras coast districts are in at least five years out of six similar to those of Orissa and the Central Provinces. Conditions appear to be favourable, and it is probable those districts will receive at least normal rain.

(14) A comparison of the conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic with those of similar years indicates that the rainfall will probably be normal or in slight defect—more especially in the southern districts. It is, however, very difficult to forecast for this part of India, as rain in Southern India during the monsoon proper occurs chiefly during the intervals of breaks during the rainy season of Northern India, and is hence essentially of irregular occurrence. The variations of the rainfall in Southern India during the south-west monsoon are usually inverse to those in Northern India

It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to an extent depending chiefly upon the strength of the monsoon in Sind, Cutch, the North and West Punjab and West Rajputana, that it will very probably be at least normal in amount in Central India, Bengal and the northern half of the Peninsula, except perhaps Berar, Khandesh and the West Deccan, and may be in moderate excess in the eastern half of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, West Bengal, the Central Provinces and the eastern states of Central India It will probably be normal or in slight defect in Burma, Assam and perhaps in East and North Bengal

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications at present of such an event.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *4th June 1897* *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 29th, 1897.

As was the case last week the barometer has been low over North-West India, the Gangetic Plain and part of Bengal and of the Central Provinces, while it has been high over the west of the Peninsula, Ceylon and Lower Burma. During the greater part of the week the barometric pressure was generally higher than usual. The abnormal excess was greater in the north than in the south, and hence the pressure differences over India were less than usual at the end of May In addition the pressure changes from day to day were irregular, so that the weather was feebly unsettled and disturbed by the occurrence of series of hot weather storms. These storms were experienced mainly over North-East and North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, the east of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country largely escaping. They were generally slight and gave but light rain in North-West India, they were moderate and gave rain, amounting on occasions to two inches, over the west of the Peninsula, and they were most severe and gave the heaviest rainfall over the north-east of India and more particularly over Assam This rainfall, even in the north-east, where it was heaviest, exercised only a slight and passing influence on the mean temperature, which, for the whole week, was excessive in all the provinces of India

Daily Summary —*Sunday, May 23rd.*—The pressure changes had been irregular and in places brisk Readings were lowest over the Western desert and relatively low over the Gangetic Plain. The winds were irregular with a cyclonic tendency over North-West India, they were more easterly than usual over the Gangetic Plain and lighter and more unsteady than usual in Southern India The mean temperature was generally excessive but the heat was less than usual over Bengal and Assam, part of the North-West Provinces and the Bombay and Madras Coasts. The hottest area relatively to the normal was the South Punjab Thunderstorms had given rain to Assam, Bengal, North Bihar and to parts of the Deccan and the North-West Provinces Hailstorms had occurred at Cherat, Chakrata and Lucknow, and duststorms were reported from many stations

Monday, May 24th —The barometer had decreased in north-eastern and increased in other parts of India The general distribution of pressure was generally the same as on the 23rd, except that, owing to the barometric changes in the north-west, the depression over the Western desert was more strongly marked Pressure was lower than usual within the depression area, but was above the normal elsewhere Northerly winds prevailed over the Punjab and light irregular winds over the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal, though the force was below the average in the south. The mean temperature was generally excessive, but regions of relatively low temperatures were reported from Assam and Bengal, from the west of the North-West Provinces, from the Indus Valley and from the south of the Peninsula. Light to moderate showers had been received in Upper Burma, Assam and part of Bengal, light showers in parts of Upper India and of Kashmir, and moderate to heavy showers over the south-west of the Peninsula

Tuesday, May 25th —Pressure had risen over Northern India and Burma and fallen over the Peninsula. A shallow depression lay over West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces, while readings were high in Ceylon and Burma. The winds were easterly in Upper Burma and feebly cyclonic around the depression noticed above, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. The force was unusually low in the south and west. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was irregular North-East and North-West India again reported thunderstorms accompanied with more or less rain, and light showers had been received in Ceylon and at one or two western stations

Wednesday, May 26th.—Pressure changes had been small, and the general distribution was about the same as on the 25th. The winds were little changed,

except that the easterly current up the north side of the Gangetic Plain and over the Punjab had largely given way. The mean temperature had generally risen, and the areas of relatively low temperature noticed on the 25th had decreased both in size and intensity Assam reported moderate to heavy rain, Ceylon moderate rain, and the west of the Peninsula some scattered showers. The rainfall in the north-west had ceased and the weather cleared.

Thursday, May 27th.—Pressure had given way briskly in the Punjab, but had changed slightly elsewhere. Readings were lowest in the South Punjab The winds were variable over Upper India, southerly over the Bay area and generally between west and north-west elsewhere. The force was abnormally low in Southern India The mean temperature had again risen, except over the Peninsula, where it had fallen slightly The changes which were noticed on the previous day and which were obliterating the areas of low temperature were hence still progressing. Over Northern India practically the only rainfall was in Assam, but over Southern India showers were general in Malabar and Mysore.

Friday, May 28th.—Pressure had continued to give way briskly in the north-west, but elsewhere the changes were slight Readings were low over the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain, but, except in these areas, the barometer read above the normal average. The easterly wind up the north side of the Gangetic Plain was re-appearing, but otherwise there was little change to record. The mean temperature was low in part of Bengal and Madras and in Assam, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. Scattered showers had occurred over Burma, Assam, Bengal and the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was fine.

Saturday, May 29th—Pressure had fallen almost everywhere. The fall had been greater in Sind than in other parts of Northern India, and the ordinary hot weather depression lay over the Western desert. The southerly winds at the head of the Bay were increasing and the easterly wind held steadily up the Gangetic Plain In Western and Southern India the wind force remained low The mean temperature was high, except in Assam and part of Madras Rain had fallen during thunderstorms in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Malabar, the Konkan, Mysore and parts of the Deccan, the rainfall was generally local, and light or moderate in amount.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the whole country was above the normal average on each day of the week. Between the 23rd and 25th there was a slight general fall, but after the 25th the heat rose, and at the close of the week the mean temperature was 3½° higher than usual. As mentioned above, rain occurred almost daily in parts of North-East India and fell occasionally over North-West India and over the Peninsula. Hence the excess in the case of Bengal and Assam, of the North-West Provinces, of the Punjab and of the Peninsula was less than in the case of the central parts of the country, and the mean temperature on some days was lower than usual in these areas.

The following table gives temperature data for the week.

Province.	May 1897							Mean variation of week.
	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·9	+2 9	+1 6	+2 7	+3 3	+2·5	+2·3	+2 4
Bengal and Assam	—0·3	+0 3	+0 7	+2 9	+4·0	+1 9	+2·4	+1 7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0 8	+1·1	—0 6	+2 0	+3·0	+2·2	+4·9	+1·9
Punjab	+4·2	—0·4	—1·3	—0 3	+1 5	+4·4	+7·3	+2 2
Bombay	+2 3	+1 0	+0 8	+2·8	+1 6	+2·4	+2 3	+1·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+3 2	+4 5	+1 6	+4·4	+4 1	+5 0	+3 8	+3 8
Central India and Gujarat	+1 4	+1·9	+1·1	+2 0	+3·4	+3 7	+3 6	+2·4
Sind and Rajputana	+3·8	+3·6	+3·8	+2·6	+4 0	+6 2	+4 9	+4·1
Madras	+1·4	+1·5	+1·8	+1·9	+1·2	+1·3	+1·2	+1 5
Mean for whole of India	+2·1	+1·8	+1·1	+2·3	+2·9	+3·3	+3 6	+2·4

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

May	23rd	118°0 at	Jacobabad.
„	24th	111°8 „	Sirsa.
„	25th	113°2 „	Jhansi.
„	26th	115°2 „	Allahabad.
„	27th	114°7 „	„
„	28th	117°1 „	Jacobabad.
„	29th	119°0 „	„

Rain.—There has been no advance of monsoon winds during the week under review, hence the regions which ordinarily receive rain from temporary rushes of the monsoon at the end of May, *viz.*, the south of the Peninsula and Burma, have received considerably less rain than is usually the case at this season On the other hand, the local southerly winds which ordinarily blow from the head of the Bay into North-East India have been stronger than the average, and have carried much moisture inland which has been deposited in the more or less hilly districts of Assam, North Bengal and Chota Nagpur. In all the remaining portions of the country the rainfall of the week has been connected with and generally fallen during thunder and dust storms. These storms appear to have been less general and less severe than usual, as, on the whole, the total rainfall of the week has been less than the normal average. The returns show that in Burma and Assam rain fell on most days of the week, in Bengal the fall was scattered throughout the week, in Upper India the rainfall was generally on the first two days of the week, in the west of the Peninsula the showers were scattered irregularly throughout the period, while in other parts of the country the rainfall was light and unimportant The concluding table shows that rain in appreciable amount fell in thirty-six of the rainfall divisions. This number is slightly greater than the number reported last week and considerably greater than in the case of the week before These thirty-six divisions covered the following regions—*viz*, the whole of Burma, the whole of Assam, the whole of Bengal, except South Bihar, the North Oudh, west, west submontane and hill districts of the North-West Provinces, the south-east, submontane, hill and north divisions of the Punjab, the whole of the west of the Peninsula, Khandesh, the east of the Central Provinces, the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South) and Madras (Central), while all other parts of the country, including several divisions in Upper India, most of the central divisions, the whole of North Bombay and of Baluchistan and the southern divisions of Madras, were actually or practically without rain. The heaviest actual average rainfall during the week was 9·50 inches in the Assam (Hills), followed by 5 23 inches in Assam (Brahmaputra), by 4·60 inches in Assam (Surma), by 4 40 inches in North Bengal, by 2·12 inches in Deltaic Burma and by about 1 0 inch in Central Burma, Arakan, East Bengal, Central Bengal, the North-West Provinces (Hills), Malabar, Coorg, Mysore and the Bombay Deccan. There were only sixteen divisions in which the actual average, exceeded the normal average, rainfall, *viz.*, the three Assam divisions, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Oudh, the west submontane and hill districts of the North-West Provinces, the south-east and submontane districts of the Punjab, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (East) and Hyderabad (South) In most cases the amount of this excess was trifling and unimportant, but in the Assam Hills it reached to 5·80 inches, in Assam (Brahmaputra) to 2·82 inches and in Assam (Surma), Bengal (North) and the Bombay Deccan to over 1 inch. In Burma, but particularly in the Tenasserim and Arakan divisions, the deficiency in the week's rainfall was large, and in the Bengal Hills and Malabar it was considerable.

The concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i e.*, the rainfall from February 28th to May 29th. These three months include the whole of the spring storm rainfall, and with the present return this storm period ceases. The figures show that the storm rainfall has been excessive, *i e.*, 20 per cent or more above the average in Central Burma, the Assam (Hills), Central Bengal, North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, North

Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, the east of the Central Provinces and the East Coast (North); it has been about normal in Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), Deltaic Bengal, South Bihar, the North-West Provinces (East), Oudh (North), the Central, Submontane, Hill and West Punjab, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, Sind, Baluchistan, the East Coast (Central) and Madras (South), while in all the remaining divisions it has been deficient. The abnormal deficiency has been large in some of the divisions in the Gangetic Plain, in Bengal (Hills), in parts of Bombay and in Central India and Rajputana.

The following are the principal large totals recorded during the week under review:

Burma	Kyaukton (Rangoon)	3·61	inches
	Minhla (Thayetmyo)	4 50	,,
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	25 37	,,
	Dhubri	13·64	,,
Bengal	Netrakona (Mymensingh)	8 94	,,
	Natore (Rajshahi)	5 00	,,
	Cooch Bihar	10 72	,,
N.-W. P.	Ukhimath (Garhwal)	1 96	,,
Punjab	Ballabgarh (Delhi)	1·54	,,
Malabar	Udipi (Mangalore)	4·21	,,
Bombay	Mundgod (Karwar)	4 87	,,
	Chikodi (Belgaum)	4 90	,,
Madras	Pattikonda (Kurnool)	3·03	,,

PROVINCE	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 29th, 1897.			Rainfall data from February 28th to May 29th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 28th to May 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·36	6 70	— 6 34	17 83	18·75	— 5
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	2 12	4 23	— 2 11	10·46	10 88	— 4
	3 Central do	1 81	1 93	— 0 12	10 47	5·32	+ 97
	4 Upper do	0 66	?	?	4 37	?	?
	5 Arakan	1 04	8 65	— 7 61	10 43	16 51	— 37
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1 35	2·07	— 0·72	11 63	15 05	— 23
	7 Assam Surma	4 60	3 45	+ 1 15	32 27	38 98	— 17
	8. Do Hills	9 50	3 70	+ 5 80	34 91	28 52	+ 22
	9 Do Brahmaputra	5 23	2 41	+ 2 82	23 48	21 18	+ 11
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0 81	1 30	— 0 49	8 11	9 83	— 17
	11. Central do	1 02	1 28	— 0 26	8 47	6 73	+ 26
	12. North do	4·40	3 23	+ 1 17	16 59	12 86	+ 29
	13 Bengal Hills	0 87	2 83	— 1 96	8 65	15 44	— 44
	14 Orissa	0 67	1 06	— 0 39	8 01	5 99	+ 34
	15 Chota Nagpur	0 95	0 77	+ 0 18	4 70	3 79	+ 24
	16 South Bihar	0	0 62	— 0 62	1 91	2 10	— 9
	17. North do	0 38	0 67	— 0 29	4 55	3·76	+ 24
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18 N.-W P East	0	0 07	— 0 07	0·74	0 81	— 9
	19 South Oudh	0 04	0 12	— 0 08	0 35	0 93	— 62
	20. North do	0 22	0 20	+ 0 02	1 15	1·40	— 18
	21 N.-W P. Central	0 02	0 07	— 0 05	0 07	0·72	— 90
	22 Do West	0 12	0 12	0	0 34	1 03	— 67
	23 Do East Submontane	0 08	0 20	— 0 12	0 93	1 48	— 37
	24 Do West do.	0 24	0 22	+ 0 02	1 08	2 06	— 48
	25 Do Hills	1 09	0 51	+ 0 58	4 87	6 11	— 20
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0 40	0 12	+ 0 28	0 66	1·26	— 48
	27. South do	0 06	0 18	— 0 12	0 72	1 40	— 49
	28 Central do	0 02	0 20	— 0 18	2 04	2 52	— 19
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 13	0 12	+ 0 01	2 07	2 49	— 17
	30. Do Hills	0 44	0 67	— 0 23	6 54	6 54	0
	31 North Punjab	0 11	0 40	— 0 29	7 87	5 68	+ 39
	32. West do.	0	0 17	— 0 17	1·32	1 41	— 6
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33 Malabar	1 65	3 45	— 1·80	7 82	10·58	— 26
	34 Madras South-Central	0 56	1 34	— 0 78	6 63	7 02	— 5
	35 Coorg	1 55	1 30	+ 0 25	4 63	8 07	— 43
	36 Mysore	1 45	0 98	+ 0 47	3 81	4 42	— 14
	37 Konkan	0 64	0 57	+ 0 07	0 64	1 14	— 44
	38. Bombay Deccan	1 67	0 51	+ 1·16	3 10	2 19	+ 41
	39 Hyderabad North	..	..	...	...	..	...
	40. Khandesh	0 19	0 40	— 0 21	0·36	0 90	— 60
Central Provinces and Berar.	41 Berar	0·01	0 09	— 0 08	0·20	0 71	— 42
	42 Central Provinces West	0	0 11	— 0 11	0 58	0 87	— 33
	43 Do. do Central	0 03	0 14	— 0·11	0 72	1 22	— 41
	44 Do. do. East	0 37	0 23	+ 0 14	4 92	2·03	+ 142
Bombay (North)	45 Gujarat	0	0 08	— 0 08	0	0 17	— 100
	46 Kathiawar	0	0 08	— 0 08	0	0 38	— 100
	47 Sind	0	0 04	— 0 04	0·34	0 42	— 19
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0 09	— 0 09	3 65	3 90	— 6
Rajputana and Central India	49 Central India East	0 01	0·38	— 0 37	0 21	0 92	— 77
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0 06	0 28	— 0 22	0 18	0 88	— 82
	51 West Rajputana	0 04	0 33	— 0·29	0 36	1 01	— 64
Madras	52 East Coast North	0 35	0 56	— 0 21	4 72	3·04	+ 34
	52-A Do do (a)	0	0 73	— 0 73	5 70	4 14	+ 38
	53 Hyderabad South	0 72	0 58	+ 0 14	1 72	2 49	— 31
	54 Madras Central	0 31	0 48	— 0 17	1 66	2 25	— 26
	55 East Coast Central	0·25	0 35	— 0 10	2 16	2 02	+ 7
	56 Do South	0 05	0 91	— 0·86	2 38	3 2	— 38
	57 Madras South	0·08	0 55	— 0 47	5 18	4 91	+ 6

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *3rd June, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th May.*—Rainfall slightly in excess in Kurnool and Bellary, deficient in the Carnatic and Central and South districts, normal elsewhere Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in affected areas, except in Vizagapatam, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts; for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent. Standing crops are fair to good, but are withering in parts. Harvests yield a limited outturn, generally middling. Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, but forest reserves have been thrown open; generally sufficient in Vizagapatam and in the extreme south; elsewhere growing scarce in parts Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, generally available elsewhere, but is growing scarce in parts. Cattle are deteriorating in the Deccan, but elsewhere are generally in good condition Prices are rising in the Circars, Deccan, and south; elsewhere they are generally steady The numbers on relief are:—relief workers—86,089 men, 155,409 women, 59,690 children, 4,448 unspecified; total 305,636 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—848 men, 1,161 women, 741 children in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, and Cuddapah *plus* 500 unspecified in Bhadrachalam, total 3,250 Weavers—12,590 men, 10,316 women, 879 children, total 23,794 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 332,680 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan, Ganjam, and Vizagapatam (dependants)—305 men, 371 women, 13,071 children, total 13,747. (Others)—1,488 men, 2,946 women, 7,518 children, total 11,952 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—6,829 men, 15,217 women, 17,799 children, 2,637 unspecified, total 42,482. Total on gratuitous relief 68,181 Grand total on Government relief 400,861 Also 997 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam. Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 11, Bellary 11½, Kurnool 12, Bhadrachalam 12½, Cuddapah 13, Anantapur and Vizagapatam 13½ seers per rupee. Loans disbursed since the commencement of distress Rs 595,481.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st May* —Rain throughout Kanara, Dharwar, Belgaum, Satara, Ratnagiri, except one taluka, Poona, except three talukas, in eight talukas of Bijapur, seven of Ahmednagar, six of Sholapur, three of Shikarpur, and two of Khandesh Harvesting of late crops is completed, except in Sind and Kaira Preparations for next season have commenced generally. Sowing operations have begun in Karachi, Hyderabad, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, and in parts of Karachi, Baroda, and Kolaba. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Panch Mahals, Kolaba, Sholapur, and Bijapur, falling in Hyderabad and in parts of Surat and Kolaba, and stationary in Thar and Parkar, and parts of Surat, Kolaba, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are —Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 9⅞, Sholapur 10, Ahmednagar 9 1/8, Poona 9½, Nasik 9, Satara 9, Khandesh 8½, and Dharwar 11 1/40 seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works, including dependants, were:—Bijapur 51,250, Sholapur 108,235, Ahmednagar

56,136, Poona 25,620, Nasik 25,488, Satara 11,296, Khandesh 23,177, and Belgaum 11,889. On test works—Belgaum 514, Dharwar 612, Ratnagiri 262; total 314,479, of whom 249,805 are workers and 64,674 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 10,974, including 202 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,152, including 76 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 6,194, including 240 in poor-houses, Poona 7,802, Nasik 629, Satara 195, Belgaum 580, Dharwar 997; total 35,523 Total number on relief 350,002.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st May.*—There was general rain during the week, except in South Bihar and parts of Orissa The present agricultural prospects continue favourable Ploughing and sowing are proceeding everywhere, but more rain is required in parts Early rice and jute have for the most part been sown and are coming on well. In parts of Tippera and Noakhali insects are said to be doing injury to the young rice plants. The sugarcane crop is good all round The harvesting of *boro* or spring rice is almost over and that of *cheena* millet is still going on. The price of rice is reported to be rising still in several districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are:—Nadia, common rice 7½ seers, Murshidabad, common rice 8½ seers; Khulna, common rice 9 seers; Rajshahi, common rice 8 seers, Pubna, rice 7 to 8½ seers; Shahabad, rice 8 seers and pea 10½ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers 11 chittacks, Champaran, common rice 8 seers and maize 9 seers 13 chittacks; Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 9½ seers and *rahar (Cajanus indicus)* 12 seers; Darbhanga, common rice 7½ seers and indian-corn 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 to 8½ seers and *marua (Eleusine coracana)* 13 seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice at Jamtara 7½ to 8 seers; Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6½ to 8 seers; Palamau, rice 9 seers, and Manbhum, common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 29th May, were —Bankura 8,868, Nadia 91,327, Murshidabad 8,540, Khulna 11,188, Rajshahi 360, Pubna 694, Patna 145, Shahabad 33,488, Saran 83,093, Champaran 192,975, Muzaffarpur 121,790, Darbhanga 235,799, Bhagalpur 10,037, Sonthal Parganas 2,631, Puri 4,036, Hazaribagh 7,344, Palamau 5,168, and Manbhum 15,964, total 833,447 against 821,459 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows —relief workers—men 176,967, women 154,511, children 55,692, total 387,170. Dependants—men 1,517, women 230, children 35,229, total 36,976. Relieved in poor-houses—men 1,154, women 906, children 1,317, total 3,377. Otherwise relieved—men 65,795, women 195,929, children 129,024, total 390,748. Test-workers—men 8,658, women 4,938, children 1,580, total 15,176. Private relief: relief works, Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 8,899, women 4,165, children 1,056, total 14,120. Hatwa—men 1,178, women 1,935, children 1,371, total 4,447. Sonthal Parganas—men 952, women 770, children 89; total 1,811. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 3,371, women 10,298, children 9,998, total 23,667 Hatwa—men 125, women 176, children 1,156, total 1,457. Manjha in Saran—men 175, women 31, children 17, total 223 Hazaribagh—Giridih—men 240, women 174, children 131; total 545. Total on private relief 46,270.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Rain fell in many districts during the week. In Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Agra, Basti, and Gonda over half an inch was recorded, while in Garhwal, Muzaffarnagar, and Pilibhit over one inch fell Preparations for the autumn crop are in progress Irrigation of cane and extra crops continues. Extra crops are doing well The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 29th May, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 26,597,

Etawah 5,234, Cawnpore 12,323, Fatehpur 16,786, Banda 297,476, Hamirpur 127,557, Allahabad 329,724, Jhansi 97,421, Jalaun 123,688, Mirzapur 58,072, Family domains, Maharajah of Benares, 13,736, Jaunpur 43,262, Gorakhpur 27,463, Azamgarh 18,075, Lucknow 56,510, Unao 39,289, Rae Bareli 35,207, Sitapur 4,328, Hardoi 150,850; total 1,483,598. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—964,711; relieved as dependants—180,298; relieved in poor-houses—27,789; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 48,124, assisted either exclusively or partly from the Charitable Fund, 310,800; total 1,483,598 The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test works—19,766; relieved in poor-houses—5,095; relieved under other provisions of the Famire Code, including 11,739 from Charitable Funds, 36,266, total 61,127. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,544,725. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places. Water is getting short in Banda and in parts of Hamirpur and Allahabad. Prices show a tendency to rise in most districts. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from $9\frac{5}{8}$ to $12\frac{1}{8}$ seers the rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch has fallen in Gurgaon, $\frac{2}{5}$ in Amritsar and $\frac{1}{5}$ in Rawal Pindi and Peshawar, it has also fallen about $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch in parts of Rohtak and Karnal, $\frac{1}{6}$ in Lahore and $\frac{1}{3}$ in Gujranwala, there has also been a slight drizzle in Umballa, Jullundur, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops, sowing of sugarcane, cotton, indigo, etc, and ploughings for other autumn crops are going on. Spring grain is being collected and stored. Chillies are being sown. Tobacco is being cut in places; in Gurgaon it has suffered from hail. The outturn of spring crops is generally reported to be good to average on irrigated and below average on land dependent on rain. Standing crops are in good condition. Insufficiency of water is reported from Umballa. Recent rain has benefited sugarcane slightly in this district. Grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab into Hissar, where local stocks are exhausted. Locusts appeared in parts of Gujranwala, but did no damage, young locusts have appeared and deposited eggs in parts of Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, but are being destroyed. Cattle are generally in poor condition for want of green fodder, 109 cattle died from hunger this week in Rohtak. Fodder is still generally scarce, new straw is now obtainable in most districts, but is dear, green grass is only procurable on the canal irrigated tracts The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc, was as follows —relief workers—26,869 men, 25,277 women, 12,931 children, Dependants—183 men, 272 women, 14,810 children; Relieved in poor-houses—1,224 men, 1,539 women, 783 children, Otherwise relieved—3,285 men, 5,452 women, 3,698 children; Test-workers—43 men. The total number of relief workers, dependants, etc, in the Punjab was 96,366, or 3,869 more than last week, of these 67,000 were in Hissar against 64,000 There is also an increase in Umballa and Karnal and slight decrease in Rohtak and Delhi districts Prices are generally still high, they are rising in Lahore and Amritsar, the figures are unchanged in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Gujranwala, and Shahpur. The imports of new grain into the market made prices generally fall in most districts, owing to demand for seed

the prices of autumn grain are daily rising; wheat is selling from 10¾ to 13½, great millet 8¼ to 11, gram 10½ to 12½, barley 12 to 14½, bulrush millet 8 to 10, maize 7 to 13, and rice 6 to 7 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are:—Hissar—gram and barley flour 10¼ seers on North Ghaggar, great millet 9½ on South Ghaggar, and 10 on Bir Ditch; barley 11½ on Ramgoi; Rohtak, gram 10 and barley 13½; Delhi, wheat 10½; Karnal, wheat flour 10 and barley flour 11½; Umballa, maize 11; Ferozepore, barley and gram 11½; and Gujrat, wheat flour 11¾ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Weather continues excessively hot Conditions are unsettled with passing clouds, occasional duststorms, and high winds A few drops of rain have fallen in five districts. Raipur and Bilaspur received more than ½ an inch and Sambalpur more than one inch. Ploughing and manuring of lands for autumn sowings are almost completed in Wardha, elsewhere in progress. Sowing of inferior rice has commenced in parts of Raipur and Sambalpur. Cutting of rice crop completed in Sironcha tahsil of Chanda There is a scarcity of fodder and water in parts of eleven districts. In Hoshangabad tahsil the cattle are being fed on leaves. Prices are rising almost everywhere, but are fairly steady in Nimar, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Bhandara, and Sambalpur. The quotation at Balaghat is 7½ seers per rupee. Jubbulpore rates have been raised by Mandla demand. The numbers on relief works have increased by 6,000, to which seven districts have contributed. The total number on gratuitous relief has risen by 5,000, the largest increases occurring in Saugor and Raipur. The number employed on private works has fallen by 26,000, the decrease occurring mainly in Raipur and Bilaspur. The number on relief works were—Saugor 38,162, Damoh 36,060, Jubbulpore 53,152, Mandla 24,243, Seoni 12,372, Narsinghpur 42,154, Hoshangabad 55,988, Nimar 342, Betul 15,341, Chhindwara 12,866, Wardha 7,076, Nagpur 14,052, Chanda 128, Bhandara 25,172, Balaghat 41,310, Raipur 81,266, Bilaspur 34,607, and Sambalpur 1,009; total 495,300. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 20,151, Damoh 17,963, Jubbulpore 30,508, Mandla 8,726, Seoni 4,369, Narsinghpur 9,998, Hoshangabad 10,160, Nimar 544, Betul 4,800, Chhindwara 4,015, Wardha 39, Nagpur 3,993, Bhandara 6,554, Balaghat 19,550, Raipur 30,512, Bilaspur 29,933, and Sambalpur 343, total 202,158 Total number on relief 697,458. Details of relief workers—men 150,004, women 222,568, and children 122,728. Dependants—men 2,717, women 4,692, and children 78,782 with 3,352 unclassed Poor-houses—men 6,977, women 7,626, and children 10,032. Otherwise relieved—men 12,791, women 23,253, and children 23,963 with 27,973 unclassed There were also 182,865 persons employed on railway and other private works Wage prices—Ghanda 11, Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur 10, Nagpur 9¾, Wardha 9½, Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chhindwara, and Raipur 9, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Bhandara 8½, Betul 8, and Balaghat and Mandla 7½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th May.*—In Lower Burma ploughing for the wet weather paddy crop continues in the five districts previously reported; not yet commenced in the rest. In Upper Burma reaping of dry weather paddy still continues in some districts. Fair outturns are being obtained. Rain has fallen in all districts during the month, but only very small amounts have been received in Meiktila and Sagaing. Cultivation of early wet weather crops and preparation of the land for the main wet weather crops are in progress Prospects are hitherto favourable The price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab, Rangoon, and Yamethin and slightly in Thongwa, Henzada, Myaungmya, and Toungoo, while it has fallen considerably in the Upper Chindwin; elsewhere

stationary. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 4,322 and Myingyan 10,290. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 760, Yamethin 363, Myingyan 2,542. Total number on relief 18,277. Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st June*—Weather seasonable. Heavy rain has fallen in the Surma Valley, Goalpara, and Garo Hills, moderate rain in other districts Preparation of land for late rice and planting of sugarcane continue. Early rice and tea promise well. Prices—common rice—Silchar 7½, Sylhet 9, Gauhati 7, Tezpur 8½, and Sibsagar 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st May.*—MYSORE—One inch 9 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Prospects are favourable. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar and Tumkur, fallen in Kadur district. *Ragi (Eleusine coracana)* sown in Mysore and Hassan, paddy harvested in parts of Chitaldroog.

COORG.—Rainfall 3 inches 27 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st May.*—BERAR.—Weather cloudy occasionally and very hot. Ploughing of fields for the monsoon crop is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails Prices still show a tendency to rise in three districts. The number of persons employed on relief works were—Akola 8,520, Amraoti 2,069, Basim 7,745, Buldana 3,522, Ellichpur 1,955, and Wun 844 Numbers on gratuitous relief—Akola 1,348, Amraoti 390, and Basim 2,960. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 457 and Amraoti 662. Total number on relief 30,472 Prices—*jowar*—Akola 10, Amraoti 10½, Basim 11, Buldana 11, Ellichpur 9, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall during week 20 cents. Fields are under preparation for monsoon crops. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, and Mahbubnagar 37,725. Prices in affected districts—9 seers in Lingsagar, 9¼ in Bir and Naldrug, 9½ in Raichur and Mahbubnagar, and 10 seers per rupee in Gulburga. 331 persons on gratuitous relief in Shorapur and Shahpur and 2,481 children in Bir. Total number on relief 40,537. Prices—wheat 6¼, coarse rice 7½, and *jowari* 12⅝ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st May*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Winter crop operations completed in Gwalior and Malwa. Hot weather crop operations in progress in Bhopal, finished in other agencies Agricultural stock fair in Bhopal and two districts of Gwalior, good in Baghelkhand and Malwa; bad and indifferent in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, bad and indifferent in Gwalior, good in Baghelkhand and failing in Bhopawar Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar, steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—44,110 in Gwalior and 67,082 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—13,188 in Gwalior and 4,074 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 128,454. Prices 10 to 10½ in Gwalior and 9¼ seers per rupee in Baghelkhand. Report from Bundelkhand not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd June.*—Rainfall 38 cents in Deoli, 60 in Bundi, a little rain in Tonk, Ajmere, Kishengarh, and in parts of Ulwar and of Bikanir. Land being prepared for autumn crops in Meywar and Karauli. Agricultural operations satisfactory in Jhallawar, Ajmere, and Jeypore. Standing crops are good in Meywar and Jhallawar; fair in Pertabgarh Harvests are good

in Marwar, except gram in Jhallawar; average in Ajmere. Agricultural stock lean in Bhurtpore, in fair or good condition elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is scarce in one or two tehsils of Jhallawar and in some parts of Jeypore and Kotah; failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore; sufficient in other States. Prices are steady in Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Ajmere, Jaisalmere, Jeypore, and falling in Kishengarh, fluctuating in one State; rising elsewhere. Number of persons on relief works was—Marwar 5,394, Dholepore not reported, Bikanir 6,441, Jaisalmere 1,524. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,269, Tonk 1,837, Chabra 62, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 346, Bikanir 3,674, and Jaisalmere 95. Total number on relief 20,650. Prices—Marwar 9¼, Tonk 11¼, Deoli 13, Dholepore 10¾, Bhurtpur 12 5/16, Bikanir 9¾ and 8½, and Jaisalmere 8⅜ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 1st June.*—Rain has fallen. Standing spring crops are in good condition. Prices continue normal. Price—22 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 1st June.*—No rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty Price—9½ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th May.*—Rain 17 cents. Weather windy and unsettled. Indian-corn still being sown; wheat has been harvested; out-turn very good. Price—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province	Preceding week			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	276,900	77,846	354,746	308,886	91,975	400,861	+46,115
Bombay . .	328,763	33,996	362,759	314,479	35,523	350,002	—12,757
Bengal . .	431,221	390,238	821,459	439,322	394,125	833,447	+11,988
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,089,277	365,234	1,454,511	1,164,775	379,950*	1,544,725	+90,214
Punjab . .	76,993	15,504	92,497	80,385	15,981	96,366	+ 3,869
Central Provinces	489,236	197,340	686,576	495,300	202,158	697,458	+10,882
Burma . .	12,999	3,850	16,849	14,612	3,665	18,277	+ 1,428
Berar . .	25,529	6,587	32,116	24,655	5,817	30,472	— 1,644
Hyderabad . .	27,065	1,410	28,475	37,725	2,812	40,537	+12,062
Central India .	166,604	24,722	191,326	111,192	17,262	128,454†	—62,872
Rajputana . .	15,194	7,641	22,835	13,359	7,291	20,650†	— 2,185
TOTAL	2,939,781	1,124,368	4,064,149	3,004,690	1,156,559	4,161,249	+97,100

* Includes 59,803 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
† Figures incomplete.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH MAY 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	33,349	9,856	43,205	39,411	9,897	49,308	43,375	10,386	53,761	46,365	11,715	58,080
2	Kurnool	59,805	3,765	63,570	69,800	4 058	73,858	6 ,372	4,776	70,148	85,988	9,071	95,059
3	Bellary	71 275	3,886	75,161	79,317	4 937	84,254	82,695	8,067	90,762	91,649	9,486	101,085
4	Anantapur	19,171	988	20,159	23,093	1,154	24,247	24 474	1,375	25,849	34,640	3,819	38,459
5	Ganjam	5,647	10,625	16,202	3,430	14,035	17,465	6,359	19,993	†26,352	14,319	28,681	43,000
6	Vizagapatam	12,438	855	13,293	15,210	964	16,174	16,922	1,154	18,076	16,094	1,302	17,396‡
7	Godavari	...	.	...	...	...		392	121	513	500	...	500
	TOTAL MADRAS	201,675	(1)29,975	231,650	230,261	(2)35,047	265,306	239,589	(3)45 872	285,461	289,495	(4)64,021	353,519
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	69,547	9,687	79,234	68,488	9,333	77,821	60,088	10,344	70,432	53,792	10,721	64,513
2	Sholapur	123,668	8,271	131,939	121,104	9,009	130,113	117,159	8,759	125,918	113,074	8,340	121,414
3	Ahmednagar	67,112	5,175	72,287	60,644	5,512	66,156	63,936	5,717	69,653	59,540	5,910	65,450
4	Poona	22,722	5,787	28,509	23,596	5,659	29,255	25,971	6,150	32,121	27,086	6,652	33,738
5	Nasik	26,218	199	26,417	26,411	194	26,605	27,228	351	27,579	26,208	561	26,769
6	Satara	23,234	87	23,321	17,099	141	17,240	12,726	163	12,888	11,392	184	11,576
7	Khandesh	28,274	...	28,274	24,570	..	24,570	22,712	...	22,712	22,686	...	22,686
8	Belgaum	12,039	517	12,556	13,527	568	14,095	14,558	553	15,111	14,148	659	14,807
9	Dharwar	273	893	1,166	205	799	1,004	474	824	1,258	655	969	1,624
10	Ratnagiri	115	...	115	140	...	140	138	...	138	275	...	275
11	Kolaba	...	..	.	..	...	. .	..	...	..	235	...	235
	TOTAL BOMBAY	373,202	30,616	403,818	355,784	31,215	386,999	344,949	32,861	377,810	329,091	34,996	363,087
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	78,068	61,011	139,079	83,831	64,565	148,396	104,922	69,231	174,153	106,685	76,408	183,093
2	Shahabad	8,921	21,937	30,858	9,745	21,362	31,107	9 579	21,362	30,941	10,843	22,138	32,981
3	Nadia	29,046	20,085	49,131	24,878	16,214	41,092	27,876	52,393	80,269	29,166	63,821	92,987
4	Patna		121	121		126	126		136	136		147	147
5	Khulna	3,764	5,360	9,124	4,634	6,613	11,247	4,667	6,603	11,270	4,430	5,943	10,373
6	Saran	24,776	48,873	73,649	25,041	51,500	76,541	22,084	55,350	78 034	26,190	55,321	81,511
7	Darbhanga	140,665	66,597	207,262	159,984	73,806	233,790	111 658	69,175	213 833	150,262	74,863	225,065
8	Muzaffarpur	58,811	55,141	113,952	56,838	58,038	114,876	61,953	66,933	128,886	58,183	69,318	127,501
9	Rajshahi	781	...	781	655		655	615		156	687	...	687
10	Bhagulpur	22,046	2,815	24,861	22,8 9	2,815	25,624	22,113	2,737	24,850	23,365	3,396	26,761
11	Palamau	2,839	1,989	4,828	3,119	1,958	5,077	2,814	2,095	4,909	2,828	2,209	5,037
12	Manbhum	3,899	5,932	9,831	4,075	6,349	10,424	4 455	7,469	11,924	4,945	9,140	14,085
13	Pabna	492	...	492	442	...	442	546		546	820		820
14	Murshidabad	3,517	...	3,517	3,738	1,444	5,182	3,613	4,32	7,933	2,566	2,008	4,574
15	Hazaribagh	3,408	2,160	5,568	2,224	2,323	4,547	3,100	3,187	6,587	3,307	3,821	7,128
16	Puri	3,225	182	3,407	3,712	251	3,963	3,332	,	3,332	3,256	142	3,398
17	Santhal Parganas	2,290	221	2,511	2,354	289	2,643	3,309	561	3,870	3,137	732	4,069
18	Bankura	...	...	. .	..	...	...	..	.		411	831	1,242
	TOTAL BENGAL	386,548	292,424	678,972	408,079	307,653	715,732	420,236	361,852	782,088	431,221	390,238	821,459
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh												
1	Agra	16,037	7,492	23,529	16,679	7,510	24,189	14,730	7,416	22,146	18,178	7,442	25,620
2	Etawah	1,776	2,893	4,669	1,6 4	2,975	4,639	1,595	3,015	4,610	1,732	3,049	4,781
3	Banda	185,624	35,129	220,753	193,883	32,368	226,251	225,137	40,207	265,344	206,290	36,100	242,390†
4	Cawnpur	1,385	8,696	10,081	1,811	9,795	11,606	1,986	9,659	11,645	2,812	9,672	12,484
5	Hamirpur	91,778	22,235	114,013	88,247	22,009	110,256	95,835	22,455	118,290	97,926	22,649	120,575
6	Allahabad	228,833	45,884	274,717	249,292	47,170	296,462	258,244	48,504	306,748	273,415	50,979	323,794
7	Jhansi	54,523	17,980	72,503	54,970	17,859	72,829	60,006	19,467	79,473	71,307	19,161	90,468
8	Jalaun	109,973	28,121	138,094	93,088	19,997	113,085	89,510	18,472	107,982	100,812	15,793	116,6 5
9	Jaunpur	13,899	16,169	30,068	17,516	17,997	35,513	20,550	19,375	39,925	23,208	20,173	43,381
10	Gorakhpur	16,491	11,514	28,005	17,782	10,942	28,724	15,899	11,353	27,252	14,390	11,885	26,275
11	Lucknow	25,227	24,215	49,442	31,285	26,506	57,791	30,132	26,500	56,632	30,871	25,771	56,642
12	Unao	9,398	15,545	24,943	17,117	14,768	31,885	19,690	15,204	34,894	21,557	16,324	37,881
13	Rai Bareili	16,043	12,230	28,273	21,777	13,565	35,342	21,702	12,093	33,795	22,578	12,533	35,111
14	Sitapur	366	3,995	4,361	297	4,110	4,407	641	3,391	4,032	1,497	4,151	5,648
15	Hardoi	104,664	32,422	137,086	101,300	33,759	135,059	105,096	39,305	144,401	113,424	37,097	150,521
16	Bara Banki	868	726	1,594	719	1,068	1,787	841	1,163	2,004	2,143	1,133	3,276
17	Mirzapur	37,891	17,580	55,471	32,889	15,127	48,016	36,132	17,930	54,062	39,852	17,137	56,989

(1) Includes 16,345 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 17,167 " " " " " "
(3) " 19,854 " " " " " "
(4) Including 21,906 weavers relieved at their own trade.
† Incomplete
‡ There were also 903 persons fed in private kitchens.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 8th May 1897.			For the week ending the 15th May 1897			For the week ending the 22nd May 1897			For the week ending the 29th May 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Bijnor	.	718	718	53	1,037	1 090	87	1 107	1,194	89	980	1,069
19	Moradabad		2,657	2 657	122	2,093	2,815	131	2,595	2,726	353	2,521	2,873
20	Bareilly		2,008	2,008		1,816	1,816		1,8 9	1,869	577	1,939	2,516
21	Muttra	1,141	3,569	5,010	2,312	3,241	5,553	2,611	3 197	5,808	2,059	3,214	5,773
22	Etah		596	596	..	955	955	14	1,602	1,613	38	1,863	1,901
23	Mainpuri		33	33	...	106	106		299	299		227	227
24	Farukhabad	54	2,829	2,883	49	3 126	3,175	112	2,539	2 651	117	2,453	2,570
25	Budaun		1,425	1,425	71	1,386	1,457	100	1,488	1,588	219	1,370	1,589
26	Shahjahanpur	303	3,828	4,131	253	2,984	3,237	341	2,974	3,315	491	3,098	3,589
27	Pilibhit	375	2,665	3,040	549	2,635	3,184	687	2,630	3,317	736	2,596	3,332
28	Kheri							256		256	349		349
29	Sultanpur	1,273	1,158	2,431	1,397	1,031	2,428	2,389	1,084	3,473	2,609	1,219	3 828
30	Pertabgarh	397	2,089	2,486	1,160	2,396	3,556	2,.16	2,147	4,553	2,598	2,720	5,318
31	Fyzabad	30	2,802	2,832	15	2,554	2,569		3,116	3,116		2,581	2,581
32	Fatehpur	6,521	7,928	14 449	6,776	6,739	13,515	7,652	7,159	14,811	8 501	6,719	15,220
33	Azamgarh	7,002	3,387	10,389	8,741	3,613	12 354	7,682	4 329	12,011	11,055	4,784	15,839
34	Benares		10 198	10,198		10,568	10,568		10,779	10,779	723	11,892	12,615
35	Gonda	445	266	701	1 026	257	1,283	1,367	262	1,529	1,870	266	2,136
36	Basti	2,279	1,027	3,306	2,532	1,136	3,668	3 337	1,088	4,125	2,595	1,602	4,197
	TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	931,886	352,369	1,287,190	965,372	345,798	1,311,170	1,020,505	366,063	1,392,568	1,077,471	362,393*	1,439,864†
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	56,340	7,892	64,232	55,336	8 340	63,676	54,780	8,761	63,541	55,502	8,789	64,291
2	Rohtak	6,397	2,141	8,538	6,107	2,060	8,167	7,726	2,194	9,920	8,579	2,178	10,757
3	Gurgaon	461	56	517									
4	Delhi	1,045	536	1,581	871	699	1,570	995	743	1,738	1 109	769	1,878
5	Karnal	1 324	1,518	5,872	6,047	3,928	9 965	6,308	1,303	7,611	5,464	1 576	7,040
6	Umballa	1,186	203	1,389	830	286	1,116	676	1,119	1,795	1,262	1,678	2,940
7	Ferozpur	73	..	73	125	.	125	175	...	175	300	...	300
8	Lahore	91	.	91	44	.	44	50		50	50	...	50
9	Gujrat	5,041	539	5,580	5,549	540	6,089	4,112	528	4,640	4,702	514	5,216
10	Rawalpindi	66	..	66	37	...	37		..		25	...	25
11	Ludhiana	23	9	32	25	12	37	...	..	...	...	...	..
	TOTAL PUNJAB	75,047	12,924	87,971	74,961	15,865	90,826	74,822	14,648	89,470	76,993	15,504	92,497
	Central Provinces												
1	Saugor	34,817	13,534	48,351	33,577	13,716	47.293	35,580	14,853	50,433	39,480	14,957	54,437
2	Damoh	35 084	8,658	43,742	33,980	9 929	43 909	35,270	11,682	‡46,952	38,781	12,409	51,190
3	Jabalpur	73,134	39,042	112 176	73,843	22,778	96,621	71 028	22,488	93,516	69,213	22,814	86,027
4	Mandla	28,255	2,388	30,643	28,601	2,605	31,206	26 247	2,851	29,098	27,555	3,058	30,613
5	Seoni	14,115	884	15 029	13,953	3,490	17,443	11,884	1,694	13 578	14,921	2,246	17,167
6	Narsinghpur	21,615	2,541	24 149	26 186	2,695	28,881	35,457	2,801	38,258	42,319	3,212	45,531
7	Hoshangabad	52,428	868	53,296	63,156	800	63,956	66,413	796	67,209	69,822	810	70,632
8	Nimar	170	309	479	155	513	668	400	519	919	355	507	862
9	Betul	10 622	1,530	12,152	12,621	1,711	14,332	15,212	1,931	17,173	19,028	1,983	21,011
10	Chindwara	12 410	1,910	14 320	13,319	2 078	15,397	16,273	2,098	17,371	13,539	2,117	15,656
11	Nagpur	11,275	945	12,220	8,992	3,403	12,395	14,581	805	15,386	17,544	1,306	18,850
12	Chanda	482		482	544		544	475		475	542		542
13	Bhandara	15,864	2,302	18,156	20 385	1 960	22,345	25,831	1,782	27,613	30,053	1,684	31,737
14	Balaghat	46,736	6,344	53,080	52,501	9,038	61,539	58,694	9,269	67,963	60,811	9,667	70,478
15	Raipur	82,713	5,415	88,128	88,109	6,508	94,617	93,325	7,453	99,778	96,430	9,219	105,649
16	Bilaspur	36,264	13,679	49,943	32,018	15,277	47,295	35,290	20,607	‡55,897	42,479	22,421	64,900
17	Sambalpur	1 683	379	2,062	2 192	472	2.664	1,167	331	1,498	956	346	1,302
18	Wardha	3,555	..	3,555	6,880		6,880	8,459	..	8,459	7,115	...	7,115
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	481 242	100,721	581,963	511,012	96,973	607,985	549,616	101,960	§651,576	584,943	108,756	693,699§
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	3,516	549	4,065	2 009	537	3,446	2,775	537	3,312	3,786	635	4,421
2	Myingyan	9 804	2,483	12,287	9,013	2,709	11,722	8,853	2,042	10,895	9,213	839	12,052
3	Yamethin	...	376	376	...	370	370	...	371	371	...	376	376
	TOTAL BURMA	13,320	3,408	16,728	11,922	3,616	15,538	11,628	2,950	14,578	12,999	1,850	16,849

* Includes 31,266 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
† Exclusive of 14,679 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ Incomplete.
§ There were also 209,000 persons employed on railway and [illegible] private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 8th May 1897.			For the week ending the 15th May 1897			For the week ending the 22nd May 1897			For the week ending the 29th May 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola	9,118	1,073	10,191	9,241	1,070	10,311	7,605	1,058	8,663	7,820	1,696	9,516
2	Basim	4,262	1,142	5,394	3,312	1,254	4,566	4,844	1,682	6,526	8,340	3,207	11,547
3	Ellichpur	1,826	680	2,506	1,975	..	1,975	2,079		2,079	2,429	...	2,429
4	Amraoti	2,571	...	2,571	4,700	1,422	6,122	4,533	1,817	6,350	4,148	1,684	5,832
5	Buldana	2,028	...	2,028	2,706	...	2,706	2,457	...	2,457	2,223	..	2,223
6	Wun	470	...	470	622	...	622	827	...	827	569	..	569
	TOTAL BERAR	20,265	2,895	23,160	22,556	3 746	26,302	22,345	4,557	26,902	25,529	6,587	32,116
	Hyderabad												
1	Raichur	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	.
2	Naldrug	23,844	...	*23,844	17,954	...	*17,954	27,237	.	*27,237	27,065	...	*27,065
3	Gulburga	...	..	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.
4	Lingsagar	...	219	219	...	234	234	...	235	235	...	235	235
5	Bir	...	2,780	2,780	...	400	400	...	..	...	.	1,175	1,175
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	23,844	2,999	26,844	17,954	634	18,588	27,237	235	27,472	27,065	1,410	28,475
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	46,637	9,014	55,651	47,514	7,994	55,508	50,699	8,015	58,714	59,939	7,700	67,639
2	Baghelkhand	59,683	3,448	63,131	60,371	3,664	64,035	64,087	3,598	67,685	66,661	3,972	70,633
3	Gwalior	25,698	5,116	30,814	28,449	12,154	40,603	38,004	12,470	50,474	40,004	13,050	53,054
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	132,018	17,578	149,596	136,334	23,812	160,146	152,790	24,083	176,873	166,604	24,722	191,326
	Rajputana												
1	Marwar	4,064	1,240	5,304	4,590	1,222	5,812	4,157	1,251	5,408	4,549	1,267	5,816
2	Dholpur	1,799	..	1,799	1,511		1,511	1,631		1,631	1,874	.	1,874†
3	Bikanir	7,721	3,452	11,173	7,969	3,537	11,506	8,044	3,790	18,311	7,525	3,863	11,388
4	Jaisalmir	962	178	1,140	912	155	1,067	1,154	185	1,339	1,246	257	1,503
5	Bhurtpur	...	360	360	...	356	356	...	309	309	..	347	347
6	Tonk	...	1,906	1,906	...	1,095	1,095	...	1,987	1,987	..	1,899	1,899
7	Deoli	.	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	14,546	7,144	21,699	14,982	6,373	21,355	14,985	7,530	22,515	15,194	7,641	22,835
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,656,593	852,993	3,509,586	2,749,217	870,730	3,619,947	2,884,702	962,611	3,847,313	3,036,605	1,019,121	4,055,726

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir

† Besides 2,423 on ordinary work.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 4th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 23RD MAY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 22ND MAY 1897.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 23rd May 1896			Week ending 22nd May 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 23rd May 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 22nd May 1897.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	*Rs*	*Miles.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	10,07,777	581	1,736	12,24,000	705	2,30,03,910	2,46,47,000	16,43,090	
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	10,744	134	125	17,100	137	3,28,506	3,49,000	20,494	...
Bengal-Nágpur	160	862	1,17,205	136	862	1,23,000	144	31, 8,208	28,55,000		3,23,208
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,02,594	136	768	1,75,000	103	22,00,831	24,08,000	1,47,169	..
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	100	21	2,511	120	21	2,500	119	74,842	68,800		6,042
Mad -Ponnur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,046	116	9	1,700	189	(*c*) 17,033	28,000	10,967	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,815	4,88,251	269	1,815	4,31,000	236	98,59,228	80,21,000		18,38,228
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	713	42	17	1,300	76	10,523	19,800	3,277	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,97,163	190	1,042	2,00,000	192	35,44,828	35,28,000	.	16,828
Máyavaram Mutupet	87	54	5,294	98	54	5,200	96	90 715	98,600	7,815	..
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,50,847	137	1,165	1,67,000	143	31,14,215	28,38,000	..	2,76,235
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	750	1,29,599	171	815	1,50,000	184	26,65,380	25,31,000		1,34,380
Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	215	17,222	80	231	20,700	90	4,10,679	3,68,000	.	42,679
Assam-Bengal	86	159	11,628	73	360	18,000	52	2,91,421	4,10,000	1,25,579	...
Burma (*g*)	141	886	1,61,913	183	886	1,70,000	199	35,60,915	41,90,000	5,99,085	
TOTAL	256	9,013	24,20,207	252	9,906	26,04,100	269	5,24,40,124	5,23,69,200		80,124
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,636	5,67,160	215	2,983	5,55,000	191	1,28,55,345	1,16,87,000	.	11,68,345
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,80,413	226	875	1,75,000	200	40,60,894	34,53,000	...	6,07,894
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	1,98,000	244	814	2,21,000	271	48,75,866	47,67,000		1,08,866
East Coast	108	488	30,417	75	535	42,500	79	9,75,711	9,90,000	20,289	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	44	28	1,651	60	28	2,000	71	21,0 9	18,200	17,101	.
Cherra-Companyganj	66	8	497	62	8	400	50	11,446	9,700		1,746
TOTAL	231	4,770	9,84,128	200	5,143	9,95,900	194	2,28,00,361	2,09,50,900		18,49,461
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	8,13,503	546	1,491	6,05,000	406	1,77,52,040	1,26,02,000	...	51,50,049
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,14,454	899	461	3,98,000	863	79,71,285	60,97,000	.	18,74,285
Madras	251	840	2,14,076	255	840	2,16,000	260	42,75,470	44,88,000	2,12,530	..
TOTAL	498	2,791	14,42,033	517	2,792	12,21,000	437	2,99 08,804	2,31,87,000		68,11,804
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) Assisted companies.	289	17,174	48,46,368	282	17,841	4 ,81,000	274	10,52,49,489	9,65,07,100	...	87,41,389
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	26,919	167	160	23,300	146	5,45,976	5,35,000	..	10,976
Tarkessur	300	22	5,734	261	22	5,900	268	1,41,098	1,45,000	3,902	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	10,301	157	66	7,700	117	1,56,343	1,61,000	4,657	...
Bengal Dooars	112	36	2,847	79	36	3,500	97	73,101	76,500	3,399	...
Dibru Sadiya	160	78	10,417	134	78	14,000	179	2,51,781	3,11,000	59,219	..
Ahmedabad Parántij	.				33	900	27		(*j*) 2,900	2,900	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	17,480	343	51	21,000	412	3,06,738	2,61,000	.	45,738
TOTAL	175	414	73,788	178	446	76,300	171	14,75,037	14,92,400	17,363	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Gonna	22	73	1,628	21	74	1,800	24	29,226	49,200	19,974	.
Bhopal Ujjain	45	114	9,906	87	114	7,500	66	64,711	1,73,000	1,08,289	...
Nágda-Ujjain					35	2,100	60	.	44,200	44,200	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	64,497	194	334	61,100	183	14,90,682	14,96,000	16,318	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	1,615	124	13	1,400	108	36,015	21,600	.	14,455
Rájpura-Bhátinda	220	108	25,546	237	108	9,700	90	4,35,542	2,64,000	..	1,71,542
Kolar Gold-helds	270	10	2,615	261	10	3,300	330	56,484	77,300	20,816	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*k*)	98	362	35,252	97	362	50,500	140	7,27,353	7,81,000	53,647	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	111	93	6,896	74	93	9,800	105	1,50,921	1,35,000	...	15,921
Kolhápur	87	29	1,938	67	29	2,000	90	52,529	43,000	.	9,529
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,819	95	72	6,500	90	1,39,230	96,200	..	43,030
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,677	76	22	1,500	68	31,850	30,500	...	1,350
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,58,409	129	1,266	1,57,800	125	31,33,583	31,41,000	7,417	...
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh Porbandar	145	334	47,187	141	334	41,600	125	10,73,821	8,70,000	...	2,03,821
Jetalsar-Rájkot	68	46	3,576	78	46	4,100	89	87,787	82,000	..	5,787
Jámnagar	...	..		.	51	2,700	53	.	(*l*) 14,700	14,700	..
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	75	364	26,874	71	364	27,100	61	5,86,754	5,43,000	...	43,754
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	43	60	2,534	42	60	2,600	43	56,470	47,800	...	8,670
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	10,721	114	94	9,700	103	1,75,739	1,58,000		17,739
TOTAL	101	898	89,892	100	949	82,800	87	19,80,571	17,15,500	...	2,65,071
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,715	51,68,457	262	20,502	51,97,000	254	11,18,37,680	10,28,56,000		89,81,680

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 23rd May 1896.

(*d*) Includes the Godhra Ratlam-Nágdá railway.

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

(*j*) Total earnings from the 1st to the 22nd May 1897.

(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*l*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 22nd May 1897.

(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 23rd May 1896			Week ending 22nd May 1897			Earnings from 1st April to 23rd May 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd May 1897.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total	Earnings. Per mile open per week				
	Rs	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,735	10,07,777	581	1,716	12,24,000	705	81,44,903	91,28,000	9,83,097	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	144	125	16,744	134	125	17,100	137	1,16,941	1,25,000	8,059	.
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,17,205	136	862	1,24,000	144	10 26,549	9,29,000	.	97,549
Indian Midland (*b*)	126	752	1,02,594	136	768	1,25,000	163	8,59,351	9,14,000	54,649	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	194	21	2,511	120	21	2,500	119	22,316	19,900	.	2,416
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	158	9	1,046	116	9	1,700	189	9,150	9 900	744	..
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	253	1,815	4,88,251	269	1,815	4,31,000	236	36,41,070	29,01,000	...	7,40,070
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	713	42	17	1,700	76	5,958	9,000	3,042	.
South Indian	167	1,042	1,97,863	190	1,042	2,00,000	102	13,83,682	13,54,000	.	29,682
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,294	98	54	5,200	90	38,075	36,800	.	1,275
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	117	1,165	1,59,847	137	1,165	1,67,100	143	17,72,124	11,66,000	.	1,06,124
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	144	756	1,29,599	171	815	1,50,000	184	10,32,770	10,02,000	29,224	
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	72	215	17,222	80	231	20,700	90	1,51,410	1,52,000	581	..
Assam-Bengal	76	159	11,628	73	360	18,600	52	92,788	1,42,000	49,212	..
Burma (*f*)	169	886	1,61,913	183	886	1,76,000	199	21,51,955	12,02,000	1,40,045	..
TOTAL	247	9,613	24,20,207	252	9,906	26,64,100	269	1,80,49,063	1,02,47,600	2,91,537	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	255	2,636	5,67,160	215	2,883	5,55,000	193	45,65,489	41,78,000	...	3,87,489
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	234	797	1,80,413	226	875	1,75,000	200	14,75,695	13,87,000	...	88,695
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	317	813	1,98,000	244	814	2,21,000	271	16,52,391	16,33,000	...	19,391
East Coast	94	488	36,407	75	535	42,500	79	3,80,395	3,55,000	...	25,395
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	58	28	1,651	59	28	2,000	71	9,182	13,500	4,318	..
Cherra-Companygan)	57	8	457	62	8	400	50	4,271	3,100		971
TOTAL	250	4,770	9,84,118	206	5,143	9,95,900	194	80,87,423	75,69,800	.	5,17,623
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,13,503	546	1,491	6,05,000	406	66,08,310	43,59,000	.	22,49,310
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	4,14,454	899	461	3,98,000	863	32,86,724	25,19,000	.	7,67,724
Madras	283	840	2,14,076	255	840	2,16,000	260	16,31,074	17,00,000	66,926	
TOTAL	437	2,791	14,42,033	517	2,792	12,21,000	437	1,15,28,108	85,78,000		29,50,108
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	17,174	48,46,368	282	17,841	48,81,000	274	3,85,64,594	3,51,88,400	..	31,76,194
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	26,919	167	160	23,300	146	2,11,135	2,07,000	.	4,135
Tarkessur	265	22	5,734	261	22	5,900	268	56,692	58,000	1,308	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec)	117	66	10,391	157	66	7,700	117	79,080	61,900	...	17,180
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	2,847	79	36	3,500	97	23,913	22,900	.	1,013
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,417	134	78	14,000	179	92,459	1,20,000	27,541	.
Ahmedabad-Parántij					33	900	27		(*i*) 2,900	2,900	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	17,480	343	51	21,000	412	1,39,527	1,21,000		18,527
TOTAL	173	414	73,788	178	446	76,300	171	6,02,806	5,93,700		9,106
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	19	71	1,628	22	74	1,800	24	12,677	18,300	5,623	.
Bhopal Ujjain	7	114	9,906	87	114	7,500	66	4,682	53,900	4,218	.
Nágdá-Ujjain	..	.	.	..	35	2,100	60		16,900	16,900	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	64,407	194	334	61,100	183	5,00,374	5,05,000	4,626	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,615	124	13	1,400	108	15,940	8,900		7,040
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	25,246	237	108	9,700	90	1,53,356	79,000		74,356
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,615	261	10	3,300	330	20,739	25,300	4,561	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*j*)	98	362	35,252	97	362	50,500	140	2,71,201	3,26,000	52,799	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	6,896	74	93	9,800	105	60,307	58,300	.	2,007
Kolhápur	82	29	1,938	67	29	2,600	90	20,135	17,000		3,135
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	6,839	95	72	6,500	90	53,790	36,300	...	17,490
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,677	76	22	1,500	68	12 106	9,600		2,706
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,58,409	129	1,266	1,57,800	125	11,72,516	11,51,500		18,016
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	47,187	141	334	41,600	125	4,25,391	3,26,000	..	99,391
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,576	78	46	4,100	89	33,517	30,800	..	2,717
Jámnagar	..	..	.	.	51	2,700	53		(*k*) 14,700	14,700	.
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	25,874	71	364	22,100	61	2,66,048	1,80,000	..	21,048
Oodeypore Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,534	42	60	2,600	43	21,552	17,300	..	4,252
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	10,721	114	94	9,700	103	80,102	64 300	.	15,802
TOTAL	85	898	89,892	100	949	82,800	87	7,67,600	6,38,100	..	1,20,500
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,715	51,68,457	262	20,502	51,97,900	254	4,11,07,516	3,77,74,700	.	33,32,816

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway

(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st to the 22nd May 1897

(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections

(*k*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 22nd May 1897.

(*l*) This line being worked by the Bombay Baroda and Central

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd June 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1677 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 29th May 1897:—

No. 211 of 1897.—William Burt Flockhart, engineer, Sonajuli tea estate, Tezpore, Assam, for improvements in tea rolling machine tables, to be called "Flockhart's solid reversible well casting and plates for tea leaf rolling machine lower tables."

No. 212 of 1897.—Joseph Herold, manufacturer, of Brunn, and Carl Herold, manufacturer, of Konigsfeld, Moravia, Austria, for improvements in circular looms.

No. 213 of 1897.—Josiah Burnham Anderson, merchant, of No. 3 Cottage place, Malden, county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, United States of America, for an improved marine safe float.

No. 214 of 1897.—James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer, and Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer, both of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for an automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers.

No. 215 of 1897.—Jessop & Co., Ld., engineers, 93 Clive street, Calcutta, for binders for binding bales of any description.

No. 1678 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 375 of 1896.—John Malvern Dame, agent to Messrs. T. Cosser & Co., engineers, etc., Lahore, for a patent fuel economiser for locomotive engines, to be called "Dame's patent fuel economiser for locomotive engines." (Specification filed 26 April 1897.)

No. 389 of 1896.—Henry Vander Weyde, artist and electric light photographer, of 182 Regent street, London, for an improved method of and apparatus for producing, branding and packing for transport blocks of ice, sub-divided or sub-divisible into cubes (Specification filed 21 May 1897.)

No. 403 of 1896.—The Military Equipment Stores and Tortoise Tents Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 7 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, in the county of London, for a portable cooking stove. (Specification filed 21 May 1897.)

No. 404 of 1896.—The Right Hon'ble Douglas MacKinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of No. 34 Portman square, in the county of London, for an improvement in pocket stoves. (Specification filed 21 May 1897.)

No. 428 of 1896.—John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Wirksworth, near Derby, for improvements in battens for weaving looms. (Specification filed 21 May 1897.)

No. 111 of 1897.—Donald Black, engineer, of No. 2 Ross road, Howrah, for an improved swing door hinge, to be known as "the improved gravity door hinge." (Specification filed 22 May 1897.)

No. 1679 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 26 of 1892.—Gopinath Janardan Athalye's invention for drawing water. (Specification filed 27 February 1893.)

No. 72 of 1892.—P. Donaldson's invention for a hygienic latrine for natives of India. (Specification filed 27 February 1893.)

No. 190 of 1892.—P. Donaldson's invention for a hygienic latrine pan and water flush for natives of India. (Specification filed 28 February 1893.)

No. 204 of 1892.—William Henry Parkes' invention for improvements in train couplings. (Specification filed 23 February 1893)

No. 209 of 1892.—William Banks Gwyther's invention for constructing ventilated roofs and floors. (Specification filed 24 February 1893)

No. 221 of 1892.—Kottangulam Gopala Nayakar's invention for an improved waterlift. (Specification filed 27 February 1893)

No. 235 of 1892.—Beaumont Richard Harrington's invention for a smoke annihilator (Specification filed 27 February 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 173 of 1890.—Edward Jamison O'Brien's invention for cotton seed linters. (Specification filed 24 February 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 89,59,650 12 1			
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 59,84,433 0 7	1,49,44,083	12	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,83,81,726	9	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,17,546	6	6
Sundries	26,17,850	11	0
RUPEES	9,41,61,207	7	2

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	37,60,676	0	0
Other authorised Investments	62,64,586	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,36,95,115	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,23,74,559	4	4
Bills discounted and purchased	1,50,66,971	11	2
Balances with other Banks	10,74,144	11	5
Bullion	3,190	11	0
Dead Stock	13,45,892	15	5
Stamps	9,048	5	0
Sundries	11,64,506	0	1
	7,53,58,697	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 86,31,335 8 10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ₹ 1,01,71,174 10 4	1,88,02,510	3	2
RUPEES	9,41,61,207	7	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd June, 1897

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 28 2.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Jaffary Obrien Scoales	Bankura	20th May, 1897	District Judge, Bankura, on 22nd May, 1897.	Will left in possession of Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co. No application.
P C. Harrington	Calcutta	28th March, 1897	Offg Judge, Assam Valley Districts, Gauhati, on 22nd May, 1897.	Deceased was Store-keeper of the Assam Bengal Railway, and is supposed to have left a Will in favor of his sister, Miss Harriagton. No application.
H. H. Priest, C. S. I.	Jubbulpore	23rd May, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on 24th May, 1897.	Deceased was Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division. No Will found. No application.
Thomas Aitkin	Presidency General Hospital.	20th May, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore, on 26th May, 1897	Intestate. No application. Deceased was in the employ of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.
Herbert Templeton	Same Hospital	19th May, 1897	Same Judge, on 26th May, 1897.	Deceased was an inmate of the Alms House and died [illegible]. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 4th June, 1897.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1896.

N.B.—The following letters denote the subjects noted against each of them.

a.—Compulsory portion of *b.*—Second Language | *c.*—Geography. *d.*—History of India | *e.*—Mathematics. *f.*—History of England | *g.*—Hygiene. *h.*—Elementary Science | *k.*—Mensuration. *l.*—Agriculture. | *m.*—Needle-work. *n.*—Domestic Economy.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (as to fully passed, what class).
1	...	Cecil James Barton	16	Male	John Benjamin Barton	Bishop Cotton's Boys' School	English	Latin	a, c, d, b, f	II
2	..	Hugh Edward Dunning	15	Ditto	George Edward Dunning.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	d, e, f	...
3	.	Edgar Edmond Limousin	13	Ditto	Joseph Edward Limouzin	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d, f	...
4	.	Colin Hugh Rubie Todd	15	Ditto	Hugh Francis William Todd.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	e	...
5	..	John Beaver Vernede	14	Ditto	James Griffiths Vernede	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, f	II
6		Reginald Weir	15	Ditto	Henry Robert Weir	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d	...
7	...	Charles Edward Atkinson	12	Ditto	Edward Samuel Atkinson	St Andrew's Boys' School	Ditto		a, c, d, e, f	II
8	...	Henry Bloomfield	14	Ditto	George Henry Bloomfield.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II
9	20	Edwin Buxton	16	Ditto	Joseph Buxton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e, f	II
10	...	Cecil Bruce Carr	18	Ditto	Robert Peter Carr	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, e, f	...
11	..	Malcolm Kenneth Clarke	13	Ditto	Joseph John Clarke	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	
12	24	Ernest Edward Copcutt	14	Ditto	George William Copcutt	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, f	II
13	23	William Malcolm George Cruickshanks.	16	Ditto	Henry Robert Cruickshanks.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d, f	II
14	...	Walter Alfred Dover	13	Ditto	Harry Dover	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, f	..
15		Joseph Leggette Edwards	13	Ditto	Joseph Edwards	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, f	II
16	.	George Dingly Hawken	12	Ditto	William Hawken	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	c, d, f	..
17	32	Milo Charles S Lawrance	12	Ditto	John Charles S Lawrance.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e, f	II
18		Cecil Walter Legge	15	Ditto	Robert Henry Legge	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, f	.
19		James Maclarlane	13	Ditto	Robert Parlau Macfarlane	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, e, f	
20	..	George Clarence Mullenex	14	Ditto	Samuel Mullenex	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, f	...
21	..	Harry Pembleton Ottmann	14	Ditto	James Wahab Ottmann	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, e, f	...
22	83	Samuel Pembleton Ottmann,	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
23	..	William Helmick Prudhomme.	12	Ditto	Edward N. Prudhomme	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c.	...
24	...	Harry Winchester Richmond.	13	Ditto	Reginald Richard Richmond.	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, d, f	..
25	...	Alfred Melville Sherman	17	Ditto	Henry Murray Sherman	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	..
26	...	Walter Cecil Sherman	15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, d, f	..
27	...	William Stirling Symons	12	Ditto	William Symons	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d, f, g	II
28	35	Walter Ewing Stephenson	14	Ditto	William Stephenson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II
29	..	George Tate	12	Ditto	John Edward Tate	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	c, d, f	...
30	.	Percy John Thornton	16	Ditto	John Thornton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, f	.
31		Reginald Herbert Wale	17	Ditto	Reginald Riddle Wale	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c	..
32	.	Owen Reuben Whitby	14	Ditto	Reuben Whitby	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d, f	..
33	...	Henry Wilfred Boyne	14	Ditto	George Edward Boyne	Baldwin Boys' School	Ditto	.	a, c, d, f	II
34	...	Alfred Edwin Gardiner	15	Ditto	Edwin Alfred Gardiner	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, d, e, f	II
35	...	Arthur Thomas Homer	14	Ditto	Thomas Homer	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e, f	I
36	39	James Andrew Mackay	14	Ditto	James Lyon Mackay	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e, f	II
37	40	Ernest St. Clair Oliver	14	Ditto	George Tweedie Oliver	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e, f	II
38	...	William Fawcett Shaw	14	Ditto	Fawcett E. Shaw	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e, f	II
38a	...	Percy Herbert Mathews	15	Ditto	William A. Mathews	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	c, d, e, f	
39		Joseph Reginald Cabral	12	Ditto	Lawrence Cabral	St. Joseph's College	Ditto	Latin	a, b, c, d	II
40	...	Thomas Charles Carroll	15	Ditto	Patrick Stephens Carroll.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d	...
41	49	John Henry Dennehy	16	Ditto	Joseph Dennehy	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
42	...	William Dennehy	14	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	...
43	...	Frederick Duckworth	11	Ditto	Henry Duckworth	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d	II
44	...	Joseph D'Cruz	15	Ditto	Davis D'Cruz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, d	...
45	...	Andrew James D'Vaz	14	Ditto	Andrew James D'Vaz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	d	
46	..	Bernard Fernandes	13	Ditto	Sebastian Lawrence Fernandes.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d	
47	...	Donald Hudson	15	Ditto	John Hudson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1896—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed, in what class).
48		James Edwin Kouven .	15	Male	James Adolphus Kouven	St. Joseph's College .	English .	*Nil* .	*a, c, d, e,*	II
49		Charles Arthur James Mahar	13	Ditto .	James Mahar . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Latin .	*a, b, c, d.*	II
50	..	George Francis Maple .	15	Ditto	Thomas Maple . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c, d*	..
53		Charles Rainford .	15	Ditto	William ainford . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	
54		Robert Rainford . .	13	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, e.*	II
54a	...	Gabriel Rodrigues .	13	Ditto .	Philip Rodrigues . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, e.*	II
55	.	Patrick Ryan . .	14	Ditto .	P. Ryan . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d*	II
56	.	James Sinclair . .	13	Ditto	James Sinclair . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d.*	II
57	..	William Edward Spence	14	Ditto .	James Spence . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*b, c, d, e.*	
58	..	Charles Hector Syme .	14	Ditto .	William Syme . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*a, b, c, d.*	II
59	60	Frederick Syme . .	18	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		*a, c, d,*	II
60	...	William Oscar Taylor .	11	Ditto .	Robert Alexander Latimur	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Latin	*f.* *a, b, c, d.*	II
61	...	Allen Joseph Treck . .	15	Ditto	Frederick Treck . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*a, b, c, d*	II
62	.	Frank Young . . .	13	Ditto .	Samuel Young .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*b, c, d*	
63		Samuel Young . .	15	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, e.*	II
64	.	James Walmsby . .	15	Ditto	Joseph Walmsby .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d*	II
65	75	Ruxton Clarkson . .	14	Ditto	Samuel Clarkson . .	St. John's Boys' School .	Ditto .		*a, c, d, e.*	II
66		Neville Edmund Wakefield Twigg	17	Ditto	Edmund Daly Twigg	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, e, f*	II
67	..	Alexander Edmond Westrap	13	Ditto	Jeremiah Westrap .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto		*a, c, d, f.*	II
68	.	Alfred Herbert Westrap .	10	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	*a, c, d, e, f*	II
69		Benjamin Willoughby Xavier	15	Ditto .	Benjamin Lewis Xavier	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		*c, d*	..
70		Muhammad Abdul Rahim	17	Ditto .	Shaik Tippu .	St Patrick's School .	Ditto .	Hindustani	*b, c*	
71		Munam ad Asanoddin	14	Ditto	Muhammad Ishawk .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c*	
72		Henry Digby . .	13	Ditto	Henry Digby .	Ditto ditto	Ditto		*c, d, f, g*	
74		Joseph Gonsalves . .	14	Ditto .	William Gonsalves .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	..	*c, d, f, g*	..
75	...	Nicholas Rodrigues Vincent.	17	Ditto .	Vincent Rodrigues	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	...	*a, d, g*	...
76	71	Joseph Lawrence Rozario .	17	Ditto .	Alexander Rozario .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		*a, c, d, f, g.*	II
77	..	John Turnbull . . .	13	Ditto	Charles Turnbull . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		*a, c, d, f, g.*	II
79		Bangalore S. Atma Rao .	17	Ditto	A Sadasiva Rao . .	A. N. M 's High School .	Ditto	..	*c*	.
80	183	K Vishyaharulu Naidu	19	Ditto .	K Krishnaswami Naidu	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, g*	..
81		Kandaiam Chengalvaraya Mudaliar	15	Ditto .	Arumuga Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Tamil .	*c*	
82	.	Vellore Dalvasigamani	15	Ditto	V. L tchmana Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*c, d*	..
83	108	Poonamalle G Manickam	15	Ditto .	P Gangathara Chettiar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d, g.*	II
84		Wallajanad C Manickaswami	14	Ditto	W P Chengalvaraya Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Tamil .	*a, b, c, d.*	II
85	.	Arcot A Muniswami	18	Ditto	A M. Annamalai Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	..
86	114	Bangalore V C. Nandeeswaram	19	Ditto .	Candaswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, g.*	II
87		Perandurai K Narayanaswami	17	Ditto .	Kothyappa Pillai . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c, e*	...
88		Trichinopoly A Paremanan	16	Ditto	Alaga Pillai . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c, e*	...
89		Arcot Krishnamby	10	Ditto	A. Govindaraju Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, c, e, g.*	II
91	.	Vellore V. Rajabahadur .	13	Ditto .	V L Vasudeva Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c, d*	...
92		Arcot B. Singara Velu Mudaliar.	17	Ditto	A. Balasundara Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, d, e*	...
93	.	Conjeevaram Sankaralinga Mudaliar.	12	Ditto .	C Raju Mudaliar . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c, d*	.
94	128	Vellore V Umapathi .	17	Ditto	Vellore Visvanatha Chetti	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d.*	II
95	13	Patchur R Veeraraghava Aiyar	17	Ditto .	Ramaswami Aiyar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, e.*	II
96		Krishnagiri S. Ramiah .	13	Ditto .	Sankara Chetti . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Telugu .	*a, b, c, d*	II
97		Kuppam P. Muniswami Mudaliar	17	Ditto .	Palany Mudaliar . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, e.*	II
98	137	Doddaguntа M Munirmiah Naidu	14	Ditto	D R Muni Venkatappa Naidu.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, g.*	II
99	138	Kori Namperumal Naidu .	17	Ditto .	K. Narayanaswami Naidu.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, d, e, g.*	II
100	...	H Ramaseshiah . .	14	Ditto .	H. Seshayya Sastri .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	*b, c, g*	..
101		Shupalam R. Samiah .	15	Ditto	B. Rangiah Chetti .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, e.*	II
102		Masulipatam Subba Rao .	11	Ditto .	M Veerasawmi Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*b, e*	.
103	.	Trichinopoly Varadarajulu Naidu.	17	Ditto	K Narayanaswami Naidu	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c, d, g.*	II
104		Bangalore I. Ekambaram	14	Ditto .	B P. Thiruvengadanatha Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Canarese	*a, c*	.

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1896—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any	Name of the candidate	Age.	Whether male or female	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second optional language	The subject or subjects in which passed.	Remarks (if fully passed in what class)
105	149	Bangalore S. Lingappa Chetti.	18	Male	Bangalore L. Somappa Chetti.	A. N. M's High School	English	Canarese	a, d, e, f, g.	II
106	..	Bangalore P. Nanjappa Chetti	16	Ditto	M Parappa Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d, g	..
108	...	Hari Rao Puttiah	14	Ditto	Bangalore Hari Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	e, e	.
109	...	Ulsoor S. Kalappa Chetti	15	Ditto	Ulsoor K. Somappa Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d	
110		Vellore Ramaswami Mudali	17	Ditto	V. Gajaraju Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d, g	..
111	..	Doddaballapur Subba Rao	13	Ditto	D. Krishnappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	II
112		Muhammad Abdul Karim	15	Ditto	Muhammed Abdul Razack	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindustani	a, b, c, d	II
113		A. Muhammed Abdul Rahiman Khan	13	Ditto	Akber Khan	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, d, g	..
114	109	Syed Abdul Wahid	2c	Ditto	Syed Abdul Gaffer	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, e, g.	II
116	170	Augustine Chinnappa	15	Ditto	John D P. Chinnappa	Refuge Cottage Day School	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e, f	II
117	171	Ignatius Isaiah	15	Ditto	J. C. Isaiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, d, e	..
118	224	Charlotte Annie Jones	17	Female	W D Jones	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, f	II
119	195	Louisa Chinnappa	18	Ditto	J. D P. Chinnappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, f	...
121	...	Belur Krishna Aiyangar	13	Male	Belur Sampathiangar	Wesleyan High School, Mysore	Ditto	Canarese	c, e	.
122		P G. Athimula Mudaliar	10	Ditto	P. Gurunadha Mudaliar	C. V. S Sabha School	Ditto	Tamil	e	...
123	150	V. Balagopaul Naidu	15	Ditto	K Venkataswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e.	II
124		C Dansikhamani Chettiar	16	Ditto	B Chellappa Chettiar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, g	...
125	.	P. A Ekambaram Pillai	13	Ditto	P Annada Ranga Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c	...
126	.	I K Govindaswami Pillai	15	Ditto	I Kumuswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, e, d.	II
127		R. Kalliana Sundaram Sastri	11	Ditto	K. Ramaswami Sastri	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e.	II
128	158	M. Loganatham	16	Ditto	A Muniswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e	II
129	161	H Soodanathan	14	Ditto	Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, d, e.	II
131	..	K. L Ramachandra Aiyar	15	Ditto	M. Latchminarayana Aiyar.	St. Joseph's College	Ditto	Ditto	c, d	.
132	..	T H Vajrayutham	14	Ditto	I Palayatha Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	
133	...	S. Amirtaraj	13	Ditto	K. N Saraviah Chetti	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telugu	a, b, c, d, e.	II
134	.	N. Ethirajubi	18	Ditto	I. Narasimhulu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, d, e.	II
135		P Krishniah	15	Ditto	P. Pulliah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	e	..
136		Kumpo Ramaswami	14	Ditto	K Asariah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	.
137		A. Srinivasalu Naidu	15	Ditto	A Venkatesalu Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	...
138		Nanjundappa Kappanna	17	Ditto	B Nanjundappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	...
139		Balappa Nunjundeah	14	Ditto	Balappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	b	...
140	.	C N. Suryaprakas	12	Ditto	C R. Nunjundiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
141		Timiri Vasu	13	Ditto	T. Rajagopaul	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, c, d, e.	II
143	.	Yesudas Gnanarokiam	17	Ditto	P Yesudas	Wesleyan Mission Middle School	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, e.	II
144	...	Subbarayakanakasabapathi Mudaliar	15	Ditto	Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c, d	.
145	.	Sundaram Loganada Mudaliar.	17	Ditto	V. Sundaram Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d	...
146	..	Rajendram Moses Pillai	16	Ditto	I Rajendram Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e	II
147	..	Vellore M. Ramaswami Mudaliar.	18	Ditto	V Ramaswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, b, c, d, e	II
148	.	Jagannadam Rangaraj Naidu	16	Ditto	M Jagananda Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
149	165	Murugesa Vajravelu Mudaliar.	16	Ditto	C. Murugesa Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	a, c, d, e.	II
150	167	Narasimha Nanjundiah	19	Ditto	I. Narasemha Sastri	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, c	
151	...	Subbaraya Perumathambi Mudali.	16	Ditto	V Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d	
152	...	Ghulam Ghouse Khan	16	Ditto	Bangalore Kasimkhan	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindustani	a, b, c	
153	...	V. Arokiaswami Pillai	18	Ditto	Veraswami Pillai	St Mary's School	Ditto	Tamil	c, d	
154	..	G. Devadas Pillai	13	Ditto	Gabriel Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
155	...	L. Manuel Pillai	19	Ditto	Lazarus Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	..
156	...	J. S. Paknanatha Pillai	14	Ditto	P J. Savarinatha Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, e, d.	II
157	78	F. J. Raju	16	Ditto	F Joseph	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, d, e.	II
158	80	A. Vedam Pillai	18	Ditto	Anthony Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c, e	II
159	...	Harphally Arunachala Aiyar.	1[illegible]	Ditto	A. Seshappa	London Mission High School.	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, d, e	II
178	...	Vellore Balakrishna Mudaliar.	13	Ditto	V. Srinivasa Mudaliar	City Municipal School	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
179	...	Srirangapatam Jayarama Rao.	15	Ditto	S. Raghunatha Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d, e	..
180	.	Kattay Krishna Murthi	15	Ditto	Kattay Rangachar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	e	..
181	...	Sethur Krishna Murthi	15	Ditto	Sethur Anantaramiengar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, e, d	..
182	...	Ramaswami Krishna Aiyar	10	Ditto	Ramaswami Aiyar	Ditto ditto	Ditto		e	...
183	...	Sethur Lakshminarasimha Iyengar.	13	Ditto	S. Satakopa Ramanuja Aiyangar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d	...

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1896—continued.

Register number.	Previous Register number, if any	Name of the candidate	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	Remarks (if failed, passed; in what class).
184	.	William Menezes . .	13	Male .	D Menezes . .	City Municipal School .	English .	..	c, d	
185	..	Bangalore Shama Aiyangar	10	Ditto .	Bangalore Ramaswami Aiyangar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, e	..
186	.	Malubagal Shama Rao .	13	Ditto .	K. Hanumantha Rao	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	..	a	
188	...	Huthanahalli Srinivasayya	17	Ditto .	Huthanahalli Subbiah .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a	
189		Mysore Srinivasa Rao .	12	Ditto .	Mysore Guru Rao . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, d, e	...
190	..	K. Vasudeva Chetti . .	12	Ditto .	K. Anniah Chetti . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Telugu .	a, b, d, e,	ii
192	...	Devanahalli Venkaba Rao	14	Ditto	Devanahalli Appu Rao .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Canarese	c, d	..
193	..	Pasupulati Muniswami Naidu.	17	Ditto	P Guruswami Naidu	Shimoga College . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c	...
194	...	Shimoga Rajagopalachar.	16	Ditto	Shimoga Gururaya Chare	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c	...
195		Agnes Brown . . .	15	Female	George Gibson Brown .	Bishop Cotton's Girls' School.	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, m, f.	ii.
196	..	Buddie Hilda Butterfield .	15	Ditto	Robert Butterfield .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, e, m.	ii.
197	..	Ivy Muriel Butterfield .	14	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, e, m.	ii.
198	196	Maud Mary Deane . .	14	Ditto .	Omera Barry Deane .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, e, m	ii.
199	...	Madeline Emily Gerrard .	12	Ditto	A. H. Gerrard . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, m, f.	ii.
200	198	Elizabeth Shaw Rickie .	12	Ditto .	Robert Rickie . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, f, m.	ii.
201	..	Ethel Hayes Scott . .	13	Ditto .	T. R. Scott . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, f, m.	ii
202	200	Ruth Lucy Simpson . .	14	Ditto	George Simpson . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, f, m.	ii
203	...	Florence Sarah Torrens .	14	Ditto	Charles Paton Torrens .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	..	a, c, d, f, m.	ii
204	...	Adelaide Stella Anderton .	15	Ditto	George Alfred Anderton	St Andrew's Girls' School	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, f, m.	ii.
205	...	Daisy Mary Clarke . .	12	Ditto .	Joseph John Clarke	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, f, m	ii.
206	.	Ethel Lilian Houlston .	13	Ditto .	Charles John Houlston	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c	...
207	...	Clara Maria Miller . .	15	Ditto .	John Miller . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, f	...
208	...	Ivy Emma Miller . .	14	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		c, d, m, f.	
209	...	Irene Grace Maddox	14	Ditto	John Albert Maddox .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, f, m.	ii.
210	...	Daisy Edith Pratt . .	14	Ditto .	William Richard Pratt .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	...	c, d, m, f.	..
211	...	Ida Maud Stephenson .	15	Ditto .	R. F Stephenson . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, f, m.	ii
212	...	Maud Doran . . .	14	Ditto .	Patrick Doran . .	Convent Girls' School .	Ditto .	..	a, c, d, f.	ii.
213	..	Constance D'Monte .	17	Ditto .	Jerome D'Monte . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, f.	ii
214	...	Agnes Green . .	14	Ditto .	George Green . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, f	ii.
215	.	May Guy . . .	15	Ditto .	James Guy	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	c, d, f	.
216	...	Florence Gunther .	15	Ditto .	Albert Gunther . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	c, d, f	..
217	...	Caroline Kenny . .	13	Ditto .	Edwin Kenny .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, f	...
218	.	Lillian Lome . . .	10	Ditto	Alfred Andrew Lome	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	f	...
219	...	Lucia Martin . . .	15	Ditto .	Henry Martin	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, f	
220	...	Elizabeth ernes .	43	Ditto .	Domingo Nemes	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	f	...
221	216	Margaret O'Neill	16	Ditto .	John O'Neill . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, e, f, m.	ii.
222	...	Florence O'Sullivan . .	17	Ditto .	John O'Sullivan . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	..	d, f	...
223		Isabel Roberts . .	11	Ditto .	John Roberts . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, d, f	
225	...	Kathaleen Rozario . .	1	Ditto	John Rozario . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	..	a, c, d, f.	ii.
226	255	Pauline Thompson .	16	Ditto .	John Thompson .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .		a, c, d, f.	ii.
227	256	Annie Thompson .	14	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, f.	ii.
228	...	Florence May Corner .	14	Ditto .	Arthur Corner . .	Baldwin Girls' School .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, m.	ii.
229		Winifred Blanche Corner .	13	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, m.	ii.
230	...	Catherine Mayes Homer .	16	Ditto .	Thomas Homer .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, m.	ii.
231	...	Dorothea Constance Kiddle	14	Ditto .	Thomas Kiddle . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, m.	ii.
232	...	Eva Mabel Norris . .	15	Ditto	Robert Armstrong Norris	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, m.	ii.
233	..	Esther Violet Sausman .	15	Ditto .	John Sausman .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, m.	ii.
234		Ada Catherine Smith	12	Ditto	Samuel Smith . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	a, c, d, m.	ii.
235	..	Maheb Brito . .	16	Ditto .	Charles Brito .	St Francis Xavier's Girls' School	Ditto .	.	a, c, d	...
236	...	Ethel M. D'Castro . .	13	Ditto	Robert D Castro . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		c, d, f	...
237	...	Cecilia D'Vaz . . .	15	Ditto .	Andrew D'Vaz . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c, d, m, f.	...
238	...	Mary C Ede . . .	17	Ditto .	James Ede . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, f.	ii.
239	236	Jane Mahar . . .	17	Ditto .	James Mahar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		a, c, d, f.	ii.
240		Myrtle Page . . .	14	Ditto .	John Page . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, d, f.	ii.
241		May O'Reilly . .	14	Ditto .	John O'Reilly . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	c, d, f.	...
242	..	Amy Treck . . .	17	Ditto .	Frederick Treck .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	a, c, m, f.	

List of Candidates who passed the Lower Secondary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December 1896—concluded.

Register number.	Previous Register number if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up	First compulsory language	Second optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed, in what class).
243		Mary Rose Twohig	17	Female	Patric Twohig	St Francis Xavier's Girls' School	English		c, d, f	II
244		Caroline Edmonds	17	Ditto	...	St. John's Girls' School	Ditto		a, c, d, f.	
245		Mary Henrietta Foote	15	Ditto	Daniel Foote	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, f	II
246		Stella Beatrice Gifford	14	Ditto	William Gifford	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, f.	II.
247	242	Lily Violet Haines	14	Ditto	Augustus Haines	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, f.	II.
248		Mary Munns	17	Ditto	William Munns	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, f	...
249		Mellicent F. Taylor	14	Ditto	Robert Latimour	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, f.	II.
250		Grace Evelyn Seager	15	Ditto	Stephen Seager	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a	..
251		Ethel Mildred Evans	13	Ditto	Thomas James Evans	Whitefield Colonial School	Ditto		a, c, d, f	I.
252		Harriet Kathleen Ethel Flemming	15	Ditto	Jeremiah Flemming	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d f.	II
253	..	James A Mollan	17	Male	E T. Mollan	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, f.	II
254		Meta Jane Huntly Peek	13	Female	William Huntly Mason Peek	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, f	II
255	109	Arcot Muniswami Mudali	20	Male	Arcot Sundara Mudaliar.	Teacher, Wesleyan Mission Middle School	Ditto	Tamil	b, c, d,	
256	258	Tupil Raghava Char	27	Ditto	Tupil Srinivasa Char	Teacher, Appavu Pillai's Girls' School	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, d, e.	II
256	..	Nagote Abdul Zahir	21	Ditto	Abdul Hassan	Teacher, City Municipal English School	Ditto		a, e	
257	...	Mary Augustine O'Connell	40	Female	Daniel O'Connell	Teacher, Convent Girls' School	Ditto		a, c, m, f	II.
258	...	Ernest Connor	13	Male	Thomas Connor	Private Candidate	Ditto		c	...
259		Frederick M Hayes	15	Ditto	James William Hayes	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, d	
203		C. S Duraiswami Mudaliar	19	Ditto	Somasundra Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto		e	...
205		P. S Gopala Aiyangar	17	Ditto	P Sudarsana Aiyangar	Ditto ditto	Ditto		d	
270		Valaiyathur Sabapathi	16	Ditto	Appa Sitharama Aiyar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Tamil	b, c, d	
271		Gideon Simeon	18	Ditto	C Y. Simeon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, c, d, e	II.
272	...	Narayanaswami Tholasingam Pillai.	16	Ditto	Narayanaswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	d	...
273		V R Veeraswami Mudaliar	20	Ditto	V Ramaswami Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c, d, e	
277	223	Andalam Govindarajulu Naidu	19	Ditto	Andalam Venkatachalam Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c	...
278	...	R Mukunthaswami	18	Ditto	D Rajalingam	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, d	
281	175	Kotagi Annaji Rao	17	Ditto	Kotagi Seshagiri Row	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, c, d, e	II
282		Rayappa Arokiaswami	16	Ditto	Rayappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	c	
283		Bangalore Aswathiah	14	Ditto	Bangalore Subbiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c	
280	275	Lakshmeswara Guru Rao	14	Ditto	Lakshmeswara Swami Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
287		Biddadi Krishna Aiyangar	16	Ditto	B Narasinha Aiyangar	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
289	..	Masur Krishna Rao	15	Ditto	Masur Raghavendra Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d	..
294		A. G Nanjundiah	21	Ditto	A Gangatharapa	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
301	152	Permavill Ramamurthi	17	Ditto	Permavill Seetharamiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	c, e, g	...
303	...	Lakkur Sama Rao	15	Ditto	L Subrmanhaya	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, d	
300		P R Setu Madhava Rao	12	Ditto	P. K Ramiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
311	...	Ramanathpur Subba Char	17	Ditto	R Venkata Subba Char	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	..
313	...	Hosur Subba Rao	23	Ditto	Hosur Subba Rao	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Telugu	a, c, d, e, g	II.
314	304	M. Vasudeva Murthi	15	Ditto	M. Venkatadri Naik	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Canarese	a, b, c, e.	II.
319	306	Honnadikeri H. Venkatanar nappa.	21	Ditto	H. Venkatesiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, d, f, g.	II.
320	308	A. S. Visvanatha Mudaliar	13	Ditto	A T. Singaravelu Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
321	310	Muhammed Abdul Rahman.	19	Ditto	Muhammed Meeran Sanib	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindustani.	a, b, c, d.	II
322	..	Syed Abdul Rahman	20	Ditto	Syed Budden	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	e	...
323	..	Syed Ahmed Ameer	17	Ditto	Ibrahim Beig	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	..
326	.	Aga Mahomed Jaffer	18	Ditto	Aga Abdulla	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, d	
330	...	Subbigiri Venugopala Char	15	Ditto	S. Srinivasa Raghavachar	Marimallappa's School, Mysore	Ditto	Canarese	b	

E. MARSDEN,

Chairman, Lower Secondary Examination Board.

HIGH COURT—ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st June, 1897

Mr W. H. Joyce, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, has obtained leave of absence for two months and sixteen days, under Articles 307 and 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th May, 1897.

By Order of the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

T. W. RICHARDSON,
Registrar

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The following changes in the Regulations of the University have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor General in Council:—

(1) After paragraph 7 of the F. A. Regulations (page 29, Calendar, 1897), the following new paragraph has been added.—

"8. An optional paper, requiring an original composition in Bengali or Urdu, shall be set at the F. A Examination, proficiency in which shall entitle a candidate to a special certificate, but shall not be counted towards a pass."

(2) After paragraph 7 of the B A. Regulations (page 40, Calendar, 1897), the following has been added as a new paragraph.—

"8 An optional paper, requiring an original composition in Bengali or Urdu, shall be set at the B. A. Examination, proficiency in which shall entitle a candidate to a special certificate, but shall not be counted towards a pass."

The above additions to the Regulations will come into effect at the Examinations in 1898; 100 Marks will be assigned to the optional paper.

(3) The foot-note added to the words "per cent." in paragraph 2 of the Regulations, in pages 28 and 31 of the Calendar for 1897, has been transposed and appended to the word "examined" so as to apply to the whole sentence.

The above change in the Regulations is to come into force at once.

(4) The following has been substituted for paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the L. E. Examination (page 68, Calendar. 1897) —

"Candidates shall also be allowed to present themselves for examination in one or more of the following optional subjects, the marks obtained in which shall not be counted towards a pass, but being added to the marks of such candidates as have passed in the compulsory subjects, the total of the marks so obtained shall be used for determining the division in which each successful candidate shall be placed. Those obtaining a total of 2,660 marks or upwards to be placed in the First Division, and between 2,000 and 2,666 marks in the Second Division."

The above change will come into force at the examination to be held in July next.

(5) The following forms of application for admission to the Entrance Examination have been substituted for the one printed in pages 78-79, Calendar, 1897, Appendix A.—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JANUARY, 189 .

[This application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before_____]

APPLICATION

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee * of Rio is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc., etc.

CERTIFICATE

The certificate of every candidate, who is not a private student, must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the High School† from which he appears.

I CERTIFY that I know nothing against the moral character of the abovenamed candidate; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that judging from the exercises that he has sent up and the test examination to which he has submitted, there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the Entrance Examination, that he has signed the above application in my presence, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

His age on admission to this school appears from *a transfer certificate* ‡ to have been years months. His age now is years months.

*The*_____*189* .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage Stamps will not be received.

† A High School is a school recognized by the University as qualified to send up candidates to the Entrance Examination.

‡ If the student had not previously read in any other school, the words "the admission register" should be substituted for the word. "a transfer certificate."

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE.

1. Name—
2. Age in Years and Months—
3. Religion—
4. Race (*i e, nation, tribe, etc.*)—
5. Where educated—
6. Present position (*i.e., at school or present occupation*)—
7. Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year—
8. Town or village where resident—
9. Name of father or guardian—
10. Where to be examined*—
11. Language in which, besides English, to be examined—

(*Second Language Morning Paper*)

12. Vernacular language from and into which translation to be made †—

(*a*) *English Afternoon Paper.*

(*b*) *Second Language Afternoon Paper*

13 Whether he has taken up Drawing (optional subject)—

* The following places have been appointed for holding the Examination —
Agra, Akyab, Almora, Barisal, Bassein, Batticaloa, Berhampur, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Calcutta, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Dacca, Darjeeling, Debrugarh, Gauhati, Hughli, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaffna, Kandy, Katak, Krishnagar, Lahore, Mandalay, Maulmein, Midnapur, Nagpur, Patna, Rampur-Baulia, Ranchi, Rangoon, Shillong, Simla, and Sylhet

† Sub-head (*a*) is not to be filled up by candidates whose Vernacular is English, and sub head (*b*) need not be filled by candidates taking up any of the following languages —
Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Armenian, French or German.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JANUARY, 189 .

[Form of application for candidates other than students of a High School]‡

[This application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before_____]

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee§ of Rio is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc., etc

‡ A High School is a school recognized by the University as qualified to send up candidates to the Entrance Examination

§ The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order Postage Stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE

This certificate is to be signed (or countersigned) by an Inspector of Schools.

I CERTIFY that I know nothing against the moral character of the abovenamed candidate. that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, that judging from a test examination to which he has submitted, there is a reasonable probability of his now passing the Entrance Examination, that he has signed the above application in my presence, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

His age is, to the best of my belief, †
years months.

*The*_____ _____ 189 .

PARTICULARS TO BE FILLED IN BY THE CANDIDATE

1. Name—
2. Age in Years and Months—
3. Religion—
4. Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc*)—
5. Where educated—
6. Present position (*i e., at school or present occupation*)—
7. Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year—
8. Town or village where resident—
9. Name of father or guardian—
10 Where to be examined ‡—
11. Language in which, besides English, to be examined—

Second Language Morning Paper

12. Vernacular language from and into which translation to be made§—

(*a*) *English Afternoon Paper.*

(*b*) *Second Language Afternoon Paper.*

13 Whether he has taken up Drawing (optional subject)—

* A student who does not appear from any school, or who has been transferred since the 1st of September next preceding the examination without the consent of an Inspector to the school from which he appears, will be treated as a private student The Inspector's sanction shall not be considered sufficient unless special grounds appear on the face of it It shall be in the power of the Inspector to instruct a private student to attend the test examination of a Government or other High School instead of holding a test examination himself, and to authorise the Head Master of such school to sign the application from the student, which must afterwards be countersigned by the Inspector. No private student will be admitted to a test examination unless accompanied for the purpose of identification by some person known to the officers conducting the test examination

† A transfer certificate should, if possible, be produced.

‡ The following places have been appointed for holding the Examination :—
Agra, Akyab, Almora, Barisal, Bassein, Batticaloa, Berhampur, Bhagalpur, Burdwan, Calcutta, Chittagong, Cooch-Behar, Dacca, Darjeeling, Debrugarh, Gauhati, Hughli, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaffna, Kandy, Katak, Krishnagar, Lahore Mandalay, Maulmein, Midnapur, Nagpur, Patna Rampur-Baulia, Ranchi, Rangoon, Shillong, Simla and Sylhet.

§ Sub-head (*a*) is not to be filled up by candidates whose Vernacular is English, and sub-head (*b*) need not be filled by candidates taking up any of the following languages —
Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Armenian, French and German.

II. The undermentioned candidate has passed the examination for Honours in medicine :—

Basu, Kartikchandra . . Medical College Calcutta.

The subject taken up by the candidate for the examination was *Midwifery.*

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 2nd June, 1897

J H GILLILAND,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th May, 1897.

No. 10.—Mr. H. C A. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1897.

No. 11.—Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for ten months and eleven days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1897.

C. H REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1897.

No. 27.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for temporary employment on famine duty —

No. 361,	1st	grade	Hospital	Assistant	Kiyamud-din
„ 518,	„	„	„	„	Saiyid Amir Husain
„ 556,	„	„	„	„	Ishtiyak Husain
„ 600,	„	„	„	„	Hari Chand
„ 144,	2nd	„	„	„	Saadat Husain
„ 620,	„	„	„	„	Pandit Shankardas
„ 660,	„	„	„	„	Chiranji Lal
„ 666,	„	„	„	„	Ganpat Rae Bajwa
„ 684,	„	„	„	„	Riazud-din.
„ 709,	„	„	„	„	Asad Ali
„ 719,	„	„	„	„	Azhar Husain
„ 724,	„	„	„	„	Debi-dayal.
„ 428,	3rd	„	„	„	Muhammad Nur
„ 725,	„	„	„	„	Wali-Ullah.
„ 754,	„	„	„	„	Ajudhya-parshad
„ 777,	„	„	„	„	Hira Lal.
„ 789,	„	„	„	„	Punit Singh
„ 803,	„	„	„	„	Zafaryar Khan
„ 804,	„	„	„	„	Abdul Ghani
„ 825,	„	„	„	„	Maiku Lal
„ 863,	„	„	„	„	Bhaiya Lal
„ 865,	„	„	„	„	Sannu Lal Pathak
„ 866,	„	„	„	„	Asghar Ali Khan
„ 884,	„	„	„	„	Jwala Singh
„ 902,	„	„	„	„	Lal Singh
„ 903,	„	„	„	„	Muhammad Raza Khan.
„ 907,	„	„	„	„	Behari Lal
„ 920,	Sub	Hospital	Assistant		Jagan Nath
„ 927,	„	„	„		Gurditt Singh.
„ 929,	„	„	„		Hira Singh.

No 28.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeon, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, for temporary employment on special famine duty at Baghelkhand —

Second class Assistant Surgeon Patrick McCarthy.

No. 29.—The services of the undermentioned Military Hospital Assistants, of the Bombay Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for temporary employment on plague duty at Sukkur —

No 128,	1st	grade	Hospital	Assistant	Munsaram Fryram.
„ 154,	2nd	„	„	„	Atmaram Raney.
„ 185,	3rd	„	„	„	Govind Subhanji
„ 206,	„	„	„	„	Mahadev Janardhan
„ 218,	„	„	„	„	Ganesh Vishram
„ 220,	„	„	„	„	Amthalal Bechardas.

No 30 —The services of the undermentioned Military Hospital Assistants are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for temporary employment on plague duty —

Bengal Establishment.

No 338,	1st	grade	Hospital	Assistant	Haribans Tiwari
„ 373,	„	„	„	„	Shaikh Didar bakhsh
„ 471,	„	„	„	„	Shah-din
„ 508,	„	„	„	„	Abdullah
„ 513,	„	„	„	„	Muhammad Mashaf Ali
„ 601,	„	„	„	„	Natthu Mal
„ 345,	2nd	„	„	„	Shaikh Alaud-din.
„ 589,	„	„	„	„	Arjun Das
„ 648,	„	„	„	„	Thakur Singh.
„ 678,	„	„	„	„	Raffiud-din-Khan.
„ 707,	„	„	„	„	Mendhu Lal
„ 710,	„	„	„	„	Jumman Khan
„ 087,	3rd	„	„	„	Wahid Ali
„ 736,	„	„	„	„	Nizamud-din
„ 801,	„	„	„	„	Gopal Parshad
„ 837,	„	„	„	„	Muhammad Ali Khan
„ 838,	„	„	„	„	Gokal Chand
„ 875,	„	„	„	„	Basant Singh
„ 877,	„	„	„	„	Mul Chand
„ 906,	„	„	„	„	Narain Singh
„ 908,	„	„	„	„	Nur Muhammad.
„ 909,	„	„	„	„	Dhyan Singh
„ 913,	„	„	„	„	Nur-ullah.
„ 914,	„	„	„	„	Arjun-das
„ 925,	Sub	Hospital	Assistant		Rahmat Ali.
„ 933,	„	„	„		Salagram

No. 31 —The services of the undermentioned Military Hospital Assistants are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, for temporary employment on plague and famine duties —

Bengal Establishment

No 374,	1st	grade	Hospital	Assistant	Prag Singh
„ 560,	„	„	„	„	Shaikh Abdul Ghafur.
„ 503,	2nd	„	„	„	Abdul Azim.
„ 793,	3rd	„	„	„	Saiyid Zamirud-din.
„ 806,	„	„	„	„	Kazim Ali
„ 807,	„	„	„	„	Ram Narain
„ 830,	„	„	„	„	Akbar Shah
„ 851,	„	„	„	„	Bhagwan Singh
„ 854,	„	„	„	„	Mohan Lal.
„ 856,	„	„	„	„	Mukandi Lal
„ 878,	„	„	„	„	Guran-ditta.
„ 883,	„	„	„	„	Aziz Pir
„ 888,	„	„	„	„	Hira Nand
„ 889,	„	„	„	„	Tara Chand.
„ 901,	„	„	„	„	Kedar Nath Atrish.
„ 904,	„	„	„	„	Tula Ram Joshi
„ 912,	„	„	„	„	Mota Singh

Madras Command.

No. 1176,	2nd	grade	Hospital	Assistant	M. T. N. Rajagopaul Naidu.
„ 1289,	3rd	„	„	„	Kuniyil Raman.
„ 1290,	„	„	„	„	Lazar Thumbusawmi Pillai
„ 1291,	„	„	„	„	M. David Pillay.

Bombay Command.

No. 145, 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Nubeebux Ellahibux.
" 163, " " " " Krishna Hari.
" 146, " " " " Ram Chander Nimbalker.

The 29th May, 1897.

No. 32.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants, of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for temporary employment on plague duty :—

No. 696, 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Gurmukh Singh.
" 799, 3rd " " " Pars Ram
" 932, Sub. Hospital Assistant Chuni Lal
" 935, " " " Khem-Chand.
" 936, " " " Muhammad Shafi.
" 937, " " " Muhammad Umar.

No. 33.—Mr. Devindra Singh Otto, L.M.S., is admitted into the service as a Civil Assistant Surgeon on the Imperial Establishment, with effect from the 6th May, 1897.

No. 34.—The services of Mr. Devindra Singh Otto, Civil Assistant Surgeon of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Civil Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment on famine duty, with effect from the 6th May, 1897.

The 31st May, 1897.

No. 35.—The services of the undermentioned Military Hospital Assistants are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for temporary employment on famine duty :—

Bengal Establishment.

No. 456, 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Anan shad
" 740, 3rd " " " Muhammad Nazir.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 165, 2nd grade Hospital Assistant Shaik Mirna Shaik Rahim.
" 184, " " " " Luxuman Milkant.
" 213, 3rd " " " Tukaram Khanderao.
" 215, " " " " Tulsiram Govind.
" 226, " " " " Santan Fernandez.
" 227, " " " " Mirza Muhammad Beg.
" 229, " " " " Manilal Chunilal.

No. 36.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistant, of the Bengal Military establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for temporary employment on plague and famine duties :—

No. 372, 1st grade Hospital Assistant Khuda-Bakhsh.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th May, 1897.

No. 225.—Captain J. M. Fleming, I.S.C., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and 24 days, with effect from the 25th May, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Corrigendum to the List of Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the quarter ending 31st March 1897 :—

"In Remark column, enter 2nd Edition against Sheet No. 25 N E.—4 of the Central Provinces Survey"

A. E SPRING,
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office,
Survey of India Department

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE BRANCH

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1897.

No. 6-*R.*—Amar Singh, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 3-R., dated 21st April, 1897.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.*,
for *Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge Revenue Branch.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st May, 1897.

No. 411.—Mr. F H Smith, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th July, 1897, or subsequent date.

R. D. OLDHAM,
Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 27th May, 1897.

No. 2159-*G*.—Major C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Resident, Meywar, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, in addition to his own duties, from Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, on the afternoon of the 12th May, 1897.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1897.

No. 39.—Mr. F. F. Millard, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th May, 1897, *vice* Mr. H H. Buckland, appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent during the absence of Mr. F. J. Ivens, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 40.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 37 of the 11th May, 1897, *for* Mr. S. S. O'Connor *read* Mr. M. S. S O'Connor.

No. 41.—Mr J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to 5th November, 1898, in extension of that granted him by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 14 of the 21st October, 1896

No. 42.—Mr. E Allexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to 5th June, 1897, in extension of that published in Director General of Railways' Notification No 23, dated the 8th April, 1897.

The 28th May, 1897.

No. 43.—Mr. H R. Walton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, under paragraph 45, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 44.—Second-Lieutenant C. J. Heath, R E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey to the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

No. 45.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 33 of 3rd May, 1897, *for* Mr. A. E. Newcombe, *read* Mr. A. C. Newcombe.

The 31st May, 1897.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated the 20th May 1897, Lieutenant B. H. Rooke, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director-General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that on or about the 5th day of August, 1896, certain treasure, to wit—

21 silver rupees bearing Mahomedan inscriptions, valued at R 19-12-0.

R133-10-0, value of certain other articles dug and sold or bartered by the finders, *viz.*—

R	a.	p.	
123	0	0	current rupees.
8	2	0	golden earring.
2	0	0	silver rings
0	8	0	piece of cloth.
133	10	0	

Twelve pieces of a copper pot was found in Survey No. 164 in the village of Sonawle in the Bhiwnod Taluka of the Thana District, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Mamlatdar of Bhiwndi, on Wednesday, the 3rd of November, 1897, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. C. LOGAN,
Collector, Thana.

CAMP BORIOLI,
The 28th May, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 24th day of February, 1897, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R22-8, was found hidden in the Perumal Cevil in the village of Vinnamangalam, in the Vellore Taluq, North Arcot District:—

Description of property.	Value. R	a.	p.
One punchaloga idol of Rama, weighing 25 seers	12	8	0
One punchaloga idol of Seetha, weighing 20 seers	10	0	0
TOTAL	22	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot, at his office at Chittoor, on the 15th day of November, 1897, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

L. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Palmaner, 28th May, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1897.

No. 613-*C.*—Maulvi Habibar Rahman Ahmed, Postmaster, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st June, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Har Prasad is appointed to act as Postmaster, Lucknow, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Maulvi Habibar Rahman Ahmed, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 31st May, 1897.

"Acme" Cigar Co.
American Crayon Co.
American Waltham Watch & Co.
Andreau & Co.
Arnold & Co., B.
Bamber, M. K.
Barry & Co., A. (Iron Mongers).
Chapoon & Co., W.
Combermere & Co., Booksellers.
Excelsior Medicine Co.
Killen & Co.
King, Harman & Co.
Ledger Sons & Co.
Lloyd, Meredyth.
Logan & Leslie.
Mair, Alexr. M.
Makintosh & Co
Manager, Calcutta Twist Mill.
Managing Agents, New Manbhum Coal Co.
Martin, Mrs. Stewart.
McArthur, J.
New York Exchange & Imp. Co.
O'Rourke, W.
Osborne Henry.
Rabe, Dr. Frank.
Read Bros.
Rubert, L.
Scott, G. B.
Smith, Dr. M. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E. R.
Anderson, A. G.
Appleby, C. S.
Argo, Mr.
Barnes, John.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W.
Bramner, D.
Brownlow, E. O.
Bukson, D. D. (of Ceylon).
Burke Miss Maude, care of Mrs. Blane.
Campos, L.
Cator, Mrs. C. F.
Cattell, Miss.
Chanter, Miss.
Coles, J. R.
Collins, R. A.
Comedian, T. A. K.
Corbitt, W. L.
Corry, Charles H.
Crockwell, J. H.
Daly, H.
Daly, Mrs. Wm.
Davies, D. P.
Davis, Miss L.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruze, Mrs H.
DeLamaugarry, Arthur.
Delhni, Rosi, Miss.
Descos, Monsieur.
DeVine, Dr. C. Leslie.
Drakeford, F.
Eady, G. B.
Eaton, Sam.
Edwards, J. T.
Evans, Arthur
Farquhar, A.
Fleming, Albert.
Forde, J
Galbraithe, John M. R.
Gallwey, C. H
Goldgleek, Mrs. L.
Gomas, F.
Goodwin, G. A.
Gosak, J. F.
Goulden, Miss.
Grant, Louis.
Grevel, C.
Grunberg, M.
Guillain, Ernest.
Hanray, Lawrence.
Harvey, Mrs. D P.
Hedworth, Mrs.
Hendry, G V.
Hirsch, Rosina.
Hosking, R.
Hoyle, Mr.
Izzard, W. H.
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs G.
Kenna, Thos. J.
Keisler, Dr. F. L
Kemp, R. M
Lacey, E A.
Lemon, E A.
Leonard, T. D.
Lynch, Mrs. A.
Mackintosh, Mrs.
Maclean, Miss A.
Maclean, Mrs.
Mansell, Miss.
Martin, M. A.
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos. G.
McNamee, R.
Meikle, James.
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G. B.
Mitchell, James.
Mitchell, Mrs.
Mitri, Ibrahim.
Morrison, Miss Emmie.
Noble, J R.
Oliver, Mrs L.
Pantin, H.
Patrick, J.
Pirkins, H.
Price, Mr.
Radmore, F.
Ramage, W.
Raymond, Frank.
Robbins, Capt. J. A.
Roche, Mr.
Roussac, J
Russell, Miss E.
Ryan, J.
Sander, Lieut.
Sawni & Co.
Schibli, Robert.
Schvarts, Bertha.
Scolfield, Robert.
Sett, H.
Sinclair, M D.
Smedley, Ronald.
Smith, Albert M.
Smith, H. J.
Smith, T. Christie.
Smith, W L.
Smith, W. H.
Smyth, L. G
Smyth, Mrs. J.
Stevens, Mrs. M.
Stewart, Mrs.
Stewart, Mrs. Capt.
Stokes, Miss.
Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Target, C. A. B.
Tasker, W.
Tassell, Miss Gladys.
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of I. Ryan, Esq.
Thurley, E. J.
Tietels, Carls.
Townsend, Prof. D. J.
Vallacanee, J.
Walker, E. W.
Walker, J. M.
Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P.
Wightman, F. W.
William, S. H
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winterroth, F.
Wolosczsuk, Rosalie, Mrs. (at B. Weissmann).
Young, Mrs. S. R.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Gregoriantz, T. S.
Grunberg, Esq
Kaunitz, Louis, Mr.
Meikle, James
Mullagerino, Max.
Ryan, E.
Smith, T. Christie.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Brown, W. Lindsay.
Cox, H. E.
Cutter, Dr.
Dickson, D. D
Eden, Mrs. (care of Col. Eden, late R. H. A.)
Francis, Jas.
Grant, J, Col.
Golta, Fram (M. R. C. S.)
Grary, J. W.
Green, G. De Belling
Gilbrin, M.
Hamilton, Lelias, Dr.
Holsselean, Bernhard
Hutchinson, H. D. Col.
Izzard, A. H.
Johnson, Mary B., Miss.
Johnson, J. S.
Jennings, E.
Kannitz, Louis.
Khambata, B. E.
Kunasen, Augustus F
Knoll, Hans
Lawson, H.
Muller, Egon.
Mitchell, W. J., Lt.
Morse, P. E.
Masters, J.
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O'Brein, Major.
Pambart, J. E
Rex, Mrs.
Sanderson, E. C.
Styne, Geo. A. Le.
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Taylor, John.
Virjee Narayenjee.
Wilson, Capt
Whitnall, S. Ernest.
Wills, W G., Mrs.

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Anderson, P. A.
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Langham, Mac.
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Moverley, Lieut.
Sanderson, H. E.
Scott, S.
Shuri, Miss.
Simson, Mrs. A. E.
Singley, A. H.
Skinner, J. H.
White, P. S.

The 5th June, 1897.

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Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	8th June	Per P & O Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	7th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	5th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto .	12th ,,	Ditto
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	11th ,,	Per French Str. *Kridan.*
Colombo	8th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th ,,	Per B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	7th ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	5th ,,	Ditto.
	12th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	9th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	10th ,,	*Vid* Madras.
South African Ports . .	8th ,,	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*
Ditto ditto . . .	10th ,,	Ditto *Via* Madras

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

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Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10*s.* (2*s.*)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*s.* (2*s.*)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895 96 R3 (4*s.*)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N N BANERJEE, B.A, M R A C, 1896 R1-8 (2*s.*)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 R1-8 (3*s.*)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894 95. R1-8 (2*s.*)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev E H WHITELEY, S P. G, RANCHI. 6*s.* (1*s.*)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 8 (5*s.*)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2*s.*)

Bengal Jail Code Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6*s.*)

Appendices to the Jail Code Revised Edition 1895 R1 (5*s.*)

Subsidiary Jail Code Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (3*s.*)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R H Sneyd Hutchison, 1897 R1-8 (2*s.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc, in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4*s.*)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876 R3 (4*s.*)

Winds of Northern India R1 (2*s.*)

Manual of Materia Medica in Urdu By SHAIK AKBAR ALLY 8*s.* (2*s.*)

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Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc 8*s.* (1*s.*)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits By C J H WARDEN, M.D R10 (0*s.*)

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal By Colonel EDWARD TUITE DALTON—

Bound copies R45 (R1 4)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a.* per copy

Ditto, in Kaithi 1*a* per copy

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal By RAM BRAHMA SANYAL (with photo). R5 (0*s.*)

Ditto ditto (without photo) R2 (5*s.*)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891 R1 (3*s.*)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 011900, for Rs 500, No. 011907, for Rs 500, No. 011912, for Rs 100, No. 011917, for Rs. 100, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94, aggregating Rs. 1,200, which were passed for encashment by the Public Debt Office, Calcutta. The notes originally stood in the name of Durga Money Dabee and were endorsed to Manmatha Nath Mitra, Ram Charan Mitra, and Gopeynath Ghose, executors to the estate of the late Durga Money Dabee, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payments of the above notes have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal.

RAM CHARAN MITRA.
MANMATHA NATH MITRA.
GOPEYNATH GHOSE.

Executors to the Estate of Durga Money Dabee.

23, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

Destroyed by fire.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note, No B001945, of the 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Deepchund Nalchund, and last endorsed to Dinmahomed Asoodamull, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

DINMAHOMED ASOODAMULL,
Shikarpur, Sind

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No 5961 Bom of the 3½ per cent loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Sitabai, and last endorsed to Rakhmabai, widow of Pandharinath Babajee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement

The O mark of
RAKHMABAI,
Widow of Pandharinath Babajee,
No 18, Khateerally

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	1st November 1896 to 29th May 1897
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
Calcutta	Imports	367,354	7,231,584
	Exports	106,611	3,923,631
		+260,743	+3,307,953
Rangoon	Imports	6,571	254,971
	Exports	323,655	21,764,683
		−317,084	−21,509,712
Madras	Imports	35,000	711,500
	Exports	8,300	170,800
		+26,700	+540,700
Bombay	Imports	245,900	6,518,800
	Exports	108,300	3,630,500
		+137,600	+2,888,300
Karachi	Imports	42,900	496,071
	Exports	95,200	1,810,276
		−52,300	−1,314,205
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 29th May 1897.
Patna	Imports	32,500	584,400
	Exports	45,400	489,100
		−12,900	+95,300
Gaya	Imports	9,800	104,100
	Exports	400	89,600
		+9,400	+14,500
Shahabad	Imports	6,300	167,100
	Exports	19,100	217,900
		−12,800	−50,800
Sáran	Imports	46,800	713,900
	Exports	4,300	106,700
		+42,500	+607,200
Champáran	Imports	30,700	331,700
	Exports	500	27,300
		+30,200	+304,400
Muzaffarpur (*incomplete*)	Imports	40,200	527,166
	Exports	3,500	28,226
		+36,700	+498,940
Darbhanga	Imports	62,400	707,000
	Exports	1,200	70,000
		+61,200	+637,000
Bhagalpur Division—			
Monghyr (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,000	135,700
	Exports	34,600	787,900
		−27,600	−652,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	7,600	213,511
	Exports	20,700	685,266
		−13,100	−471,755
PURNEA	Imports	4,300	54,535
	Exports	4,000	91,064
		+300	−36,529
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	.	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,300	96,300
	Exports	5,300	353,600
		+1,000	−257,300
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports	24,600	302,400
	Exports	1,000	42,800
		+23,600	+259,600
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	200	26,700
	Exports	13,500	327,300
		−13,300	−300,600
JALPAIGURI	Imports	17,500	199,103
	Exports	169	3,482
		+17,331	+195,621
DARJEELING	Imports	4,900	99,800
	Exports	200	2,900
		+4,700	+96,900
RANGPUR	Imports	1,100	27,500
	Exports	900	28,100
		+200	−600
BOGRA	Imports	200	3,800
	Exports	14,500	262,200
		−14,300	−258,400
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	18,600	219,100
	Exports	1,400	17,700
		+17,200	+201,400
Dacca Division—			
DACCA (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,500	8,700
	Exports	900	13,100
		+1,600	−4,400
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	22,000
	Exports	200	158,800
		−200	−136,800
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,708	73,023
	Exports	1,017	5,856
		+691	+67,167
FARIDPUR	Imports	21,400	101,400
	Exports	10,000	95,600
		+11,400	+5,800
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	900
	Exports	2,100	26,700
		−2,100	−25,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	4	12,304
	Exports	63	28,263
		−59	−15,959
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	...	4,500
		...	−4,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	11,300	326,931
	Exports	16,200	79,020
		−4,900	+247,911
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	5,100	95,700
	Exports	56,900	1,138,300
		−51,800	−1,042,600
BIRBHUM	Imports	800	22,500
	Exports	19,200	1,240,100
		−18,400	−1,217,600
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,400	48,700
	Exports	1,800	16,300
		−400	+32,400
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	600	21,600
	Exports	400	20,700
		+200	+900
NADIA	Imports	44,800	456,700
	Exports	36,900	608,900
		+7,900	−152,200
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	800	16,200
	Exports	7,500	196,500
		−6,700	−180,300
JESSORE	Imports	4,000	159,200
	Exports	1,800	59,100
		+2,200	+100,100
KHULNA	Imports	500	2,800
	Exports	900	32,700
		−400	−29,900
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	3,600	148,400
	Exports	..	1,400
		+3,600	+147,000
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,900	112,700
	Exports	100	5,300
		+5,800	+107,400
SINGHBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	3,000
	Exports	900	39,300
		−900	−36,300
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	60	1,942
	Exports	....	5,680
		+60	−3,738

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	341	1,222
	Exports	115	280,338
		+226	−279,116
BALASORE	Imports	700	11,900
	Exports	30,400	700,700
		−29,700	−688,800
PURI	Imports	240	1,011
	Exports	1,696	20,131
		−1,456	−19,120
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	6,202	173,544
	Exports	6,887	75,989
		−685	+97,555
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	3,500	174,000
	Exports	36,200	250,300
		−32,700	−76,300
MEERUT	Imports	6,300	219,700
	Exports	29,700	263,600
		−23,400	−43,900
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	300	36,600
	Exports	53,000	315,200
		−52,700	−278,600
ALIGARH (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,300	97,600
	Exports	3,900	218,200
		−2,600	−120,600
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	2,440	70,784
	Exports	8,922	44,941
		−6,482	+25,843
AGRA	Imports	19,100	308,300
	Exports	21,400	187,100
		−2,300	+121,200
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	800	82,600
	Exports	500	5,900
		+300	+76,700
MAINPURI	Imports		16,900
	Exports	8,500	12,200
		−8,500	+4,700
ETÁWAH	Imports	1,700	50,800
	Exports	1,900	8,200
		−200	+42,600
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	600	15,000
	Exports	7,600	91,100
		−7,000	−76,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,500	118,600
	Exports	200	7,200
		+1,300	+111,400
Moradabad	Imports	3,300	154,900
	Exports	20,500	269,500
		—17,200	—114,600
Shahjahánpur	Imports	86	56,043
	Exports	16,643	211,115
		—16,557	—155,072
Budaun	Imports	...	2,300
	Exports	1,200	14,900
		—1,200	—12,600
Pilibít	Imports	200	47,400
	Exports	6,200	50,300
		—6,000	—2,900
Bareli	Imports	3,800	89,700
	Exports	4,200	136,700
		—400	—47,000
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	76,000	1,148,300
	Exports	30,600	256,000
		+45,400	+892,300
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,700	72,100
	Exports	36	1,913
		+1,664	+70,187
Bánda	Imports	24,900	285,500
	Exports	200	2,600
		+24,700	+282,900
Hamírpur	Imports	8,300	62,300
	Exports	300	2,400
		+8,000	+59,900
Allahabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	34,600	806,700
	Exports	...	11,700
		+34,600	+795,000
Jhánsi	Imports	31,200	242,400
	Exports	400	9,200
		+30,800	+233,200
Jalaun	Imports	6,700	95,400
	Exports	400	10,900
		+6,300	+84,500
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	16,900	384,200
	Exports	1,200	35,300
		+15,700	+348,900
Mirzapur	Imports	12,700	112,415
	Exports	1,500	8,012
		+11,200	+104,403
Jaunpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,200	115,600
	Exports	1,300	35,000
		+1,900	+80,600
Ghazipur	Imports	5,700	92,300
	Exports	2,700	63,500
		+3,000	+28,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	300	22,400
	Exports	9,900	135,200
		—9,600	—112,800
Ballia	Imports	7,802	42,073
	Exports	5,791	30,736
		+2,011	+11,337
Gorakhpur	Imports	3,800	53,200
	Exports	28,000	336,800
		—24,200	—283,600
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	300	3,800
	Exports	..	...
		+300	+3,800
Naini Tal (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	14,400
	Exports	2,900	71,400
		—2,900	—57,000
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	17,800	250,400
	Exports	1,300	62,300
		+16,500	+188,100
Unao	Imports	.	52,300
	Exports	...	500
		...	+51,800
Rae-Bareli	Imports	3,500	158,200
	Exports	...	8,300
		+3,500	+149,900
Sitapur	Imports	99	19,699
	Exports	21,000	207,700
		—20,901	—188,001
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	600	11,700
	Exports	22,200	92,300
		—21,600	—80,600
Hardoi	Imports	1,900	113,800
	Exports	2,700	43,300
		—800	+70,500
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,000	154,300
	Exports	21,700	202,700
		—14,700	—48,400
Gonda	Imports	...	98,700
	Exports	...	47,200
		...	+51,500
Bahraich	Imports	...	6,600
	Exports	20,100	98,900
		—20,100	—92,300
Barabanki	Imports	1,400	58,700
	Exports	6,400	148,800
		—5,000	—90,100
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	1,285	1,369
	Exports	12,150	25,746
		—10,865	—24,377
Bikaner	Imports	13,918	28,442
	Exports	...	...
		+13,918	+28,442

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	15,700	113,500
	Exports	1,600	49,210
		+14,100	+64,290
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	80,200	606,800
	Exports	1,500	15,500
		+78,700	+591,300
Rohtak	Imports	...	4,500
	Exports	...	3,500
		..	+1,000
Gurgáon (*incomplete*)	Imports	300	83,700
	Exports	2,900	76,100
		—2,600	+7,600
Delhi	Imports	31,500	573,700
	Exports	8,600	125,100
		+22,900	+448,600
Karnál	Imports	1,200	40,800
	Exports	4,300	15,600
		—3,100	+25,200
Ambala	Imports	22,000	249,100
	Exports	800	39,600
		+21,200	+209,500
Simla	Imports	4,700	42,400
	Exports	...	200
		+4,700	+42,200
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	2,600	50,500
	Exports	73,800	360,000
		—71,200	—309,500
Ludhiána	Imports	3,300	73,100
	Exports	12,400	343,700
		—9,100	—270,600
Ferozpur	Imports	2,500	113,000
	Exports	23,500	443,100
		—21,000	—330,100
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	9,200	151,800
	Exports	8,100	57,800
		+1,100	+94,000
Jhang	Imports	300	24,400
	Exports	11,700	39,000
		—11,400	—14,600
Montgomery	Imports	800	85,000
	Exports	...	7,900
		+800	+77,100
Lahore	Imports	11,673	321,440
	Exports	30,012	131,081
		—18,339	+190,359
Amritsar	Imports	5,400	159,000
	Exports	36,800	290,100
		—31,400	—131,100
Gurdáspur	Imports	700	39,400
	Exports	44,100	218,118
		—43,400	—178,718

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 29th May 1897	30th January to 29th May 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT *(preceding week)*	Imports	2,700	60,400
	Exports	800	47,000
		+1,900	+13,400
GUJRÁT	Imports	1,000	99,400
	Exports	1,400	10,500
		—400	+88,900
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,600	91,500
	Exports	44,500	159,300
		—42,900	—67,800
SHAHPUR	Imports	900	54,200
	Exports	3,500	38,500
		—2,600	+15,700
JHELAM	Imports	3,002	150,440
	Exports	634	17,681
		+2,368	+132,759
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	40,400	446,651
	Exports	2,400	45,500
		+38,000	+401,151
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	7,000	178,200
	Exports	4,000	126,200
		+3,000	+52,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	500	3,770
	Exports	3,000	68,357
		—2,500	—64,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	600	10,600
	Exports	6,800	72,800
		—6,200	—62,200
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	5,956
	Exports	7,100	43,900
		—6,900	—37,944
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	24,500	353,500
	Exports	5,500	210,800
		+19,000	+142,700
KAIRA	Imports	7,700	136,600
	Exports	5,900	170,300
		+1,800	—33,700
PANCH MAHÁLS *(preceding week)*	Imports	2,980	10,176
	Exports	30,267	480,866
		—27,287	—470,690

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	2,900	293,900
	Exports	6,000	215,700
		—3,100	+78,200
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	31,900	384,800
	Exports	10,600	125,700
		+21,300	+259,100
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	....	70,874
	Exports	.	761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	...	125,282
	Exports	...	1,204
		...	+124,078
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	29,700	436,400
	Exports	..	1,500
		+29,700	+434,900
NÁSIK	Imports	25,400	266,200
	Exports	3,800	66,300
		+21,600	+199,900
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	4,700	107,300
	Exports	3,700	59,300
		+1,000	+48,000
POONA	Imports	32,800	474,821
	Exports	200	14,000
		+32,600	+460,821
SHOLAPUR	Imports	3,600	85,200
	Exports	10,000	87,800
		—6,400	+2,600
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	17,942	230,157
	Exports	238	8,245
		+17,704	+221,912
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	26,000	274,200
	Exports	900	151,900
		+25,100	+122,300
BIJÁPUR	Imports	6,600	210,300
	Exports	100	8,200
		+6,500	+202,100
DHARWAR	Imports	3,300	58,033
	Exports	15,200	272,521
		—11,900	—214,488
TANNA (*preceding week*)	Imports	11,700	98,100
	Exports	17,100	238,200
		—5,400	—140,100
KOLÁBA „	Imports	4,823	88,867
	Exports	8,811	117,920
		—3,988	—29,053
KOLHAPUR	Imports	43,522	421,013
	Exports	1,124	44,205
		+42,398	+376,808
KANARA	Imports	...	20,800
	Exports	...	122,600
		...	—101,800
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	51,000	549,200
	Exports	1,500	17,900
		+49,500	+531,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	4,403	97,819
	Exports	55,637	903,745
		−51,234	−805,926
THAR-PÁRKAR	Imports	9,900	198,200
	Exports	15,500	266,500
		+5,600	−8,300
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	700	10,500
	Exports	8,000	168,900
		−7,300	−158,400
HYDERABAD	Imports	.	91,000
	Exports	...	132,900
		...	−41,900
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	6,100	78,800
	Exports	100	17,500
		+6,000	+61,300
JUBBULPORE	Imports	25,400	248,400
	Exports	5,900	212,800
		+19,500	+35,600
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	4,800	48,600
	Exports	1,000	83,100
		+3,800	−34,500
HOSHANGABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,000	108,900
	Exports	700	32,700
		+4,300	+76,200
NIMAR	Imports	4,400	122,900
	Exports	1,300	26,800
		+3,100	+96,100
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA (*incomplete*)	Imports	500	50,500
	Exports	500	9,500
		...	+41,000
NÁGPUR	Imports	19,200	334,000
	Exports	2,200	72,100
		+17,000	+261,900
CHÁNDA	Imports	600	10,200
	Exports	2,100	41,500
		−1,500	−31,300
BHANDÁRA	Imports	18,300	217,700
	Exports	3,100	45,200
		+15,200	+172,500
Chhattisgárh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	8,700	38,000
	Exports	9,100	404,400
		−400	−366,400
BILÁSPUR	Imports	12,600	90,559
	Exports	2,400	54,198
		+10,200	+36,361
SAMBALPUR	Imports	400	11,900
	Exports	21,700	401,800
		−21,300	−389,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 29th May 1897.	30th January to 29th May 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
Amráoti	Imports	6,100	159,500
	Exports	2,400	12,800
		+3,700	+146,700
West—			
Akola	Imports	5,500	86,300
	Exports	9,200	60,900
		−3,700	+25,400
Buldána	Imports	200	24,300
	Exports	...	2,300
		+200	+22,000
MADRAS—			
Ganjam	Imports	1,400	24,400
	Exports	1,900	98,300
		− 500	−73,900
Vizagapatam	Imports	11,100	196,100
	Exports	1,300	20,800
		+9,800	+175,300
Godávari	Imports	7,000	61,000
	Exports	109,100	636,300
		−102,100	−575,300
Kistna	Imports	1,500	32,674
	Exports	14,000	618,607
		−12,500	−585,933
Nellore	Imports	29	19,120
	Exports	1,600	36,104
		−1,571	−16,984
Karnúl (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,500	57,700
	Exports	1,000	18,800
		+2,500	+38,900
Bellary	Imports	15,100	173,500
	Exports	5,600	50,500
		+9,500	+123,000
Anantapur (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,500	47,700
	Exports	5,000	78,400
		+500	−30,700
Cuddapah	Imports	1,100	86,300
	Exports	5,700	51,100
		−4,600	+35,200
North Arcot	Imports	7,600	139,700
	Exports	3,900	247,900
		+3,700	−108,200
Chingleput	Imports	800	15,000
	Exports	12,300	117,500
		−11,500	−102,500
South Arcot	Imports	400	73,400
	Exports	34,800	431,500
		−34,400	−358,100

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 29th May 1897	30th January to 29th May 1897
MADRAS—*contd*			
Salem (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,300	19,700
	Exports	10,100	157,900
		−8,800	−138,200
Coimbatore	Imports	8,200	162,300
	Exports	16,800	522,400
		−8,600	−360,100
Trichinopoly	Imports	1,366	31,170
	Exports	5,810	119,777
		−4,444	−88,607
Tanjore (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,000	70,600
	Exports	167,500	1,994,700
		−165,500	−1,924,100
Madura	Imports	700	52,600
	Exports	20,200	288,800
		−19,500	−236,200
Tinnevelly	Imports	13,800	417,200
	Exports	36,900	386,000
		−23,100	+31,200
Malabar	Imports	26,500	1,268,000
	Exports	6,100	325,000
		+20,400	+943,000
South Canara	Imports	2,200	106,220
	Exports	500	624,290
		+1,700	−518,070

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895 96

No 97-A G, dated Simla, the 22nd May, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

READ—

Note by A R Becher, Esq, Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.—The total transactions under the head "Civil Works" in 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 5,557,649, the total revenue being Rx. 664,133 and the total expenditure Rx. 4,893,516.

2 The total revenue—Rx. 664,133—was greater by Rx. 31,310 and Rx. 35,673 than that of 1894-95 and of 1893-94 respectively.

Of the 20 sources of revenue in India, detailed in paragraph 2 of the Accountant General's note, 6 show a decrease as compared with 1894-95, but these are more than balanced by the increases, especially under Sales of buildings, Ferry receipts, and Rents of buildings.

3. The receipts under "Rents of Buildings" amounted to Rx. 58,655 as compared with Rx. 53,090 in 1894-95. The net return on the capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent free was 2·11 per cent as compared with 2·31, 1·80 and 1·64 per cent. in the three preceding years.

4 The largest items of revenue are shown under the heads of "Ferry receipts" and "Tolls on roads," under the former there was an increase of Rx. 13,182 and under the latter decrease of Rx. 2,442 as compared with the previous year

5 Of the expenditure of Rx. 4,893,516, Rx. 152,000 were expended in England, and the balance in India, Rx 3,386,074 by officers of the Public Works Department, and Rx. 1,355,442 by officers of other Departments.

6. Exclusive of outlay from "Excluded Local Funds" and "Contributions" the actuals of the year were as follows —

	Rx
Imperial	763,458
Provincial	2,063,159
Local	1,777,957
Total	4,604,574

7. Including the sum of Rx. 4,077 expended in England on stores supplied to India, which is included in the outlay upon the works concerned, the amount expended by Public Works officers stands at Rx. 3,390,151, which is made up as follows —

	Rx	*Rx*
Civil Buildings, new works	864,951	
Communications, ,,	429,464	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, new works	196,142	
Total new works		1,490,557
Civil Buildings, Repairs	287,112	
Communications ,,	807,727	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Repairs	71,969	
Total Repairs		1,166,808
Establishment	727,949	
Tools and Plant	38,821	
Suspense	—33,984	
Total		732,786
GRAND TOTAL		3,390,151

8. The total of Rx. 1,355,442 expended by officers of other Departments is made up as follows:—

	Rx	Rx.
Civil Buildings, new works	71,343	
Communications „	218,651	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, new works,	141,127	
Total new works		431,121
Civil Buildings, Repairs	50,853	
Communications „	604,297	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, Repairs	57,177	
Total Repairs		712,327
Establishment	174,389	
Tools and Plant	7,836	
Miscellaneous	29,709	
		211,994
GRAND TOTAL		1,355,442

9. On the whole Rx. 936,294 were expended on new Civil Buildings, Rx. 648,115 on new works of communication and Rx. 337,269 on new works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement. On the other hand Rx. 337,965 were expended on Repairs to Civil Buildings, Rx. 1,412,024 on Repairs to existing communications and Rx. 129,146 on Repairs to works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement.

10. The percentage of establishment to works and repairs amounted in the case of expenditure by Public Works officers to 29 86 per cent. as compared with 31·69 per cent in the preceding year, and with 27 39 the average for the four years—1891-92 to 1894-95.

11. Of the total outlay under Public Works Department officers, 26 per cent. was spent on new buildings, 13 per cent on new roads, and 24 per cent. on repairs to existing roads. The establishment charges for work carried out by Public Works officers was 21 per cent. of the total outlay and, in the case of outlay under officers of other Departments, the corresponding charge was 13 per cent.

12. The net debit on account of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, amounted to Rx. 11,010 as compared with Rx. 14,346 in 1894-95 and Rx. 13,232 in 1893-94.

13. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers' Hill was £1,765. In addition, the salaries of passed students in England amounted to £3,999 and the passage money to India of officers on appointment to £656. These three items amount in all to £6,420 as compared with a corresponding total of £6,060 in 1894-95 There was a decrease of £455 in expenditure during 1895-96 in connection with this College, but the income also fell short of that of the previous year by £618.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 97-A. G., dated 22nd May 1897.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1895-96.

The amount of *Revenue* and *Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is:—

	Collected or expended by		Collected or expended in England.	Total.
	Public Works Officers	Officers of other Departments.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	202,976	417,649	43,508	664,133
Expenditure	3,386,074	1,355,442	152,000	4,893,516*

* Includes outlay amounting to Rx. 288,942 from Excluded Local Funds and contributions.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1895-96 under the head "Civil Works" amounted to Rx. 664,133. Of this sum—

Rx.
202,976 were realized by Public Works Officers in India;
417,649 by officers of other Departments in India; and
43,508 in England.

TOTAL . 664,133

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected were:—

Sources of Revenue	Collections. By Public Works Officers. Imperial	Provincial	Local	Total	By Officers of Other Departments. Imperial	Provincial	Local	Total	Grand Total.
India	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.
Rents of buildings .	15,468	37,915	337	53,720		3,330	1,605	4,935	58,655
Sales of „ . . .	3,936	12,615	271	16,822	.	4,610	1,344	5,954	22,776
„ of barrack furniture .	.			...	...	...	..	...	..
„ of tools and plant .	180	5,829	371	6,380	..	..	...	...	6,380
„ of produce . .	151	7,213	1,554	8,918	...	2,026	...	2,026	10,944
„ of old materials . .	122	3,465	112	3,699	...	.	680	680	4,379
Value of materials from old buildings	5	421	65	491	...	...	.	...	491
Unclaimed deposits . . .	16	114	15	145	...	..	.	.	145
Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous	2,645	21,220	512	24,377	78	2,774	14,794	17,646	42,023
Rents from Strand Bank, Maidan, etc., Calcutta .		4,426		4,426	...	...	...	.	4,426
Receipts from Public Works Workshops . . .	..	5,800		5,800	..	...	..	...	5,800
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.	...	2,679	...	2,679	...	...	..	..	2,679
Collections in Bombay under the Highway Act . .		2,950	...	2,950	...	.		..	2,950
Ferry receipts . . .	..	7,133	.	7,133	...	104,703	204,511	309,214	316,347
Tolls and roads . . .	303	64,436	.	64,739	..	7,910	36,482	44,392	109,131
Arboriculture . . .	..	.	688	688	...	..	7,370	7,370	8,058
Tolls on steamers . . .	..		.	...	..	..	1,007	1,007	1,007
Contributions	...			.	..	2,060	20,958	23,033	23,033
Fees on masonry graves .	..	...		.	...	1,392	..	1,392	1,392
Recoveries of advances made in England	9	..	...	9	...		..	...	9
TOTAL .	22,835	176,216	3,925	202,976	78	128,825	288,746	417,649	620,625
England									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill . .	24,724		...	24,724	...	..	...	...	24,724
Exchange .	18,784	...	.	18,784	...	...	...	...	18,784
TOTAL	43,508		.	43,508	...	..	..	...	43,508
GRAND TOTAL	66,343	176,216	3,925	246,484	78	128,825	288,746	417,649	664,133
For details by Provinces, see page of account . . .	V	VI	VI	...	V	VI	VI	...	VI

A comparison of the actual revenue derived from "Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below :—

Year.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate	Actuals
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
1895-96	606,600	648,700	664,133

The increases of Rx. 57,533 over the Budget Estimate and of Rx. 15,433 over the Revised Estimate are chiefly due to the sale of the Saw Mills at Pegu, and to sale of certain buildings in Bengal, Punjab and Madras; to an improvement in the ferry tolls in Bengal and Madras; and to the receipt of larger contributions from Municipalities and private parties in Bengal and Bombay.

3. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 58,655.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years :—

Years	By Public Works Officers	By Officers of other Departments	Total.
	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
1891-92	38,908	4,066	42,974
1892-93	41,640	4,195	45,835
1893-94	49,973	4,405	54,378
1894-95	49,092	4,898	53,990
1895-96	53,720	4,935	58,655

The net return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 2 11 per cent., as shown below, against 2·31 per cent. in the previous year. Considerable sums were expended on rent-free buildings, especially in the Provinces of Bengal and Bombay :—

	Capital cost of buildings from Examiner's accounts			Rents realized	Cost of repairs		Net return excluding repairs to rent free buildings	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent free buildings
	Year of the account	Amount.			Rent free buildings	Other buildings		
		* Rent-free buildings	Other buildings	Total				
		Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
India . Central India	1895 96		20,202	20,202	978	..	895	83	41
India . Rajputana	do	6,078	20,411	26,489	1,075	112	1,363	—288	—1 41
India . Coorg	do	2,922	6,716	9,638	88	36	138	— 50	- 74
India . Baluchistan	do	..	57,601	57,601	2,230	...	1,069	1,161	2·01
Total India		9,000	104,930	113,930	4,371	148	3,465	906	..
Central Provinces	1895-96	26,858	24,864	51,722	1,412	463	1,010	402	1 62
Upper Burma	do.	22,509	68,781	91,290	3,198	293	2,741	457	66
Lower „	do	21,271	151,317	172,588	7,658	199	2,091	5,567	3 22
Assam	do	13,522	29,497	43,019	1,696	517	1,472	224	76
Bengal	(a) 1894-95	367,022	107,583	474,605	5,272	6,047	2 5 9	2,713	2 52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1895 96	25,320	73,047	98,367	2,391	629	1,828	563	77
Punjab	1895-96	83 452	115,028	198,480	5,196	1,786	2,733	2,463	2 14
Madras	do	62,501	109,101	171,602	5,514	637	1,897	3,617	3 31
Bombay	(a) 1894-95	204,077	196,051	400,128	7,298	3,794	3,526	3,772	1·93
Total		835,532	980 199	1,815,731	44,006	14,513	23,322	20,684	2 11

4. The receipts from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, amounted to Rx. 2,679. This College was transferred to the Civil Department, with effect from 1st April 1896.

* Excluding buildings occupied as residences by Heads of Local Governments and Administrations.
(a) The Capital and Revenue Accounts for 1895-96 not having been received, the figures for the previous year have been included

The financial results of the working of this College were:—

	Rx.
Income during 1895-96	2,679
Outlay „ „ —	
Salaries	12,046
Office Establishment	605
Book Depôt and Press	166
Repairs to Buildings	872
TOTAL	13,689
Net debit	11,010
Against in 1894-95	14,346
„ „ 1893-94	13,232
„ „ 1892-93	12,614

5. ***Ferry Receipts, Rx. 316,347.***—This is the largest source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works:" the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 309,214, was realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last four years are shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	By Public Works Officers	By Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
1892-93	7,914	286,060	293,974
1893-94	7,258	293,383	300,641
1894-95	6,268	296,897	303,165
1895-96	7,133	309,214	316,347

The Provinces which mainly contributed towards the increase of Rx. 13,182 in 1895-96 over the receipts of the preceding year were Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Madras.

The largest sums were collected in the following Provinces:—

PROVINCES	Amount
	Rx.
Bombay	16,854
Assam	16,187
Punjab	35,077
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	59,408
Bengal	67,140
Madras	95,951

The incidence of the revenue is—

	Rx.
Imperial	*Nil.*
Provincial	111,836
Local	204,511
TOTAL	316,347

EXPENDITURE.

6. ***The Expenditure*** recorded in the accounts for 1895-96 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 4,893,516. Of this sum—

Rx 3,386,074 were expended by Officers of the Public Works Department;
„ 1,355,442 by Officers of other Departments;

„ 4,741,516
„ 152,000 in England, including exchange, but exclusive of Rx. 4,077, the value of stores supplied to India, included in the outlay upon the works concerned.
„ 4,893,516 in all.

7. The following table compares the actuals of the year (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions) with the Budget and Revised Estimates :—

Funds.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx	Rx	Rx
Imperial	796,300	774,200	763,458
Provincial	2,077,000	2,086,500	2,063,159
Local	1,777,400	1,746,600	1,777,957
Total	4,650,700	4,607,300	4,604,574

Imperial outlay, Rx. 763,458.

The outlay was less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 32,842. Compared with the Revised Estimate there was a lapse of Rx. 10,742, mainly due to an over-estimate of expenditure in Assam and Bengal.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 2,063,159.

The lapses from the Revised and Budget Estimates were due to an over-estimate of the requirements of the year.

The following table shows the lapses, distributed under Departmental and Civil Officers.—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	Total
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	1,949,100	127,900	2,077,000
Actuals	1,900,298	162,861	2,063,159
Lapse	48,802	—34,961	13,841
Revised Estimate	1,947,900	138,600	2,086,500
Actuals	1,900,298	162,861	2,063,159
Lapse	47,602	—24,261	23,341

Incorporated Local Fund outlay, Rx. 1,777,957.

The actual outlay by Departmental and Civil Officers is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following :—

	Departmental Officers	Civil Officers	Total
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	597,600	1,179,800	1,777,400
Actuals	595,759	1,182,198	1,777,957
Lapse	1,841	—2,398	—557
Revised Estimate	600,000	1,146,600	1,746,600
Actuals	595,759	1,182,198	1,777,957
Lapse	4,241	—35,598	—31,357

The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner :—

	Rx.
New works	1,921,678
Repairs	1,879,135
Tools and plant	46,657
Decrease in stores, etc.	—33,984
Miscellaneous (Contributions to Municipalities, etc.)	29,769
Establishment	902,358
	4,745,593
Add—	
In England	147,923
TOTAL	4,893,516 (*a*)

8. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, Rx. 288,942, represents money expended mainly on works requiring professional skill, by the agency of the Public Works Department for local bodies and institutions —

SERVICE AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS	Imperial	Provincial.	Incorporated Local	Excluded Local, Local Loans and Contributions	TOTAL
INDIA	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	178,794	557,784	37,258	91,115	864,951
Repairs	82,946	181,079	15,780	7,307	287,112
Communications—					
New works	97,747	142,662	165,074	23,981	429,464
Repairs	94,509	465,113	237,547	10,558	807,727
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	12,128	51,906	33,040	99,068	196,142
Repairs	1,734	17,106	12,869	40,260	71,969
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	467,858	1,415,650	501,568	272,289	2,657,365
Establishment	130,179	491,936	87,090	15,744	727,949
Tools and plant	6,309	24,428	7,268	816	38,821
Suspense	806	—34,716	—167	93	—33,984
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	605,152	1,900,298	595,759	288,942	3,390,151
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	7,369	11,602	52,372		71,343
Repairs	982	7,630	42,241		50,853
Communications—					
New works		4,269	214,382	...	218,651
Repairs	1,008	15,963	587,326	.	604,297
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	500	86,348	54,284		141,127
Repairs	161	20,048	36,968		57,177
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	10,020	145,855	987,573		1,143,448
Establishment	357	10,704	163,328		174,389
Tools and plant		289	7,547		7,836
Miscellaneous	6	6,013	23,750		29,769
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	10,383	162,861	1,182,198		1,355,442
TOTAL	615,535	2,063,159	1,777,957	288,942	4,745,593
ENGLAND					
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill					26,489
Other charges in connection with the training of officers, absentee and furlough allowances of Military and Civil officers, employed in the Public Works Department, etc., etc					57,569
TOTAL ENGLAND at two shillings per rupee					84,058
EXCHANGE					63,865
GRAND TOTAL					(*a*) 4,893,516

(*a*) The figures in this statement include £3,317 on account of English stores, plus exchange thereon.

9. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works in these accounts, compares as follows with the actuals of the previous four years :—

Details.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95	1895-96
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, etc., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill .	28,017	28,184	30,330	26,944	26,489
Salaries, etc. of passed students detained in England .	4,334	4,537	3,683	3,847	3,999
Passage to India of Officers on appointment . . .	761	761	611	611	656
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of officers of the Public Works Department .	48,639	49,203	49,729	47,091	52,749
Salaries, etc, of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	434	479	354	87	165
Remuneration for professional services	167	368	379	...	...
	82,352	83,532	85,086	78,580	84,058
Exchange	35,763	50,255	55,294	65,377	63,865
Total .	118,115	133,787	140,380	143,957	147,923

10. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill was—

	Charge in sterling.	Income in sterling.		Net charge.
	£	£		£
In 1895-96 . .	26,489	24,724	=	1,765
„ 1894-95 . .	26,944	25,342	=	1,602
„ 1893-94 . .	30,330	25,828	=	4,502
„ 1892-93 . .	28,184	27,704	=	480
„ 1891-92 . .	28,017	27,197	=	820
„ 1890-91 . .	24,905	24,878	=	27
„ 1889-90 . .	25,602	25,172	=	430

There has been a small decrease in expenditure during 1895-96 in connection with this College; but the income has also fallen short of the previous year.

11. The distribution of the outlay in India by Provinces is shown in the following table:—

PROVINCES.	SERVICES									
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.		COMMUNICATIONS		MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS		Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense	TOTAL
	Works.	Repairs	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs				
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx
MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT. Imperial	4,989	6,089		...			2,548	166	1,207	14,999
	4,989	6,089	.	.	...	...	2,548	166	1,207	14,999
RAJPUTANA . Imperial	4,446	2 858	2 570	4,302	20		6,117	195	..	20,538
Local		9	495	1,387	.		189	28	...	2,108
	4,446	2,867	3,065	5,689	20		6,336	223		22,646
CENTRAL INDIA . Imperial	1,568	1,915	2,081	14,393	..		10,124	410	—394	3 0,097
	1 568	1,915	2 081	14,393	.		10,124	410	394	30,097
COORG . Imperial	2,481	730	4,097	7,437	1,326	1	4,044	813	—195	20,734
Local			399	878	82	86	333	22	..	1,800
	2,481	730	4,496	8,315	1,408	87	4 377	835	—195	22,534
HYDERABAD . Imperial	1 673	763		...			560	37	—48	2 985
	1,673	763					560	87	—48	2,985
PORT BLAIR . Imperial	2,010	2,364					924		3	5,301
	2,010	2,364					924	.	3	5,301
BALUCHISTAN . Imperial	10,149	4 767	5,152	3,660	2,131	117	6,156	377	.	32,509
	10,149	4,767	5,152	3,660	2,131	117	6,156	377		32,509
PETROLEUM OPERATIONS AT SUKKUR AND KUNDRA. Imperial	.			.	1,235		127	.	..	1,362
CENTRAL PROVINCES Imperial	1,108	388			185		340	22	..	2 043
Provincial	27,338	8,180	23 890	35,890	477	63	38,957	1,032	— 1,015	1'4,812
Local			14,379	3,671	7 3		...			18 753
	28,446	8 568	38,269	39 561	1,665	64	39,297	1,054	—1,015	156,608
UPPER BURMA . Imperial	85,434	23,321	57 639	56,707	4,032	1,429	68,606	2,189	432	209,939
Local			1,247	82	1 054	14	720	24		3,141
	85,434	23,321	58,886	56,789	5,086	1,143	69,326	2,363	432	304 080
LOWER BURMA . Imperial			37	1,186		..	483	17	...	1,723
Provincial	74 030	17,099	11 149	51,677	2,571	1,240	48,862	2,568	— 7,912	201,247
Local	7,175	589	29 440	10,871	6,701	2,735	12,951	890		71 352
	81,205	17 688	40,626	63,734	9,275	3,975	62,296	3,475	— 7 912	274,362
ASSAM Imperial	4,026	815	25,054	4,998	.	.	7,868	518	—394	42 880
Provincial	14,773	8,034	30 831	43 545	3,131	823	39,093	2,123	— 2,447	139,706
Local	64	194	31,264	29,953	5,654	1,998	5,952	330		75,409
	17,863	9,043	87,149	78,496	8,785	2,821	52,913	3,766	2,841	257 995
BENGAL Imperial	122,874	15,656	..				8,221	524	146	47 421
Provincial	24 761	31,761	16,506	56,832	869	5,541	74,898	2,105	— 4,297	308 976
Excluded Local	1 100	...					..	.		1,100
	148,735	47,417	16 506	56,832	869	5,541	83,119	2,629	— 4,151	357 497
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH Imperial	6,816	5,256	..		...	..	2,747	179	..	14 998
Provincial	48 015	29,675	22,118	76,475	8,460	796	82 229	1,450	— 9 465	259 748
Local	9,561	6,053	29 439	82,668	159	1,659	40,000	1,100	..	170,639
	64 392	40,984	51,552	159,143	8,619	2,455	124,976	2,729	— 9,465	445,385
PUNJAB . Imperial	19 043	10,065	1,117	1,654	2,654	59	7,108	431	49	42,083
Provincial	19,805	22 057	20 253	181,988	33,751	3,523	64,285	1,787	— 3,947	263,502
Local	7 845	8,470	12,228	43,250	8,720	5,673	10,793	476	...	97 455
Excluded Local	7,802	3,907	1	970	26,766	36,376	3,777	94	...	79,693
	54,495	44,499	33,599	147 862	71,891	45,631	85,863	2,791	— 3,898	482 733
Carried forward	507,886	211,015	341,381	634,474	110,684	62,133	548,042	20,855	-28,277	2,409,073

PROVINCES		SERVICES.						Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense	Miscellaneous.	Total
		Civil Buildings		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Improvements						
		Works	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.	Works	Repairs					
		Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.
Brought forward		507,886	211,015	341,381	634,474	110,684	62,133	548,942	20,855	—29,277	...	2,409,093
Madras	Imperial	1,264	1,678	...	...	...	...	668	49	..	...	3,653
	Provincial	144,044	25,145	7,747	15,619	775	2,152	55,916	7 551	—5,813	...	253,136
	Local	..	...	359	2,699	...	10	1,446	2,256	...	..	6,770
	Excluded Local	923	548	...	...	6,032	513	1,373	83			9,472
		146,231	27,371	8,106	18,318	6,807	2,675	59,403	9,933	—5,813	.	273,031
Bombay	Imperial	10,913	6,281		172	545	128	93,608	240	..	...	21 887
	Provincial	106,018	39,128	10 173	83,087	1 869	2,968	90,696	5.012	180	..	339,131
	Local	12,613	465	45,824	62,088	9 967	694	14,706	2,142	—167	...	148,332
	Excluded Local	5,516	437	10,267	1.244	15,428	1,176	4,071	98	73	.	38,310
		135,060	46,311	66,264	146,591	27,809	4,966	113,081	7,492	86	...	547,660
Total		789,177	284.697	415,751	799,383	145,300	69,774	721,126	38,280	—34,004		3,229,784
Add—Outlay from contributions, *vide* para 37		75,774	2,415	13 713	8,344	50,842	2,196	6,523	54	20		160,367
Total Public Works Officers		864,951	287,112	429,464	807,727	196,142	71,969	727,949	38,821	—33,984	.	3,390,151
						By Officers of other Departments.						
Baluchistan	Imperial	605	379	...	986	500	161	357		..	• 6	2 994
Mysore	Ditto		503	...	23		.	..	..			525
Rajputana	Local	226	138	167	..	.	2	...	.	..	..	533
Central India	Ditto	11	272	.	143		465	12		..	...	893
Coorg	Ditto	...	..	. .		...	40	.	2	..		42
Turkish Arabia	Imperial	6,764	100	....	..	..		...		.	...	6,864
Central Provinces	Provincial	.	...	. .	...	..	38	..	...	2	40
	Local	64	49	1 501	13,129	1,000	1,084	4,440	97		738	22,102
		64	49	1,501	13,129	1,000	1,084	4,478	97	...	740	22,142
Upper Burma	Local	306	13	5,362	4,184	8 959	1,120	1,258	77	.	270	21,549
Lower Burma	Provincial	...		.	.	20,230	.	.	.	..		20,230
	Local	171	103	5,643	4,143	2,590	422	1,198	132		2,040	16,442
		171	103	5,643	4,143	22,820	422	1,198	132		2 040	36 672
Assam	Provincial	3,235		356	...	4,514	..			.	...	8,105
	Local	...	...	72	.	1.700	...	..				1,772
		3,235	.	428	...	6,214		. .				9,877
Bengal	Provincial	1,128	1,812	218	7,676	1.369	1,698	4 614	105	...		18.640
	Local	27,209	18,836	119,416	232,084	8,274	4,997	67,956	2,543		32	481.347
		28,337	20,648	119.634	239,760	9,643	6 695	72,590	2 648		32	499,987
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Provincial	431	4,413	196	1,759	2,445	8,785	4,312	184	.	3,338	25,863
	Local	2,561	6,096	3,127	30,592	141	222	9 839	773	..	1,295	54 146
		2,992	10,509	3,323	32,351	2,586	9,007	13,651	957	.	4 633	80 009
Punjab	Provincial	..	..	...	.	...		1,720	.	...	1,833	3,553
	Local	..		..	.	.		920	...		11 011	11,931
		..	...	..	...	...		2,640	...	...	12,844	15,484
Madras	Provincial	6,808	1,405	3,499	6.528	57,785	9,565	.			...	85,590
	Local	12,096	10,206	54,051	249,704	9,428	17,731	61,042	3,163		5.648	423 069
		18,904	11 611	57,550	256,232	67,218	27,296	61,042	3.163	..	5 648	508,659
Bombay	Provincial	...					..	...	.		840	840
	Local	9,728	6,528	25,043	53 347	22,192	10,895	17,163	760	.	2,716	148,372
		9,728	6,528	25,043	53,347	22 192	10,895	17,163	760	.	3,556	149,212
Total Officers of other Departments		71,343	50,853	218,651	604,297	141,127	57,177	174.389	7,836	...	29,769	1,355,442
GRAND TOTAL		936,294	337,965	648,115	1,412,024	337,269	129,146	902,338	46,657	—33,984	29,769	4,745 593

12. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions in regard to which the Public Works Department is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1895-96 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years :—

Heads of service.	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Public Works Officers.				
Civil Buildings	1,279,205	1,084,082	1,112,382	938,910	1,053,641
Communications	1,397,404	1,278,582	1,332,855	1,191,165	1,202,652
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	216,371	129,853	97,653	111,266	128,783
Tools and Plant	48,321	57,972	41,427	33,179	38,005
Suspense (Stock, etc.)	33,551	—10,522	—17,937	—31,218	—34,077
Profit and Loss	184	...	...	...	..
Total, exclusive of Establishment	2,975,036	2,539,967	2,566,380	2,243,302	2,389,004
Establishment	649,302	684,941	711,581	710,330	712,205
Total Public Works Officers	3,624,338	3,224,908	3,277,961	2,953,632	3,101,209
	Officers of other Departments.				
Civil Buildings	66,940	103,008	104,912	99,167	122,196
Communications	807,376	813,596	755,082	779,415	822,948
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	132,981	144,197	131,277	152,080	198,304
Tools and Plant	9,637	9,140	7,998	7,157	7,836
Miscellaneous	69,377	44,469	42,074	22,782	29,769
Total, exclusive of Establishment	1,086,311	1,114,410	1,041,343	1,060,601	1,181,053
Establishment	166,441	177,354	170,596	186,741	174,389
Total Officers of other Departments	1,252,752	1,291,764	1,211,939	1,247,342	1,355,442
GRAND TOTAL	4,877,090	4,516,672	4,489,900	4,200,974	4,456,651(a)

(a) The figures in this statement include £2,317 on account of English stores, plus exchange thereon

13. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the total outlay by Public Works Officers, exclusive of Establishment, and to the outlay on works and repairs only :—

	Percentage of Establishment on total outlay exclusive of Establishment.	Percentage of Establishment on outlay on works and repairs only.
1891-92	21·83	22·44
1892-93	26·96	27·48
1893-94	27·73	27·98
1894-95	31·66	31·69
1895-96	29·82	29·86

There has been a small decrease in the percentage as compared with the previous year.

14. The provinces showing unfavourable results are :—

	Percentage on total outlay exclusive of Establishment.	Percentage on outlay on works and repairs.
Central India	50·69	50·72
Rajputana	38·84	39·38
Upper Burma	29·65	30·01
Lower Burma	29·37	28·80
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	39·00	35·22

15. The following table shows the percentages of the total money expended in each Province under the different departmental and service heads :—

I.—By Public Works Officers.

Omitting Excluded Local and Contributions.

Provinces	Civil Buildings		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense	Total
	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs				
Military Works Department	33	40		...	..		18	1	8	100
Rajputana	20	13	13	25	...		28	1		100
Central India	5	6	7	48			34	1	—1	100
Coorg . .	11	3	20	37	6		20	3		100
Hyderabad .	56	26				...	19	1	—2	100
Port Blair .	38	44					18			100
Baluchistan	3.	15	16	11	7		19	1		100
Petroleum operations at Sukkur and Kundra					91		9			100
Central Provinces . .	18	5	25	25	1		25	1		100
Burma, Upper .	28	8	19	19	2		23	1		100
„ Lower . .	30	6	15	23	4	1	22	1	—2	100
Assam . .	6	3	34	30	4	1	21	2	—1	100
Bengal . .	42	14	5	16	..	1	23		—1	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	15	9	12	35	2	..	28	1	—2	100
Punjab . .	11	9	7	31	15	9	18	1	—1	100
Madras . . .	54	10	3	7	3	1	21	3	—2	100
Bombay .	25	9	12	27	5	1	20	1		100
Percentage of all Provinces	26	8	13	24	6	2	21	1	—1	100

II.—By Officers of other Departments.

Provinces	Civil Buildings		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense	Miscellaneous	Total
	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs					
Baluchistan . .	20	13		33	17	5	12			.	100
Mysore .		96		4	..	...			..		100
Rajputana . . .	42	26	31	.	...	1	...	.		.	100
Central India	1	30		17	.	51	1			.	100
Coorg .						95		5			100
Turkish Arabia .	98	2	.						...		100
Central Provinces . .			7	60	5	5	20	...		3	100
Burma, Upper	1		25	20	43	5	6	.		1	100
„ Lower .	1		15	11	62	1	3	.		7	100
Assam	33	..	4	..	63	...	.	..		...	100
Bengal . .	5	4	24	48	2	1	15	1		.	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	4	14	4	40	3	11	17	1		6	100
Punjab	...	.				...	17			83	100
Madras . .	4	2	12	50	13	6	12		...	1	100
Bombay . . .	6	5	17	36	15	7	12			2	100
Percentage of all Provinces	5	4	16	45	10	4	13	1	.	2	100

16. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

		Against in			
		1894-95.		1893-94	
26	per cent was expended on new Buildings . . .	23	per cent.	26	per cent.
13	„ „ „ „ Roads . . .	14	„	17	„
6	„ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement .	6	„	2	„
8	„ was spent on repairs of Buildings . . .	8	„	8	„
24	„ „ „ „ Roads . . .	24	„	24	„
2	„ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement .	2	„	1	„
	Establishment absorbed 21 per cent. of the total outlay and	23	„	21	„
	Tools and Plant, 1 per cent.	1	„	1	„

Similarly, of the total outlay under Officers of other Departments—

5	per cent. was expended on new Buildings . . .	4	per cent.	5	per cent.
16	„ „ „ „ Roads	16	„	16	„
10	„ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement .	8	„	7	„
4	„ „ „ on repairs to Buildings . .	4	„	4	„
45	„ „ „ „ Roads . . .	46	„	46	„
4	„ „ „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	4	„	4	„
13	„ of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment	15	„	14	„
2	„ under Miscellaneous, and	2	„	3	„
1	„ of the outlay on Tools and Plant . . .	1	„	1	„

17. Of the total outlay by Public Works Officers, 26 per cent. was spent on new buildings against 13 per cent on new roads.

The Provinces or departments showing a high percentage of new Civil Buildings were the Military Works Department, Hyderabad, Port Blair, Baluchistan, Upper and Lower Burma, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The expenditure by the Military Works Department, as stated in previous reviews, was incurred almost solely upon churches in cantonments; that in Hyderabad and Port Blair on buildings only. In regard to new roads, the largest expenditure has again been incurred in Assam. The other provinces showing large expenditure were the Central Provinces, Upper and Lower Burma, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay.

Central India, owing to peculiar circumstances, still continues to carry a high percentage for establishment, the percentage for the year under review being for Rajputana 28 and Central India 34.

The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was again on maintenance of roads, and was incurred mainly in Baluchistan, the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras, and Bombay.

The maintenance of roads, it will be observed, absorbed 45 per cent. of the total outlay. New roads took 16 per cent., while the amount expended on establishment, which this year absorbed 13 per cent., was on the whole moderate

18. The *Imperial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed below :—

	Military Works	Rajputana	Central India	Coorg	Mysore	Hyderabad	Port Blair	Baluchistan	Central Provinces	Burma — Upper	Burma — Lower	Assam	Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total
	Officers of the Public Works Department																	
IMPERIAL.																		
Civil Buildings	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
New Works																		
Forest		772								50	...			506				1,328
Customs										152		..						152
Salt													249			—19	5,991	6,221
Opium			106									.	3 436	2,840		.	23	6,445
Mint													282				64	346
Postal	123	182	39	6		255		36	1,007	1,543		405	4,411	1,643	1,629	998	1,380	13,779
Telegraph	93	12						27	11	2,179		1,555	527	34	208	97	139	4,882
Viceregal Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India		.	35										12,787	192	7,263			20,277
Treasury and Currency								71					528	...			57	656
Residencies and Agencies		6	628					4,81				.	51		7,092		2,779	15,371
Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices		816	625	40		1,314												2,804
Land Revenue		495	287	1,315														2,097
Minor Departments						20						2,063	313	1,001		199	.	4,575
Educational		408		29						71								503
Law and Justice	30	100	23	6		1		435		13,511							383	14,473
Ecclesiastical	5,150	568	21			42				4 2			65				.	6,368
Jails		495	42	8				427		10,241							..	11,213
Police		718		315	..			3 492		32,928							.	36,993
Medical		921	364					847		5,486							118	7,736
Printing													191					191
Public Works	281	785	119	97		?				4,600								5,982
Miscellaneous	6,752	104	206	626		41	2,010			14,764		7	25		2,851		—7	26,974
	12,4 .9	5,077	2,480	2,481		1,673	2 010	10,149	1,108	85,442		4,026	22,895	7,240	19,043	1,204	10,913	189,145
Deduct—Contributions	7,440	1,631	941							8			21	430				10,861
	4 989	4,446	1,568	2,481		1,671	2,010	10,119	1,108	85,434		4,026	22,874	6,816	19,043	1,204	10,913	178,704
Repairs.																		
Forest								24					.	110				134
Customs												..		60			45	105
Salt													1,524				3,586	5,110
Opium			32										2,398	2,714			8	5,152
Mint													1 137			.	255	1,392
Postal	49	211	154	22		223		124	282	509		973	1,086	1,645	1,668	1,057	1,441	8,843
Telegraph	16	115	52			57		114	106	342		429	563	413	580	621	497	3,894
Viceregal Residences, etc			20										7,941	116	6,061		.	14,038
Treasury and Currency								24		.		.	166	10			82	282
Residencies and Agencies	110	19	534					1,284					45		216		203	2,411
Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices		750	506	145		427				1,090								2,917
Land Revenue		29	18	218						..	..							265
Minor Departments								169					52	136			..	357
Educational		202	4	36	..					16							1	249
Law and Justice	6	281	22	36		3		1,233		1,916							2	3,499
Ecclesiastical	5,923	165	59	2		46		20		599				18			.	6,772
Jails		64	329	49	.	.	.	105		949							59	1,555
Police	.	192	16	43				1,040		13,105					..		51	14,456
Medical		.	53	15				343		622							6	1,039
Printing						4	.						1,327			.		1,331
Public Works	48	661	170	19		3	.	253		890					...		...	2,044
Miscellaneous	17	79	331	146		...	2,364	35		3,303	...	13	93	34	1,540		35	8,050
	84,285	2,858	2,299	730		763	2,364	4,767	388	27,321		615	16 532	5,256	10,065	1,678	6,281	84,285
Deduct—Contributions	3,339	.	384	.				...		.			876	.	..	..	...	1,339
	82,946	2,858	1,915	730		763	2,364	4,767	388	27,321		615	15,656	5,256	10,065	1,678	6,281	82,946
Carried over	261,740	7,304	3,483	3,211	...	2,436	4,374	14,916	1,496	10 ,75		4,941	38,530	12,072	29,108	2,882	17,194	261,74

	Military Works	Rajputana.	Central India	Coorg	Mysore.	Hyderabad	Port Blair	Baluchistan	Central Provinces	Burma Upper	Burma Lower	Assam.	Bengal	North Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Petroleum boring lines at Sukkur and Kundra.	Totals.
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
Brought over	11 078	7,104	3 493	3,211		2,136	4,374	14,016	1,446	108,755		4,841	38,530	12,072	29,108	2,042	17,194		261,74
COMMUNICATIONS																			
Works																			
Metalled Roads—																			
Bridged and drained throughout	4,119	131	7,030	1,718						7,427									20,01
Partially bridged and drained		1,235						78		1,041					670				3,02
Unmetalled Roads—																			
Bridged and drained throughout	69	1,277		2,779						40,142									44,26
Partially bridged and drained								2,204		4,599		25,054							31,85
Roads—																			
Banked and surfaced with "Murum" or similar material but not drained		10																	1
Banked, but not surfaced partially bridged and drained										3,120					166				3,28
Cleared partially bridged and drained								604		611	37				76				1,28
Cleared only			50							064 21									73 7
Boat-bridges and ferries															205				2,71
Accommodation for travellers			6					2,202		253									
Miscellaneous																			
TOTAL	4 188	2 653	7,076	4,0 7				5 152		57,8.7	37	25,054			1,117				107,2
Contribution	4 184	83	4,996							258									9,80
Net Total		2,570	2,081	4,07				5,152		57,4 10	37	25 054			1 117				97,74
Repairs																			
Metalled Roads—																			
Bridged and drained throughout	1,852	1,915	14,736	5,915						15 725									40,11
Partially bridged and drained		1,05						734		1 406									3,2
Unmetalled Roads—																			
Bridged and drained throughout	62	1,318		1,495						30,07									32,9
Partially bridged and drained								800		7,860		7,408							16,0
Roads—																			
Banked and surfaced with "Muram" or similar material but not drained		16						301											3
Banked but not surfaced partially bridged and drained										824					1,408				1,7
Cleared, partially bridged and drained								10 1,078		1,247	1,186						172		1,2 3,4
Cleared only			33	207															2
Boat bridges and ferries																			1,1
Accommodation for travellers			66	98	7			708		64					246				
Miscellaneous			2 0	65															2
Arboriculture																			
TOTAL	2 014	4 5 3	15,016	7,437				3,6 0		56,.07	1,186	7 408			1,654		17		99,5
	2 014	231	663									2 410							5,5
Contribution		4 302	14 353	7,137				1 660		56,707	1,186	5 008			1,654		172		94,1
TOTAL																			
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS																			
Works																			
Paving and Streets										97									1,
Mines									185	1,027									6,
Improvements to towns		2 160		1 278				2,0 8		59					2,654			1, 3	1,
Water supply																	545		
Petroleum operations																			
Harbours																			
Light houses								6											3,
Sewerage and Drainage		423						97		3 109									
Miscellaneous		2 8		1 278				2 131	185	4, 01					2,654		545	1,3 8	14,
Deduct—Contributions		2 868		- 48						269									9,
TOTAL		20		1 3 6				2,131	185	4,012					2,654		545	1,38	12,
Repairs																			
Improvements to towns										350							4		
Water supply		174						115		79							100		
Harbours																	3		
Light houses																			
Sewerage and drainage																	21		1
Miscellaneous		7		1				2		1,350					59				
		181		1				117		1,779					59		128		2
Deduct Contributions		181								370									
TOTAL REPAIRS				1				117		1,409					59		128		1
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	1 ,078	14,190	19,087	16 072		2,136	4,374	25,078	1,631	228,562	1,223	34,803	38 530	12,072	34,5 2	2,042	18 039	1,38	46
Establishment	2,0 8	6 1	10,1 1	5 0 6		560	994	6,166	39	64,6 6	6 3	7,809	8,7 1	2,717	7,00	668	3,0 8	137	13
Tools and Plant	10	195	4	813		37		377	23	2,339	17	519	524	179	436	63	240		
Suspense	1 807		- 79	195		- 68	3			4 3		- 39	146		49				
Total Public Works Officers Carried over	14,990	20,836	30,097	20,774		2,985	5,301	32,809	2,043	299,939	1,723	42,980	47,421	14,968	42,083	3,653	21,887	1,362	60

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Petroleum boring at Baktar and Kundra.	Turkish Arabia.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	14,999	30,538	30,097	20,734		2,985	5,201	1,363		32,509	2,043	299,989	1,723	43,980	47,421	14,998	42,083	3,663	21,867	605,132
CIVIL BUILDINGS.									OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.											
Works.																				
Customs		..			..		...	..		..		..				..				..
Postal		...		..			..			.							..	.	..	..
Political	.		.							178	..	..		..			.			178
Residencies and Agencies			..		...				6,704			..								6,704
Land Revenue									.	19									..	19
Educational									..										..	..
Law and Justice	.	..		.						.	.	...							.	
Jails										28									..	28
Police										292										292
Medical									.	88										88
Public Works						.				.	.	.			.				..	
Miscellaneous	.	..		..		.	..	.		.	.		..							
TOTAL									6,704	605										7,309
Repairs.																				
Political			.							68	..				.			.		68
Customs			.				..	...		8										8
Postal								...					..				..			
Residencies and Agencies					509				100	23			.						..	631
Land Revenue									..	40										40
Educational		.								3									.	3
Law and Justice										25	...			.						25
Police					.			.		51					..				..	51
Medical			.							13							.			13
Public Works											.									..
Miscellaneous										143									.	143
TOTAL					509			...	100	379										988
COMMUNICATIONS																				
Works										*Nil*										
TOTAL																				
Repairs																				
Metalled Roads—																				
Bridged and drained throughout										295										295
Partially bridged and drained										78									.	78
Roads—Cleared only										3								...		3
Arboriculture				..	23					610									...	633
TOTAL					23					986						..				1,008
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS																				
Works.																				
Improvements to towns						.						.					.			
Water-supply																	.		.	.
Sewerage and drainage		.					.													
Miscellaneous										500										500
TOTAL										500										500
Repairs																				
Water-supply										161							.			161
Miscellaneous														...	.				.	
Sewerage and drainage		..															.	...	..	
TOTAL		.	..			.		...		161		.	.	.			.			161
Total Works and Repairs					535				6,804	2,631										10,020
Establishment					.		.			367		.	.						.	354
Tools and Plant			...		.				.	...		.	..	.	..	.		.	..	
Miscellaneous		.		...	...	.				6		...		...	.	..	..	.		6
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	...			..	535	..			6,804	2,994	...				.			...	..	10,383
TOTAL IMPERIAL	14,999	30,538	30,097	20,734	535	2,985	5,201	1,363	6,804	35,503	2,043	299,989	1,723	43,980	47,421	14,998	42,083	3,663	21,867	615,535

19. In Upper Burma the large outlay of Rx. 299,939 was due to the opening out of the Province generally. The other Provinces showing heavy outlay were Assam, Baluchistan, Bengal and the Punjab. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were:—

In Baluchistan—

Buildings—New block of Public Offices, Quetta.
New Residency, Quetta.
Roads—Chor Khel Dhana road.
Kuch Ziarat Tonga road.

In Bengal—

New office for Comptroller of Post Offices.
Servants' Quarters, Government House, Calcutta.
Leaf Godown, Gulzarbagh.

In Upper Burma—

Roads—Myingyan-Fort Stedman, Thabyetkin-Mogok, Banmouk-Mansi, Fort Stedman-Kengtung, Myitkyina-Sadon, Kalewa-Kyigon, Alon-Ye a Cart-road.

In Assam—

Road from Nichuguard to Manipur.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Constructing buildings for a Bacteriological Laboratory at

Buildings—Constructing Militia lines, Para Chinar, Kurram Valley
Civil buildings at Para Chinar, Kurram Valley.

The largest outlay on repairs of buildings was in Upper Burma and was due to the large increase in the number of Police buildings.

More than half of the total outlay on the up-keep of roads was incurred in Upper Burma: Central India, Coorg, Baluchistan, Rajputana and Assam absorb most of the remainder.

The outlay incurred to the end of 1895-96 on the construction of the North-West Frontier road from Dera Ismail Khan to Khusalgarh was as follows:—

	Estimate.	Outlay.	Excess.
	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
Works	325,331	323,275	—2,056
Establishment	65,897	70,070	+4,173
Tools and Plant	12,600	9,407	—3,193
TOTAL .	403,828	402,752	—1,076

In addition to this, outlay to the extent of Rx. 6,684 was incurred on this work and debited to the grant for 44—Military Works.

20. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects specified below :—

	Military Works	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair	Baluchistan	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam	Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.							OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT									
New Works	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Forest			..	..			78	.	−143			136		1,022	1,157	2,250
Customs			.	.	..				899		82				5,820	6,801
Postal						.		.	703							703
Telegraph	.					..			2,187							2,187
Excise		.					1,046		.	..		1,423	99	4,262	3,636	10,447
Residences for Local Governments, etc	.				.		289		20,634	605	768	1,855	1,793	5,583	2,347	33,834
Secretariat Offices		.							1	56	833	1,549	441	413		3,032
Circuit houses not being Commissioners' Courts			.				139					..				139
Land Revenue		.					2,999		59	105	6,665	15,598	3,177	66,638	29,664	124,499
Treasury and Currency			...					..						10	.	10
Board of Revenue							.		..		123	33		32		178
Political Agencies		..				..	5			2,535				.	404	2,944
Stamps and Stationery		.	.	...							10,486		.	162		10,648
Minor Departments	.			.			.	.			17,749	1,236	133	38	35	19,196
Law and Justice		..		.			2,736		12,126	4,321	8,489	4,419	2,426	3,218	6,167	43,503
Ecclesiastical			.			..	541		661	126	399	1,159	276	815	1,394	5,371
Jails		..					8,803		14,460	69	9,358	8,745	2,195	3,171	6,056	49,174
Police			.				11,124		15,431	992	4,561	8,511	3,319	9,683	29,565	83,306
Educational							1,600		949	1,324	41,962	765	999	24,222	34,540	106,351
Medical	.				.		4 356		554	20	40,299	2,543	1,239	6,463	13,679	69,153
Registration							41				176		11	9,114	49	9,391
Printing	..		...				117			20		217		67	417	838
Public Works					...		1,366		1,080	1,913	127	1,356	772	6,855	1,927	15,296
Miscellaneous			.		..				5,465	2,181	365	20	3,521	3,807	1,998	17,347
			.				31,931		75,600	14,267	144,142	49,457	20,286	144,044	139,757	619,507
Deduct—Contributions							4,596		1,870	514	17,381	1,449	481		29,739	58,729
TOTAL			.			..	27,338		74,030	13,773	124,761	48,015	19,805	144,044	109,018	557,784
Repairs.																
Forest						.	95							25	569	689
Customs		.				.	...		371		515	.			723	1,609
Postal			.			..	.		437						..	437
Telegraph	..		..			.			556						..	556
Excise	...	.					88				139	613	265	175	96	1,374
Residences for Local Governments					...		435		2,277	734	2,330	1,015	1,027	3,909	2,966	14,693
Secretariat Offices	...									103	1,291	570	432	690		3,086
Circuit houses not being Commissioners' Courts		.		..	...		186		.		.					186
Land Revenue	..				.		575			1	3,261	6,569	3,986	4,313	9,740	30,315
Treasury and Currency		...	..		..		11		132					362	.	505
Board of Revenue		.				.					734	153	151	241		1,279
Political Agencies		...			.	..				43	.	.	147		521	710
Stamps and Stationery	.					...					22		61	11		94
Minor Departments							55			56	501	1,304	986	241	1,162	4,305
Law and Justice					..		1,340		2,444	2,438	3,834	2,218	1 025	2,207	3,947	19,452
Ecclesiastical		.			.	.	398		667	373	2,057	966	1,278	1,364	3,273	10,417
Jails		.		...			1,242		1,453	518	2,846	1,909	4,110	1,854	1,976	15,708
Police	...		...	.		.	2,324		2,202	338	2,423	9,902	5,350	1,174	5,163	37,365
Educational				..		.	172		344	657	3,913	1,969	731	721	2,956	11,363
Medical		.	.		.	.	168	...	119	93	3,651	1,187	691	1,622	3,865	11,09
Marine					.	..	.						...	75	42	11
Registration				.		..					55	6		315	10	38
Printing				..		...	10	...		45		140	69	−8	180	45
Public Works	...			..	...	...	1,059		2,948	1,315	1,697	584	1,277	4,907	1,384	15,17
Miscellaneous	.	...	..	.		...	81	...	3,039	1,221	2,638	594	601	1,163	1,268	10,67
	.	.		...		..	8,216		17,399	8,034	31,901	30,003	22,057	25,145	39,447	181,90
Deduct—Contributions	.	.	..	...	.	..	36	..			145	328			319	8
			..		..	...	8,180	...	17,099	8,034	31,761	29,675	22,057	25,145	39,128	181,0
Carried over	.	...	.	.	...	...	35,518	...	91,129	21,807	156,522	77,690	41,862	169,189	148,146	738 96

	Military Works.	Baluchistan.	Central India.	Coorg	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces	Burma		Assam	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
								Upper	Lower							
	Officers of the Public Works Department—*continued.*															
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Brought forward	.	.		...			35,618		93,129	21,307	156,523	77,690	41,863	169,169	145,146	738,563
Communications. . .	.								..		.	.		..	..	
Works																
Metalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout	.						5 847		3,196	1,577	11,791	20,684	9,600	7,690	5,408	67,843
Partially bridged and drained							397	.	591				.	..	724	1,612
Unmetalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout							3 2.3		1,801	15,023	611		9,730	10	1,619	32,032
Partially bridged and drained							4,247		4,060	9,184	2,171		417	.	2,196	22,254
Roads—																
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material but not drained																
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained . .							8,593		251	2,239	1,020			..	...	12,103
Cleared, partially bridged and drained								..	100	139		67		.	.	3 6
Cleared only . . .							336		261		83		291		98	1,069
Boat bridges and ferries .			.				103			5 7		601	53	47	.	1,374
Accommodation for travellers .		.		.	.		309			3,102		1,089	1,782		158	5,560
Arboriculture .			.				762				..					762
Total .			.		.		23,896		11,149	30,831	17,070	23 411	23,003	7,747	10,202	145,914
Deduct—Contributions				.			6			..	1,170	298	1 749		20	3,269
Total .							23 [illegible]		11 149	[illegible]	16,500	23,113	20,253	7,747	10,173	142,662
Repairs																
Metalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout .						.	14,836		35,640	8,060	51,284	67,913	66,092	15,619	41,870	301,920
Partially bridged and drained							6,040		3,946		822		.		18,071	28,879
Unmetalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout.							2,048		3,051	7,096	2,071		12,400		4,163	31,129
Partially bridged and drained							7,000		6,243	18,625	1,911		1,317	.	13,948	48,104
Roads—																
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material but not drained . . .									.	200			400	.	134	933
Banked but not surfaced, etc. .							1,2 6		679	2,632	297		180		167	8,391
Cleared, partially bridged and drained .									2 615	1,052		9			108	3,784
Cleared only .									127	65	39		2,823		375	3,429
Boat bridges and ferries . .	.		.			.	903			2,354		6,854	12,770		2	22,973
Accommodation for travellers .							655			5,068	108	2,895	4,143		669	13,488
Arboriculture								.					1,971		1,571	3,542
Total							35,933		52,307	43,351	56,532	77,671	102,096	15,619	82,096	467,112
Deduct—Contributions .							48		630	306		1,196	103	..	12	2,299
Total						.	35,890		51,677	43,545	56,532	76,475	101,993	15,619	82,087	465,113
Carried over					.		95,298		153,956	96,163	229,660	176,378	194,103	192,655	228,406	1,366,638

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair	Baluchistan	Central Provinces.	Burma		Assam	Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	Total.
								Upper	Lower							
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward .				..			96,398		153,955	90,183	229,860	170,278	161,103	192,555	238,406	1,346,638
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS							OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*concluded*									
New Works																
Improvements to towns . .					...		100			918		4 349	- 877	117	500	4,497
Paving and streets . . .		.							.				17		67	84
Markets								.	1,800						.	1,800
Water-supply . .			.				3,900		357	553		3,310	10,712	143	22	19,003
Sewerage and drainage .							436					1,094	10,025		39	11,593
Harbours . .						..			1,759		20					1,378
Light-houses									2,302						3	2,305
Mines																..
Miscellaneous							5		55	2,577	1 493	1,345	34,806	699	1,969	42,849
							4,447		5,932	3,448	1,512	10,087	64,888	959	2,500	93,803
Deduct Contributions .							9 970		7 858	317	648	1 627	20 979	184	631	31,662
			.				477		2 574	3,131	869	8,460	33,751	775	1,869	61,906
Repairs																
Markets . . .										11						11
Improvements to towns . .		.							112	104	.	598	142	2,307	.	3,163
Paving and streets													3,085		48	3,133
Water supply			.				11	..	20	1,040	.	173	144		161	1,588
Sewerage and drainage . .				..	.	..			35		.	..	11	.	9	55
Harbours . . .								.	324	.	667	..		2	220	1,213
Light houses									776						113	889
Miscellaneous							52		162	681	4,874	75	403	11	2,430	8,688
							63		1,436	1,836	5,541	846	3,785	2,320	2,981	18,710
Deduct—Contributions .					(				198	1,018		50	989	68	13	1,504
							63		1,240	823	5,541	796	3,823	2,152	2,968	17,100
Total Works and Repairs . .							95,838	..	157,769	100,137	236,270	185,534	201,377	195,182	243,243	1,415,650
Establishment							38,967		48,862	39,093	74,598	82,220	64,285	55,016	90,696	494,036
Tools and Plant							1,033		2,508	2,021	2,105	1 450	1,787	7,551	5,012	24,429
Suspense							—1,018		—7,912	—2,447	—4,297	—2,465	—7,047	—6,813	180	—34 716
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS .							134 812		201,287	139,703	308,676	259,748	267 502	251 136	339,131	1,900,296
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																
New Works							OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS									
Forest										...	153		..			153
Administration . . .							..					50		.		5 0
Treasury and Currency . .							..				29					29
Land Revenue						.				415			.			415
Minor Departments												2	.		.	2
Law and Justice . . .										415				283		698
Ecclesiastical													.	6,525		6,525
Jails					.						504				.	501
Police									.	2,230	23	180				2,433
Educational			..							75	118		.			193
Medical	.				.					100	302			.		403
Miscellaneous						-						198				198
Public Works												1				1
TOTAL .										3,235	1,128	431		6 809		11,602
Repairs																
Administration					...							677	...		.	677
Minor Departments			.						.			182		.		182
Land Revenue				..				..			19	276			.	295
Law and Justice			..									..		1,535		1,535
Ecclesiastical			.				..								..	
Police . . .											58	1,196	.			1,254
Miscellaneous	...	..		.							1,715	1,580			.	3,295
Public Works				.	..						.	202	..		...	202
Medical	...	.		.			.				20	.				20
			.	...			.				1,812	4,413		1,535	.	7,760
Deduct—Contributions	.													130		130
			.			.					1,812	4,413		1,405		7,630
Carried over		.	...	.		.		.	.	3,235	2,940	4,844	.	8,213		19,232

	Military Works	Rajputana.	Central India	Coorg	Port Blair	Baluchistan	Central Provinces	Burma		Assam	Bengal	North Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total.
								Upper	Lower							
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Total of other Departments brought forward										3 235	2,940	4 844	..	6,213		19,232
PROVINCIAL—*contd*																
COMMUNICATIONS										OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS—*concluded*						
Works																
Metalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout																..
Partially bridged and drained.										.				2,640	...	2,646
Unmetalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout										339		1		...		340
Partially bridged and drained .									.			5		395		400
Roads—																
Banked and surfaced with "Murram" or similar material, but not drained . .														215	.	215
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained .											219			110	.	328
Cleared, partially bridged and drained																...
Cleared only												26		411		437
Boat bridges and ferries										17		164		1,196		1,377
										356	218	198		4 97	..	5,743
Deduct—Contributions														*1 474*		*1,474*
										350	218	199		3 190		4,269
Repairs																
Metalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout											1,204	21		1,190		2,415
Partially bridged and drained								...			2,779			1 179	...	3,958
Unmetalled Roads—																
Bridged and drained throughout												14		807		821
Partially bridged and drained												399		917		1,316
Roads—																
Banked and surfaced with "Murram" or similar material, but not drained											247			556		803
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	.								..					2,652		2,652
Cleared, partially bridged and drained . .		.						..	.			650	...	10		63
Cleared only							..					392		607		1,2 9
Boat bridges and ferries											3,446	225				3,671
Accommodation for travellers												90				90
Arboriculture . .												1				1
											7,076	1,759		8 218		17,053
Deduct—Contributions														*1,690*		*1,690*
											7 670	1,759		6 528		15,903
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS																
New Works																
Improvements to towns .								.	20,.30					37,779	..	58,008
Water-supply												737	.	21,925	..	22,662
Sewerage and drainage .												30	.	52	.	113
Miscellaneous .										1,514	1,369	1,678				7,561
TOTAL									20,230	4 514	1,369	2,445		57,756	.	88,343
Repairs																
Improvements to towns .											.	350		350		700
Markets .											..	86				86
Water supply . .												955		9,215		10,170
Sewerage and drainage			..								300		...		...	300
Miscellaneous .											1,338	7,394	..		.	8,732
TOTAL								.			1,638	8,785		9 565	..	20,043
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS					.				20,230	9,105	13,901	18,029		85,590		145,955
Establishment . .				..		38				.	4,634	4,312	1,720		.	10,704
Tools and Plant . . .					..	.					106	184	..	.	.	290
Miscellaneous . . .						2			..			3,338	1,833		840	6,013
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS						40			20,230	9,105	18,640	25,863	3,553	85,590	840	163,661
TOTAL PROVINCIAL .						134,962			221,517	147,911	327,616	295,611	267,058	338,726	312,971	2,063,169

21. The following table shows the proportions in which Provincial Funds were utilised on Buildings, Roads, etc.:—

Provinces	Percentage of total outlay										
	Civil Buildings		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Establishment	Tools and Plant	Suspense	Miscellaneous	Total
	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs					
Officers of the Public Works Department											
Central Provinces	21	6	18	27	..		28	1	−1	.	100
Lower Burma	37	8	6	26	1		24	1	−3	..	100
Assam	9	6	22	31	2	1	28	3	−2		100
Bengal	40	10	5	19		2	24	1	−1	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19	11	9	29	3		32		−3	...	100
Punjab	8	9	8	39	13	1	24	.	−2		100
Madras	57	10	3	6		1	22	3	−2		100
Bombay	31	12	3	25		1	27	1			100
	29	10	7	24	3	1	26	1	−1	.	100
Officers of other Departments											
Central Provinces				.		...	95			5	100
Lower Burma	.	..	..	...	100	...				.	100
Assam	40		4		56	..					100
Bengal	6	10	2	41	7	9	25		..		100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	17	1	7	9	34	16	1	.	13	100
Punjab		...	.	..	.		48		.	52	100
Madras	8	2	4	7	68	11					100
Bombay		...								100	100
	7	5	3	10	53	12	7	..		3	100

22 The outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department was incurred in the following proportions:—

	Against	
	1894-95	1893-94.
29 per cent. on new Buildings	29 per cent	30 per cent.
7 „ „ Roads	9 „	10 „
3 „ „ Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	2 „	1 „
10 „ on repairs to Buildings	9 „	9 „
24 „ „ „ to Roads	24 „	24 „
1 „ „ „ to Works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement	1 „	1 „
26 „ of the total outlay has gone in payments to Establishment	27 „	24 „
1 „ on Tools and Plant	1 „	1 „

23. The outlay by Public Works Officers was Rx. 557,784 on new Buildings, as compared with Rx. 142,662 on new Roads.

24. Variations in the percentages are noticeable. In Madras the percentage of outlay on new buildings was 57 against only 3 per cent. on new roads. Bombay carries the same percentage on new roads with 31 per cent. on new buildings. Lower Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads. Assam, on the other hand, shows a larger percentage of outlay on new roads than on new buildings. The outlay by Officers of other Departments was comparatively small, and no matter of special interest is noticeable. The bulk of the outlay was incurred on works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement.

25 *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the undernoted percentages of the total outlay :—

Provinces.	Percentage of total outlay incurred on Repairs.		
	Buildings	Roads	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Public Works Officers.			
Central Provinces	6	27	...
Lower Burma	8	26	...
Assam	6	31	1
Bengal	10	19	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	29	...
Punjab	9	39	1
Madras	10	6	1
Bombay	12	25	1
Officers of other Departments			
Central Provinces	...	...	...
Lower Burma	...	...	...
Assam		...	.
Bengal	10	41	9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17	7	34
Punjab	.	...	.
Madras	2	7	11
Bombay	...	...	...

26. The principal works under construction on which outlay was incurred were :—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—Additions and alterations to Jail at Narsinghpur.
Special Repairs, Additions, etc., to Police Lines, Nagpur.
Roads—Arang-Kharmar.
Mandla-Dindori.
Mandla-Bilaspur.
Mul-Mooramgaon.

In Lower Burma—

Buildings—Jail at Prome.
New Government House, Rangoon.
New Public Offices, Rangoon.
Lunatic Asylum, Rangoon.
Reformatory at Insein.
Deputy Commissioner's Court House at Myaungmya.
Record and Treasury Strong Room, Henzada.
Roads—Tavoy to opposite Yebyu.
Shwegyin-Hlaingbwe.
Thonzeik-Bilin.
Thayetmyo-Mindon

In Assam—

Roads—Changsil Road, Duarband to Aijal.
Bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar road.
Improving bridges on Northern Trunk road.

In Bengal—

Buildings—New Wing to the Opium Godown, Calcutta.
Zenana Hospital, Bankipur.
New Stamp and Stationery Office, Calcutta
Court House, Barisal.
Additional accommodation for Museum, Calcutta.
New Block Stamp and Stationery Office.
Kurseong School.
Anatomical block, Medical College.
Boarding-house, Madrassa College.
Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta.
Lady Elliott's Hostel, Sealdah.
Roads—Fore-shore Road, Howrah.
Ranchi-Chaibassa
Bridge over the Balasan.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—Offices for Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal.
Gorakhpur Jail.
Gohna Lake Protective measures, Garhwal.
Protective Works, Sher-ka-Danda Hill.
Roads—Tonga Road from Brewery to Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

River Protective Works, Dera Ghazi Khan.
Simla Water-works.
Montgomery Jail.
Combined Boarding-house for the Central Training College, Normal School, and the Model School, Lahore.
Amballa Jail.
Amballa City Water supply.

In Madras—

Buildings—Additions and improvements to Government House, Ootacamund.
Collectors' Offices at Calicut and Cuddalore
New Law College, Madras.
Public Office at Tanjore.
Additions and improvements to Penitentiary, Madras.
Connemara Library and Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.
Quarters for ten men of His Excellency the Governor's band.
Record room in Collector's Office in Thirumala Naick's Palace.
Additions and alterations to old High Court Buildings to accommodate Stamps, Stationery, Collectors' Offices, Madras.
Additions to the Presidency College.
Roads—Vayittiri to Gudalur.
Iron bridge at Mahasingi.
Rattikota to Boyarani.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Improvements to Ootacamund Lake.

In Bombay—

Buildings—Central Jail, Hyderabad.
Civil Hospital and Medical School at Hyderabad.
City Police Lines, Poona.
Distillery buildings at Kotri
Subordinate Judges and Small Cause Courts at Poona.
Adding a wing to Public Works Buildings, Bombay.
Head-Quarters, Police Offices and Lines, Bombay.
Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School, Dhulia, Khandesh District.
Roads—Hukeri-Gokák.
Nipáni-Mahálingpur.
Neri-Ajanta.
Bridge at Dápuri on Mulla River.

Miscellaneous Public Improvement—Strengthening the existing dry rubble stone pitching from Colába to opposite Marine Lines Station.

27. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the undernoted objects :—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
	Officers of the Public Works Department														
Civil Buildings	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
New Works.															
Land Revenue	.		.				..	...				410	...	.	410
Minor Departments	..		..						.		20	.		.	20
Police			..			...						2		..	2
Law and Justice	..		...		..				.			5	..		5
Educational			.			..		.	..		4,230	5,166		8,803	18,199
Medical		...						3,957		.	11,204	755		3,631	19,547
Public Works									64		807				871
Miscellaneous								3,218				1,577		179	4,904
Total	.		.			.		7,175	64		16,261	7,848		13,613	48,956
Deduct—Contributions			..	.							6,700				6,700
Total		.						7,175	64		9,561	7,848		13,613	37,256
Repairs															
Land Revenue	.	...		.		.		..	..			1,277		150	1,427
Minor Departments								.			140	2		.	142
Excise			...					.		.		43			43
Law and Justice			.									596			596
Police							.						.		
Ecclesiastical								.				5			5
Educational						.		9			2,807	3 653	.	65	6,534
Medical		9						79	5		3,094	1,371		192	4,755
Public Works					.	.			180		256		.		445
Miscellaneous			.					801	.			1,523		58	2,082
Total	9	.	.					880	194		6,302	8,470		465	16,039
Deduct—Contributions											249				249
Total	9						.	589	194		6,053	8,470	.	465	15,790
Communications															
Works.															
Metalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	451					211		16,869	120		21,027	2,016		10,374	51,068
Partially bridged and drained						1,188		4,018		.		834		6,294	12,331
Unmetalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	28					366	813	8,980	12,73		7,533	2,224	- 09	1,764	31,136
Partially bridged and drained			.			5,579	..	871	14,687	.		4,345		20,381	45,863
Roads—															
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained			..	..		935		..	469					1,719	3,123
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	.		346	.	..	6,060	...	1,164	928	...	..		...	387	8,985
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	16		.	...		..	721	987	1,045	.	1,838	1,445	...	1,307	6,919
Cleared only	.		.		..	...	80	176	401	...	2	406	.	1,434	2,499
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	46	...	..	...	..		507	...	25	2	34	729	1,343
Accommodation for travellers	..	..	9	...	...		133	..	344	...	23	955	...	905	2,385
Arboriculture	..	..	...	...	..	128	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	128
Miscellaneous	.	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	8	...	8
Navigable canals	...		.	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	.	410	.	410
Total	495	.	399	...	.	14,379	1,947	29,449	31,286	...	30,594	13,228	352	45,824	166,029
Deduct—Contributions	...	..		..	.	.	.	...	...	..	958	.	...	.	958
Total	495	..	399		.	14,379	1,947	27,449	31,286		29,636	13,228	352	45,824	165,076
Carried over	504		399			14,379	1,947	37,204	31,322	..	45,053	36,543	389	53,[illegible]	216,113

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg	Port Blair	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
							Offices of the Public Works Department—*contd*								
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Brought forward	504	...	399	..	.	14,379	1,347	37,304	31,542		45,053	39,643	359	58,902	218,312
Communications—*contd*															
Repairs															
Metalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	653	.		.	.	767	83	7,511	65		61,447	19,674	933	13,420	100,561
Partially bridged and drained	43			.	.	1,070	...		216	.		2,112		10,674	14,114
Unmetalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	41			...		754	..	1,486	19,299		14,449	6,144	1,337	4,663	48,175
Partially bridged and drained	231			.		748		234	5,615			12,622		24,599	44,049
Roads—															
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material but not drained	84					134	...		.			48		4,068	4,334
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	104		701			196		1,471	1,101			701		1,853	6,127
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	233							119	1,453		3,280	2,205		651	8,021
Cleared only							..	20	464		8	2,294	...	548	3,336
Boat bridges and ferries			45				.		371			588	280	1,526	2,811
Accommodation for travellers			125				..		1,370		179	2,801		553	5,021
Miscellaneous			12							.		.		...	12
Arboriculture			..									739		531	1,270
Navigable canals		..										..	140		140
Total	1,387		878		.	3,671	83	10,871	29,953		83,105	43,250	2,699	62,088	237,985
Deduct—Contributions	..	.			...			...				437			437
Total	1,387		878		.	3,671	83	10,871	29,953		82,668	43,250	2,699	62,088	237,547
Miscellaneous Public Improvements															
New Works															
Improvements to towns	.			...		223	..		280		80	231			816
Markets	.		.	..		303	1,054	3,263	1,179						5,899
Water-supply	.		69	.		88		276	3,132		.	6,145	.	9,878	19,588
Paving and streets	.	.		.		...		1,406	.			48	.		1,454
Sewerage and drainage	.	..				..	.		286		536	1,385		...	2,209
Harbours								1,472					..	.	1,472
Conservancy	.				.	.			..			1		.	1
Miscellaneous	.		13					284	777	.	43	907	.	89	2,113
Total			82			703	1,054	6,701	5,654		661	8,720		9,967	33,043
Deduct—Contributions						..					509			...	509
Total			82	..	..	703	1,054	6,701	5,654	.	152	8,720	.	9,967	33,040
Repairs															
Improvements to towns	.		.	.	..	..	.		91		120	226	.	...	439
Markets	.		4	.	..	...	11	621	103	.		4		..	1,023
Paving and streets	..			...	.			1,203	...			1,449	..	...	2,652
Water-supply	.	..	30	.			..	..	618		9	2,786	10	668	4,231
Sewerage and drainage	.								157		534	540			1,231
Harbours	.	...		.				711			.	.		11	722
Miscellaneous	..	..	52				3		720		1,050	664		18	2,510
Conservancy	..	...	..	.					.			2		...	2
Total	.	..	86				14	2,735	1,993		1,713	5,673	10	694	12,939
Deduct—Contributions	.	...	...		..	.	.	.	...		60	..	...	...	60
Total	.	.	86		.	...	14	2,735	1,993	...	1,653	5,673	10	694	12,879
Total Works and Repairs	1,991	..	1,446	...	..	19,753	2,397	67,611	69,127	...	129,539	66,186	3,068	131,651	501,568
Establishment	189	.	333	..	..		720	12,881	5,252	..	40,00	10,79	1,416	14,70	87,090
Tools and Plant	26		23		..		24	990	83		1,100	476	2,258	2,14	7,366
Suspense	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	.	...				.	—167	—167
Total Offices of the P. W. Dept.	2,106	.	1,800	.	..	19,753	3,141	71,952	75,462		170,63	97,45	6,77	148,33	595,759

	Rajputana.	Central India	Coorg	Port Blair.	Baluchistan	Central Provinces.	Burma: Upper	Burma: Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	2,108		1,900			18,753	3,141	71,382	75,409	.	170,639	97,455	6,770	148,332	595,789
CIVIL BUILDINGS.															
New Works						OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.									
Postal		.		.				32		458	...	.	..		490
Telegraph		...		...		.	.	.		150	.	..		.	150
Customs		..		..			.	.	..	12	.	.		.	12
Administration				.			..	..	.	5,987	.	...	145	304	6,436
Opium					..	..	.	...		1,000	...	.	.	.	1,000
Excise	.					.	.	..	.	101			...		101
Land Revenue				.	.	.	.	.	..	420	.	..	...	1,225	1,645
Political Agencies			.	...	.	..		.	.	15	..	...	.	...	15
Minor Departments			...	.	..	..		.	.	18	..		..	.	18
Police	51	...		..			306	88	.	503	1	..	.	...	949
Law and Justice					..		.			6,014					6,014
Educational	63							...	.	1,504	1,910		2,991	6,796	13,264
Ecclesiastical				.		..	.	.		461	..		..	..	461
Jails			.	.		.		.		2,538			.	...	2,538
Medical	112				.	.		51		2,943	379	.	2,980	347	6,812
Public Works		11				64				2,893	88	.	1,103		4,159
Registration									.	42			.		42
Treasury and Currency	...	.	...		..				.	55					55
Miscellaneous			.	.	.					2,095	183		4,877	1,056	8,211
TOTAL	226	11				64	306	171		27,209	2,561		12,096	9,728	52,372
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions	.	.		.									...		.
TOTAL	226	11				64	306	171		27,209	2,561		12,096	9,728	52,372
Repairs															
Customs				...						49					49
Opium	..	...	..			.				21				.	21
Postal				.	...	.		2	...	389	.	...	.	..	391
Telegraph	..			.		.				116	.			.	116
Administration		.			...				.	2,627	.		36	107	2,770
Excise		.	.	...	.				...	18				.	18
Treasury and Currency							.		.	13			.	...	13
Minor Departments					.		.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Police	6	75			.	.	13	101		1,612	157				1,964
Law and Justice		50			.		.	.		3,114				..	3,164
Political Agencies		1	.	.	..	.			.	77	..	..		..	78
Land Revenue			.		.	.	..	..	.	693				.	693
Educational	96		.		..	.		.	..	1,449	5,547	..	1,281	6,235	14,608
Ecclesiastical	.				.	.		.	.	427		...	.	.	427
Jails			..	.		.	.	..		2,374	.	.	.		2,374
Medical	1	.		.	...	.	...		...	817	184	..	1,960	59	3,021
Public Works	...	29		.		49			.	903	175	.	545	..	1,701
Registration	..	..								129	.	.	..	.	129
Miscellaneous	35	117		...	.	.	. ..	.	...	4,008	33	...	6,484	127	10,802
	138	272		.	..	49	13	103	.	18,836	6,096	...	10,306	6,528	42,241
Deduct—Outlay from Contributions		.		..		..		.	.	...		...	.	...	...
TOTAL	138	272	..	..	..	49	13	103	...	18,836	6,096	...	10,306	6,528	42,241
COMMUNICATIONS.															
New Works.												.			
Metalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	.	...	...	270	...	...	...	64,712	58	...	23,063	30	87,731
Partially bridged and drained			...	..	...	318	1,447	1,549	...	14,606	20	...	10,938	670	29,054
Carried over		.	..	..	...	588	1,447	1,549	..	79,318	78	..	33,000	700	116,785
Total, carried over	364	288	1,900	...	...	113	319	274	...	48,045	6,627	97,455	22,302	16,256	94,612

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Officers of the P. W. D. brought over	2,168	...	1,800	...	.	18,753	3,141	71,382	75,409	..	170,639	97,455	6,770	148,332	595,750
					Charges of other Departments—					contd					
Total Civil Buildings brought over	364	283	..		.	113	319	274	...	46,045	8,657	...	22,202	16,258	94,612
Brought over	...		...			588	1,447	1,649	...	79,318	79	.	83,000	705	116,785
Communications—*contd.*															
New Works—contd.															
Unmetalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	..	...	.	177	741	361	...	11,682	1,047		2,468	590	17,069
Partially bridged and drained	...	.	...	...		27	712	330	...	11,189	899		4,617	1,093	18,980
Roads—															
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material but not drained	...	...	.	..	...	97		.		1,059	171	...	2,754	799	4,879
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained		...	..	..	...	.	659	1,661	...	5,480	76	.	376	305	8,757
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	..	...	.	..	..	160	..			828	150		736	751	3,625
Cleared only	..	...	..	..		3	...	..	...	2,363	207	.	292	2,369	5,234
Boat-bridges and ferries	17	...	...	...	...	...	42	321	72	3,773	938	.	0,632	8,089	23,484
Accommodation for travellers	..	...	...	.	.	449	1,760	1,118	...	2,841	61	...	176	8,416	14,811
Arboriculture	150	...	...	...	.	...	11	.	..	890	...	...	...	767	1,908
Miscellaneous	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Total	167	...	...	...	...	1,801	5,362	5,643	72	119,416	3,127	...	54,061	25,043	214,362
Deduct—Contributions	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	.		...	...	..
Total	167	.	.		..	1,801	5,362	5,643	72	119,416	3,127	.	54,061	25,043	214,362
Repairs.															
Metalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	.	23	..		..	1,703	...			109,266	1,002	...	165,262	199	277,554
Partially bridged and drained	..	..		..		394	1,409	1,972	..	22,527	529	..	37,047	1,379	65,256
Unmetalled Roads—															
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	..	...		2,576	324	108		29,158	10,275	...	14,696	5,524	62,661
Partially bridged and drained	...	.	...	.	.	1,284	585	692	..	25,140	3,198	...	23,357	9,719	66,975
Roads—															
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material but not drained	...	64	...	...	..	2,126	...	..		1,743	739	...	4,241	5,554	14,519
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...	271	956	1,068		16,998	2,356	.	505	1,459	23,613
Cleared partially, bridged and drained	...	...	..	...	...	1,486	...			4,766	2,118	..	479	7,128	15,938
Cleared only	...	...	..	...	...	1,507	...	..	...	11,016	3,205	..	965	10,175	26,866
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	364	4	82	.	3,072	1,214	.	2,891	1,987	9,615
Accommodation for travellers	..	47	...	...	...	675	876	230		5,816	799	..	161	6,768	15,363
Arboriculture	.	10	...	...	...	782	30	.	.	2,560	99	...	...	3,445	6,966
Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	...	.				..	...	...	.	...
Total	...	142	...	...	...	13,139	4,184	4,143		233,064	30,893	...	249,704	53,347	587,336
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	..	...	...				.	...	...		..
Total	...	142	...	...	...	13,139	4,184	4,143	..	233,064	30,893	...	249,704	53,347	587,336
	331	426	..	...	...	14,743	9,966	10,060	72	397,543	43,276	...	336,067	94,649	896,331

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg	Port Blair	Baluchistan	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
Total Officers of the P. W D brought forward .	2,108		1,800		.	18,753	3,141	71,352	75,409		170,639	97,455	6,770	146,332	506,756
Brought forward	531	426				14,743	9,865	10,060	72	397,545	43,376	..	326,057	94,646	896,321
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS															
New Works															
Improvements to towns					.	28	983	420			..	...	317	2	1,750
Markets		.	.			194	7,315	1,192		.			5,868		14,574
Paving and streets					...	8				...	..	.		43	51
Water-supply . . .	.				.	544	67	634	...	6,127	16	...	1,401	21,023	29,812
Sewerage and drainage						218	30		..	49	126		316	171	1,359
Miscellaneous					..	18	564	344	1,700	1,538			1,511	953	6,738
Harbours	.							.		10	.			..	10
TOTAL .						1,000	8,959	2,590	1,700	8,271	141		9,428	22,193	54,384
Deduct—Contributions				.									...		
TOTAL						1,000	8,959	2,590	1,700	8,271	141	..	9,428	22,193	54,384
Repairs															
Fighting .											...			3	3
Improvements to towns .				.	..	10	30	50			34		4	143	271
Markets		450		...	.	10	930	195	.		.		978	11	2,474
Paving and streets . . .	.		...	..	...	97		.	..			.	..		97
Water-supply		5	40		...	977	105	10		4,060		..	5,368	9,993	20,548
Sewerage and drainage		.	...		.		.	10		390	151	.	37	112	700
Miscellaneous	2				...		155	167	..	542	37	.	11,344	633	12,870
Harbours			.		.	..	.	...	.	9					9
TOTAL	2	455	40		.	1,084	1,120	422		4,997	223	.	17,731	10,895	36,969
Total works and repairs	533	881	40			16,827	19,944	13,072	1,772	410,810	43 739		353,216	127,733	987,573
Establishment	.	12			.	4,440	1,258	1,198	..	67,950	9,330	920	61,042	17,169	163,328
Tools and plant		...	2	..	..	97	77	172		2,543	773	..	3,163	730	7,547
Miscellaneous						738	220	2,940	...	32	1,295	11,011	5,648	2,716	23,750
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	533	893	42			22,102	21,549	16,442	1,772	481,347	54,146	11,931	423,069	148,772	1,182,198
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	2,641	893	1,842			40,855	24,600	87,794	77,181	481,347	224,785	109,386	429,838	206,704	1,777,987

28 The major portion of the outlay by Public Works Officers was incurred on "Communications," of which 28 per cent. was on new works, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay, and 39 per cent. on Repairs, for the most part carried out in Lower Burma, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Bombay.

The outlay on "New Buildings" was comparatively small, being 6 per cent. on the total outlay, and the expenditure under this head occurred chiefly in Lower Burma, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

29. The major portion of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds was, it will be observed, administered by officers of other Departments, and the bulk of the outlay, *viz.*, 50 per cent., was expended on repairs to "Communications." Bengal and Madras, with Rx. 232,084 and Rx. 249,704, respectively, show the largest outlay.

30. The money assigned to public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement:—

Provinces.	Percentage on total outlay										
	Civil Buildings		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works	Repairs	Works	Repairs	Works.	Repairs					
Officers of the Public Works Department											
Rajputana	...	...	24	66	.	...	9	1	...	..	100
Coorg	..	..	22	49	4	5	19	1	...	..	100
Central Provinces		..	76	20	4	...		.	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	..		40	3	33	..	23	1	...	...	100
„ Lower	10	1	41	15	10	4	18	1	...	...	100
Assam		...	42	39	8	3	8	..	...	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	4	17	48		1	23	1	..	...	100
Punjab	8	9	12	44	9	6	11	1	..	...	100
Madras	.		6	40		..	21	33	.	...	100
Bombay	9	.	31	42	7		10	1	...	...	100
Total	6	3	28	39	6	2	15	1	...	..	100
Officers of other Departments											
Rajputana	42	26	32		.	.	.	..	.	...	100
Central India	1	31	..	16		51	1		...	...	100
Coorg	...		..	..		95		5			100
Central Provinces			7	59	5	5	20		..	4	100
Burma, Upper	2		25	19	42	5	6		...	1	100
„ Lower	1	1	34	25	16	3	7	1	...	12	100
Assam	..	...	4		96				..	...	100
Bengal	6	4	25	48	2	1	14	1	...		100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	12	6	56		1	17	1		2	100
Punjab			..			..	7		...	93	100
Madras	3	2	13	59	2	4	15	1		1	100
Bombay	6	4	17	36	15	7	12	1	...	2	100
Total	4	3	18	50	5	3	14	1		2	100

31. The money assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department was expended in the following proportions:—

	Against	
	1894-95	1893-94
6 per cent. on New Buildings	6 per cent.	6 per cent.
28 „ „ Roads	28 „	30 „
6 „ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7 „	5 „
3 „ „ Repairs to Buildings	3 „	3 „
39 „ „ „ Roads	39 „	38 „
2 „ „ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2 „	2 „
15 „ „ Establishment	14 „	15 „
1 „ „ Tools and Plant	1 „	1 „
100		

32. The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by officers of other Departments:—

	Against	
	1894-95	1893-94
4 per cent. on New Buildings	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
18 „ „ Roads	17 „	18 „
5 „ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5 „	6 „
3 „ „ Repairs to Buildings	4 „	3 „
50 „ „ „ Roads	50 „	49 „
3 „ „ „ Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3 „	3 „
14 „ „ Establishment	15 „	14 „
1 „ „ Tools and Plant	1 „	1 „
2 „ „ Miscellaneous	1 „	2 „

33. The percentage of repairs upon the total outlay is shown by provinces below:—

Provinces.	Percentage expended on Repairs		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
By Public Works Officers.			
Rajputana	...	66	...
Coorg	...	49	5
Central Provinces	...	20	...
Upper Burma	...	3	...
Lower „	1	15	4
Assam	...	39	3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	48	1
Punjab	9	44	6
Madras	...	40	...
Bombay	..	42	...
By Officers of other Departments.			
Rajputana	26	...	...
Central India	31	16	51
Coorg	...	...	95
Central Provinces	...	59	5
Upper Burma	...	19	5
Lower „	1	25	3
Assam	...	...	...
Bengal	4	48	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12	56	1
Punjab	...	...	...
Madras	2	59	4
Bombay	4	36	7

34. The principal works in progress were:—

In Assam—

Roads—Improving Natwanpur Road.

Sylhet-Muktapurghat.

Pagla-Gobindganj.

Sunamganj-Pagla.

Gauripur-Roha.

Sylhet-Lalabazar to Sherpur.

Lakhipur Road.

Natwanpur-Jaintiapur

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Roads—Baijnath and Hawalbagh Cart Road.

Moradabad-Sambal Road.

Azamgarh and Mow Road.

Mow-Gurserai and Punch Road.

In Bombay—

Roads—Ahmedabad-Bareja

Miiya Bay-Sindgi

Kudchi-Terdal.

Nadiad-Kapadvanj.

Havin-Hippargi-Telgi.

Dhondaicha-Sháháda.

Amalner-Chopda.

Tapti-Chopda.

Nasik-Dindori and Kalvan.

Amalner-Pároha.

Kalekhind-Palaspe.

Manor-Váda.

Indi-Sindgi.

In Lower Burma—

Bridge over Akyaw Chaung.

35. The names of works and localities on which outlay by officers of other Departments was incurred cannot be given, as accounts are not received in sufficient detail.

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36. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds in the various Provinces are classified below :—

	Bengal.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay	Total
Civil Buildings.					
New Works.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Political Agency	...	..	...	355	355
Educational	1,100	5,839	.	4,017	10,956
Law and Justice		12	.	...	12
Police	..	661	.	315	976
Medical	...	1,158	...	745	1,903
Miscellaneous	...	132	923	84	1,139
	1,100	7,802	923	5,516	15,341
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,100	7,802	923	5,516	15,341
Repairs.					
Customs	...	...	...	9	9
Land Revenue	..	221	...	...	221
Excise	...	15	...	...	15
Educational		1,115	245	4	1,364
Law and Justice	.	51	...		51
Light-houses	...	...	1	...	1
Ecclesiastical	...	1	...	...	1
Police	...	747	...	19	766
Medical	1	1,630	...	341	1,972
Miscellaneous	...	127	302	64	493
	1	3,907	548	437	4,893
Deduct—Contributions	*1*	...	..	.	*1*
Total	..	3,907	548	437	4,892
Communications.					
Works.					
Metalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	9,865	9,865
Partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	147	147
Unmetalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout	...	...	...	68	68
Partially bridged and drained	.	...	...	25	25
Roads—					
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	...	...	...	..	...
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	2	1	...	162	165
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
	2	1	.	10,267	10,270
Deduct—Contributions	*2*	...	..	...	*2*
Total	..	1	...	10,267	10,268
Carried over	1,100	11,71[illegible]	1,471	16,220	30,501

	Bengal.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over .	1,100	11,710	1,471	16,220	30,501
Repairs					
Metalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout . . .	...	—38	..	914	876
Partially bridged and drained . . .	...	...	..	200	200
Unmetalled Roads—					
Bridged and drained throughout . . .	...	...	...	94	94
Partially bridged and drained . . .	...	...	...	36	36
Roads—					
Banked or surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained . . .	...	..		...	...
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained	...	...	...	...	..
Cleared, partially bridged and drained . .	...	..	...	...	...
Cleared only	...	...	...	...	...
Boat-bridges and ferries	..		.	..	...
Accommodation for travellers	300	373	...	...	673
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	..
Arboriculture	...	635	..	...	635
	300	970	..	1,244	2,514
Deduct—Contributions . .	*300*	...	...	..	*300*
Total .	...	970	.	1,244	2,214
Miscellaneous Public Improvements					
New Works.					
Improvements to towns	...	1,673	...	700	2,373
Markets	...	3,168	...	...	3,168
Paving and streets	...	8,023		.	8,023
Water-supply		3,777		7,865	11,642
Sewerage and drainage	...	6,683		2,984	9,667
Harbours	...	...	5,324	12	5,336
Light-houses	...		..	186	186
Conservancy	...	1,959		..	1,959
Lighting	.	88	363	..	451
Miscellaneous	...	1,395	345	3,681	5,421
Total .	...	26,766	6,032	15,428	48,226
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns	...	2,633	.	...	2,633
Markets	...	521	...	...	521
Paving and streets	...	26,475	...	.	26,475
Water-supply	...	2,387		249	2,636
Sewerage and drainage	...	3,104	117	27	3,248
Harbours	...	...	51	779	830
Light-houses	...	..	..	121	121
Conservancy	...	727	..	..	727
Lighting	...	18	32		50
Miscellaneous	..	511	313	.	824
Total .	...	36,376	513	1,176	38,065
Total Works and Repairs	1,100	75,822	8,016	34,068	119,006
Establishment	...	3,777	1,373	4,071	9,221
Tools and Plant	...	94	83	98	275
Suspense	..	...	.	73	73
Total .	1,100	79,693	9,472	38,310	128,575

37. The following table shows the expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department:—

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS														
New Works.														
Excise						...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.
Opium			106						...	.	...	...	..	106
Viceregal residences		.				...	...		21		..	...	..	21
Residences for Local Governments and Secretariat Offices			245		.	..	.		.			...	...	245
Political Agencies						...		515	.			.	.	515
Minor Departments				.	...	...	.		39	429	138	.	.	606
Educational		354			649		606	—1	2,660	729	6		28,797	30,600
Law and Justice	25	...		...		..	.		..			.		25
Ecclesiastical	407	253	.		294		620	.		1,005	..	.	432	3,011
Jails			.		...			.	..	7	31	..	..	38
Police					.	...	..		.	31	.		33	64
Medical		924	365		3,653		..		14,656	6,371	304		9,477	34,750
Miscellaneous	7,008	...	205		...	8	50	...	26	..	2	...	.	7,299
Public Works Buildings	.		.			.	294	...	..	.			.	294
TOTAL	7,440	1,531	921		4,596	8	1,570	514	17,402	8,572	481	.	32,739	75,774
Repairs.														
Land Revenue		.		..			...	..	...	...		.	10	10
Telegraph		...	..			...	...						.	.
Opium			2		.					.	..			32
Viceregal residences		..						...	876		..			876
Residences for Local Governments	.		30		36				.	.		...		66
Minor Departments		.	..	...			.		143	122			99	364
Educational			4			.	.	.	.	.	.		138	142
Law and Justice		.				.	.	.			..	..	...	...
Jails		..				.	.		.	8		.	...	8
Ecclesiastical	30	..	.	...	.								72	101
Medical			.		..	.	...	.	1	126	.		.	127
Miscellaneous	49	..	318					..	.	321	.			688
TOTAL	79	.	354		36				1,020	577		.	319	2,415
COMMUNICATIONS														
Works														
Metalled Roads— Bridged and drained throughout	4,119	73	4,945			338			1,170	497	1,749		14	12,796
Partially bridged and drained		...					.	..	..	.		.		...
Unmetalled Roads— Bridged and drained throughout	69		.	..	..	...	...	..	..	645	.		...	714
Partially bridged and drained		.	.	...	..		..		.	.	..	..	15	15
Roads— Banked and surfaced with "murum" or similar material, but not drained		10		..	.		..	.		...		..	.	10
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained			.	.	4	.	...		...	10		...	...	21
Cleared, partially bridged and drained		.	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cleared only	.		.		.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	..	50					.	..		...		...	50
Accommodation for travellers		.		.			.		2	102	.	...	.	104
Miscellaneous		..							.	..	..	..	...	...
Arboriculture	.		.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2
TOTAL	4,188	83	4,996	..	6	338	...	...	1,172	1,353	1,749	..	29	13,713
Carried over	11,707?	1,614	6,300	...	4,638	346	1,570	514	19,594	10,502	2,230	..	33,087	91,902

	Military Works Department	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Brought over	11,707	1,614	6,300	..	4,638	246	1,570	514	19,594	10,402	3,280	..	33,067	91,903
COMMUNICATIONS—*contd.*														
Repairs														
Metalled Roads—														
Bridged and drained throughout	1,963	216	439	.	46	.	620	...	...	636	109	..	9	4,039
Partially bridged and drained	...	..	..	.				..					...	
Unmetalled Roads—														
Bridged and drained throughout	63		..	...	.	..	...	...	..		.		.	63
Partially bridged and drained	..		..	.	..	...	.	2,716						2,716
Roads—														
Banked and surfaced with "muram" or similar material, but not drained	.	16	...	..		.		.		.	..	..	..	16
Banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained		..	.		.		..	.	...		.	...	.	...
Cleared, partially bridged and drained	.	...	.	.	..		.	.	..	...		..		...
Cleared only			..		.		..	...					.	.
Bo at-bridges and ferries			206	...		.		...	.	970	.		2	1,178
Accommodation for travellers							.	.	300	37		.	.	337
Miscellaneous		.			.	.	..				.	...	...	...
Arboriculture	..	.	9				.	...	..		...	..	...	9
Total	2,014	231	653	.	46	...	620	2,716	300	1,634	109		11	8,344
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS														
New Works.														
Improvement to towns	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
Markets	.	...	.	...	...		1,900	.	...		..	..	...	1,900
Paving and streets	..	.		.	..	..	.	...	..	.		...	..	
Water-supply	...	2,140	.	—42	19,901		267	307		497	7,695	184	2	30,855
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	..	66	...				1,552	8,922	..	.	10,542
Harbours		.	...	...	..	.	1,216		..		.	.	..	1,216
Miscellaneous	...	428		..	.	259	56	10	643	80	4,325		129	5,929
Total		2,568		—42	19,969	259	3,388	317	643	2,129	20,932	184	631	50,942
Repairs.														
Markets	..	..	..	.	..				.		..			..
Paving and streets	...	.	..	.	..	.	.			...			13	13
Improvement to towns	...	.	..			350					7	..	..	357
Water-supply	...	174		..		..	.	1,013	...	50	99	68		1,404
Harbours	.	...	...	..	.		163		..	..	.		..	163
Miscellaneous	...	7	...	...	...	..		..			156			163
Sewerage and drainage	..	...	.	...	...		35	...		50		..	.	85
Total	...	181	.	...		350	198	1,013		110	262	68	13	2,195
Total Works and Repairs	13,721	4,594	6,953	—42	24,556	855	5,786	4,560	20,537	14,274	23,583	253	33,743	153,365
Establishment	964	176	1,403	2	1,215	—20	1,309	594	141	186	536	58	157	6,625
Tools and Plant	56	31	194	...	193	.	70	43	30	11	5	4	26	641
Suspense	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	20	20
Total	14,641	4,761	8,450	—40	(a)25,963	835	7,035	5,196	20,998	14,471	(b)24,075	314	33,945	160,367

(a) Includes the following outlay on account of Local Loans :—

New Works	16,999
Establishment	869
Tools and Plant	145
	17,013

(b) Includes the following outlay on account of Local Loans :—

New Works	15,580
Establishment	447
	16,027

38. The principal contribution works on which outlay was incurred during 1895-96 were :—

In Central Provinces—

Balram Dass Water-works, Raipur.

Jubbulpore Water-works.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Sewerage-works, Naini Tal.

In Central India—

Feeder Road from Jaora Railway Station to Piploda town.

In Punjab—

Delhi Water-works.

Delhi Sewerage-works.

Amballa Water-supply.

New girder bridge across the Jhelum at Kohala.

River Protective works, Dera Ghazi Khan.

In Bombay—

Maharashtra Female High School.

New Cathedral High School.

Ráo Bahádur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School, at Dhulia, Khándesh.

Lunatic Asylum at Nawpada.

Gujarat College at Ahmedabad.

39. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1895-96 are separately reviewed.

CALCUTTA ;
The 10th March 1897.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1895-96.

Accountant General, Public Works Department, memorandum No. 196G., dated 10th March 1897.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D., No. 196G., dated 10th March 1897.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS during 1895-96, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1894-95.

Revenue.				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency	For details, see page	Expenditure.			
Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1896-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Actuals, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-96.	Actuals, 1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	IMPERIAL		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		288,669	296,900	277,400	243,103
				Civil		7,869	8,000	7,400	1,656
						296,538	304,900	284,800	244,759
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		179,189	180,400	187,700	144,575
				Civil		2,151	1,500	1,800	1,225
						181,340	181,900	189,500	145,800
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		130,179	128,700	135,200	115,662
				Civil		357	400	400	360
						130,536	129,100	135,600	116,022
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		6,309	7,300	9,600	6,030
				Civil		...	...	...	9
						6,309	7,300	9,600	6,039
				SUSPENSE—	ix				
				Departmental		806	—400	...	—2,178
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						806	—400	...	—2,178
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				Civil		6	700	900	691
						6	700	900	691
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental		...	800	25,800	...
						...	800	25,800	...
				DEDUCT —					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shillings per rupee . .		*2,317*	*3,000*	*700*	*3,596*
				Exchange		*1,760*	*2,300*	*600*	*2,991*
						4,077	*5,300*	*1,300*	*6,589*
13,989	14,300	16,900	22,913	Net receipts and outlay in India .		611,458	619,000	644,900	504,544
				TOTAL—					
13,579	14,200	16,800	22,835	Carried over { Departmental .	vii	601,075	608,400	634,400	500,698
60	100	100	78	Carried over { Civil . . .	vii	10,383	10,600	10,500	3,941

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure			
Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1895-96	Revised Estimate, 1895-96	Actuals, 1895-96			Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96	Budget Estimate, 1896-97	Actuals, 1896-97.
Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
13,879	14,200	18,800	22,835	Brought forward { Departmental .	.	601,075	608,400	634,400	500,603
60	100	100	78	Brought forward { Civil .		10,383	10,600	10,500	3,941
				ADD—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—					
25,342	26,200	24,500	24,724	At 2 shillings per rupee . .	ix	86,375	88,500	82,600	82,170
21,084	21,800	18,500	18,784	Exchange on above . . .	ix	65,625	66,700	68,800	68,364
				TOTAL—					
60,305	62,200	61,800	66,343	Departmental	...	753,075	763,600	785,800	651,127
60	100	100	78	Civil		10,383	10,600	10,500	3,941
60,365	62,300	61,900	66,421	TOTAL IMPERIAL .		763,458	774,200	796,300	(a)655,078
				PROVINCIAL					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		752,352	775,500	757,000	726,125
				Civil		102,214	64,700	53,700	63,655
						854,566	840,200	810,700	789,780
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		663,298	664,300	651,500	635,527
				Civil		43,641	32,400	34,700	41,893
					ix	706,939	696,700	686,200	677,420
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		494,936	499,400	505,300	509,394
				Civil		10,704	11,000	11,700	11,811
						505,640	510,400	517,000	521,205
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		24,428	24,100	36,300	22,060
				Civil		289	300	300	255
						24,717	24,400	36,600	22,315
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		*—34,716*	*—15,400*	*—1,000*	*—29,207*
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						—34,716	*—15,400*	*—1,000*	*—29,207*
				MISCELLANEOUS—	xi				
				Departmental		...	..	...	...
				Civil		6,013	30,200	27,500	9,561
						6,013	30,200	27,500	9,561
				Carried over { Departmental .		1,000,298	1,047,900	1,049,100	1,063,899
				Carried over { Civil . . .		162,861	138,800	127,900	127,175

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue.				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency	For details, see page	Expenditure.			
Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Actuals, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.	Actuals, 1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				Brought forward { Departmental		1,900,298	1,947,900	1,949,100	1,863,899
				Brought forward { Civil		162,861	138,600	127,900	127,175
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental		...	..	...	...
				TOTAL—					
166,743	152,500	170,000	176,216	Departmental		1,900,298	1,947,900	1,949,100	1,863,899
128,731	123,300	132,000	128,825	Civil		162,861	138,600	127,900	127,175
295,474	275,800	302,000	305,041	TOTAL PROVINCIAL		2,063,159	2,086,500	2,077,000	1,991,074
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		235,372	247,800	242,700	239,038
				Civil	IX	321,038	301,500	340,300	291,248
						556,410	549,300	583,000	530,286
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		266,196	255,800	259,400	252,973
				Civil		666,535	647,700	638,100	630,985
						932,731	903,500	897,500	883,958
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		87,090	88,900	89,000	85,274
				Civil		163,328	176,800	177,500	174,570
						250,418	265,700	266,500	259,844
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		7,268	7,500	6,500	5,089
				Civil		7,547	8,000	9,200	6,893
						14,815	15,500	15,700	11,982
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental	XI	—167	...	...	167
				Civil	XI	..	...	...	...
						—167	...	...	167
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental	XI	...	...	...	...
				Civil	XI	23,750	12,600	14,700	12,530
				TOTAL—		23,750	12,600	14,700	12,530
2,284	2,700	3,100	3,925	Departmental	XI	595,759	600,000	597,600	582,541
273,700	265,800	281,700	288,746	Civil	XI	1,182,198	1,146,600	1,179,800	1,116,226
[illegible]	268,500	284,800	292,671	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	...	1,777,957	1,746,600	1,777,400	1,698,767

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, o Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

Revenue				Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency	For details, see page	Expenditure.			
Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1895-96.	Actuals, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate, 1896-96.	Budget Estimate, 1896-96.	Actuals, 1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
				* EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				Original Works . . .	xiii	73,835	120,600	146,800	57,972
				Repairs		45,171	46,200	44,100	40,572
				Establishment		9,221	9,400	10,600	7,116
				Tools and Plant . . .		275	700	900	1,226
				Suspense		73	...	...	—74
				Total Excluded Local .		128,575	176,900	202,400	106,821
				* CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				Original Works	xv	108,850	110,400	32,500	95,841
				Repairs		12,954	13,800	2,300	12,969
				Establishment		5,107	3,400	2,500	5,687
				Tools and plant . . .		396	300	300	377
				Suspense		20	...	...	...
				Total Contributions .		127,327	127,900	37,600	114,873
				* LOCAL LOANS.					
				Original Works	xv	31,479	28,200	..	24,836
				Repairs		...	...	...	...
				Establishment		1,416	...	...	162
				Tools and Plant . . .		145	...	...	24
				Total .	...	33,040	28,200	...	25,072
				ABSTRACT OF FOREGOING.					
				Departmental—					
60,305	62,200	61,800	66,343	Imperial	.	753,075	763,600	785,800	651,137
166,743	152,500	170,000	176,216	Provincial	.	1,900,298	1,947,900	1,949,100	1,863,899
3,284	2,700	3,100	3,925	Incorporated Local . . .	...	595,750	600,000	597,600	583,541
...	...	...		Excluded Local	.	128,575	176,900	202,400	106,821
...	...			Contributions . . .	...	127,327	127,900	37,600	114,873
...		.	...	Local Loans	...	33,040	28,200	...	25,072
230,332	217,400	234,900	246,484	Total Departmental .	...	3,538,074	3,644,500	3,572,500	3,344,343
				Civil—					
60	100	100	78	Imperial	...	10,983	10,600	10,500	3,941
128,731	123,300	132,000	128,825	Provincial	...	162,861	138,600	127,900	127,175
273,700	265,800	281,700	288,746	Incorporated Local . . .	..	1,182,198	1,246,800	1,179,800	1,116,226
402,491	389,200	413,800	417,649	Total Civil .	...	1,355,442	1,395,900	1,318,200	1,247,342
632,823	606,600	648,700	664,133	GRAND TOTAL .	...	4,893,516	4,940,300	4,890,700	4,591,685

* Departmental.

CALCUTTA:

A. R. BROWN

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DURING 1895-96.

	England.	India.							Assam.	Burma		Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Punjab	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad	Baluchistan	Total.		Upper Burma	Lower Burma.				
IMPERIAL.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DEPARTMENTAL.															
Rents of buildings	...	120	1,207	1,010	102	...	2,475	4,914	...	4,525	1,193	40	15	4,781	15,468
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	..	...	459	459	...	477	3,000	...	...	...	3,936
,, barrack furniture	...	...	...	.	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, tools and plant	.	2	23	20	25	...	...	70	...	110	...	...	...	..	180
,, produce	...	20	117	4	...	—	...	141	...	10	..	...	...	...	151
,, old materials	...	7	68	6	12	...		93	...	20	..	...	9	...	122
Value of materials from old buildings	.	...	...	1	...	...	—	1	...	4	.	..	..	...	5
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	...	...	...	...	303
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...		1	..	3	4	...	12		...	...	...	16
Recoveries of advances made in England	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	.	...	...	...	9
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	162	13	80	20	1	4	280	...	79	286	2,000	...	...	2,645
TOTAL	...	311	1,428	1,121	160	1	2,941	5,962		5,549	4,479	2,040	24	4,781	22,335
Add—England	24,724	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...		...	24,724
,, Exchange	18,784	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,784
TOTAL	43,508	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,508
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL	43,508	311	1,428	1,121	160	1	2,941	5,962	...	5,549	4,479	2,040	24	4,781	66,343
Officers of other Departments.															
Sale proceeds of grass of Cemeteries, and Fees on masonry graves.	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	29	...	...	...	...	78
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	29	...	...	...	...	78
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER.	43,508	311	1,428	1,121	160	50	2,941	6,011	...	5,578	4,479	2,040	24	4,781	66,421

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF REVENUE

	England	India.						
		Director General of Military Works	Rajputana	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan	Total India.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	43,508	311	1,428	1,121	160	50	2,941	6,011
PROVINCIAL.								
DEPARTMENTAL.								
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...
Sales of buildings	.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, tools and plant	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
,, produce	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
,, old materials	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Value of materials from old buildings	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Rents from Strand bank Maidan, etc	...	...	...	...	.		...	...
Receipts from P W Workshops	...	...	..	.	. .	..	..	...
,, from Thomason College, Roorkee	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tolls on roads	...	.	...	.		..	...	...
Ferry receipts	...		.	...	...	..	...	...
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Collections under Highway Act	. .	..	...		...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.								
Rents of buildings		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sales of buildings	. .	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
,, produce	.	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...
Sale of tools and plant and old materials	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tolls on roads		.	..	...	...	.	...	..
Ferry receipts		...	.	...		...	...	...
Fees on masonry graves	...	. .	...	..	...	...	..	...
Contributions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	.	.		..	...	...
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	..		...			..		..
INCORPORATED LOCAL								
DEPARTMENTAL								
Rents of buildings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of buildings	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...
,, tools and plant	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
,, produce		..			.	...		...
,, old materials	..	.	..	..	2	...	.	2
Value of materials received from old buildings	..	...	...		...	..	...	...
Unclaimed deposits	...		...	..	...	...	...	..
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...
Arboriculture	...		..		. .		...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.								
Rents of buildings	...	—		...	...	...	...	...
Sales of buildings	..	. .	...	..	...	..	...	...
,, old materials	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, produce	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tolls on roads	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canal and ferry receipts	..	...	...	...	2,811	...	...	2,811
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tolls on steamers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Contributions	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	91
TOTAL	...	..	91	...	2,811	...	...	2,902
TOTAL LOCAL	...	...	91	...	2,813	...	..	2,904
GRAND TOTAL	43,508	311	1,519	1,121	2,973	50	2,941	8,915

DURING 1895-96—*concluded.*

Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	5,678	4,479	...	2,040	24	4,781	...	...	66,421
1,884	...	6,627	1,716	6,572	3,087	1,550	6,565	9,914	37,915
492	...	2,821	2	2,967	679	2,675	2,577	402	12,615
51	...	439	161	1,151	242	272	2,373	1,140	5,839
92	...	111	22	369	1,364	3,428	156	1,671	7,213
83	...	127	61	378	313	378	342	1,783	3,465
...	...	11	19	166	48	66	109	2	421
...	...	...	..	4,426	...	.	...	...	4,426
...	..	..	...	...	5,564	...	236	..	5,800
...	...	...	...	...	2,679	...	...	...	2,679
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	64,436	64,436
1,806	...	...	2,153	...	3,174	...	...	...	7,133
8	...	3	...	6	...	8	53	36	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,950	2,950
123	...	76	70	10,424	591	628	4,643	4,665	21,220
4,539	...	10,215	4,204	26,459	17,741	9,005	17,054	86,999	176,216
...	...	...	...	...	..	3,330	...	...	3,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,610	...	...	4,610
1	...	2	...	..	2,023	...	...	...	2,026
...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
84	...	...	.	...		7,826	...	...	7,910
822	...	.	3,086	25,181	56,234	19,380	...	...	104,703
84	...	109	.	196	383	.	375	245	1,392
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1,550	...	2,050
...	...	...	...	6	1,578	513	608	69	2,774
991	...	111	3,586	25,383	60,218	35,659	2,533	314	128,825
5,530	...	10,326	7,790	51,842	77,959	44,664	19,617	87,313	305,041
...	...	...	47	...	290	...	...	...	337
...	...	...	1	...	270	...	...	...	271
...	...	...	2	...	212	127	..	...	371
32	...	...	1	...	663	...	858	...	1,554
...	...	...	19	..	...	91	.	...	112
...	...	...	...	...	65	.	...	...	65
...	...	..	15	..	...	.		...	15
...	...	...	10	...	489	...	13	...	512
...	...	. .	...	...	688		...	...	688
32	..	...	95	...	2,707	218	871	..	3,925
9	9	...	...	353	...	794	...	449	1,605
8	...	...	..	104	.	639	570	23	1,344
33	...	...	...	27	...		620	...	680
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	36,482	36,482
6,261	6,241	7,789	10,948	41,959	...	15,697	95,951	16,854	204,511
376	...	...	...	...	5,007	..	...	1,987	7,370
...	...	...	...	..	1,007	..	...	...	1,007
...	...	...	...	6,173	..	...	1,993	12,787	20,953
1,104	315	238	...	254	128	10,690	1,803	171	14,794
7,791	6,556	8,027	10,948	48,870	6,142	27,820	100,937	68,753	288,746
7,823	6,556	8,027	11,043	48,870	8,849	28,038	101,808	68,753	292,671
13,353	12,134	22,882	18,833	102,752	86,882	77,483	121,425	156,066	664,188

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India.									
		Director General of Military Works.	Raj putana.	Central India.	Coorg	Mysore.	Petrol eum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra.	Turkish Arabia	Hydera-bad.	Port Blair.	Baluchis-tan.
	£	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL											
DEPARTMENTAL											
Civil Buildings—											
New works	..	4,989	4,446	1,568	2,481	...	...	...	1,673	2,010	10,149
Repairs	...	6,089	2,858	1,915	730	...	..	...	703	2,364	4,767
Communications—											
New works	...	...	2,570	2,081	4,097	..	...	...	...	...	5,152
Repairs	...	.	4,302	14,393	7,437		..	..	..	.	3,660
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New works	...	...	20	...	1,326	...	1,235	..	...	...	2,131
Repairs	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	117
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	11,078	14,196	19,957	16,072	...	1,235	...	2,436	4,374	25,976
Establishment	...	2,548	6,147	10,124	4,044	...	127	..	560	924	6,156
Tools and Plant	..	166	195	410	813	...	..	..	37	...	377
Suspense		1,207		*—394*	*—195*	...	..	...	*—48*	3	...
TOTAL	...	14,999	20,538	30,097	20,734	...	1,362	...	2,985	5,301	32,509
Deduct - Outlay in England—											
At 2s per rupee	...	..	...	*3*	*60*	...	...	...	..	*5*	...
Exchange	...	..	.	*3*	*60*	...	...	.	.	*3*	...
NET INDIA	...	14,999	20,538	30,091	20,594	...	1,362	..	2,985	5,293	32,509
Add—											
England	86,375	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
Exchange	65,625	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	152,000	14 999	20,538	30,091	20,594	...	1,362	.	2,985	5,293	32,509
CIVIL.											
Civil Buildings—											
New works	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	6,764	...	...	605
Repairs	...	...	..	.	...	503	..	100	..		379
Communications—											
New works	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Repairs	...	..	...	...	..	22	..	..	...	...	986
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Repairs	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	161
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	6,864	...	...	2,631
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL CIVIL	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	6,864	...	...	2,994
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	152,000	14,999	20,538	30,091	20,594	525	1,362	6,864	2,985	5,293	35,503

DURING 1895-96.

Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	Totals.
		Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
27,316	1,108	85,434	...	4,026	22,874	6,816	19,043	1,264	10,913	178,794
19,486	388	23,321	...	815	15,656	5,256	10,065	1,678	6,281	82,946
13,900	...	57,639	37	25,054	...	...	1,117	...	...	97,747
29,792	...	56,707	1,186	4,968	...	...	1,654	...	172	94,509
4,712	186	4,032	...	...	...	...	2,654	...	545	12,128
118	...	1,429	...	...	..	...	59	...	128	1,734
95,324	1,681	228,562	1,223	34,893	38,530	12,072	34,592	2,942	18,039	467,858
20,630	340	68,606	483	7,868	8,221	2,747	7,008	668	3,609	120,179
1,998	22	2,339	17	513	524	179	434	43	240	6,309
573	...	432	...	—394	146	.	49	...	...	806
128,525	2,043	299,939	1,723	42,880	47,421	14,998	42,083	3,653	21,887	605,152
88	...	...	*128*	*375*	*634*	...	*956*	..	*136*	*2,317*
66	...	..	*98*	*265*	*481*	...	*727*	...	*103*	*1,760*
128,371	2,043	299,939	1,497	42,220	46,306	14,998	40,400	3,653	21,648	601,075
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	86,875
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	65,625
128,371	2,043	299,939	1,497	42,220	46,306	14,998	40,400	3,653	21,648	753,075
7,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,369
982	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,008	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..		1,008
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
161	...	...	...	...		.	.	..	...	161
10,020	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	10,020
357	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	357
...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...		6
10,383	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10,383
138,754	2,043	299,939	1,497	42,220	46,306	14,998	40,400	3,653	21,648	763,458

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England	India									
		Director General of Military Works	Rajputana	Central India.	Coorg	Mysore.	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra.	Turkish Arabia	Hyderabad	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.
	£	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	152,000	14,999	20,538	30,091	20,594	525	1,362	6,864	2,985	5,293	35,503
PROVINCIAL.											
CIVIL WORKS.											
Departmental.											
Civil Buildings—											
New Works	..		..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Repairs	.			.	...	..	..		...	...	...
Communications—											
New Works				...	...	..		...	..	..	...
Repairs		.	...	.	.		...	...	...	..	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New Works	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	...		..	
Repairs	.		.	...	...	..	..	..	.		
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS					...	..	..	.		...	
Establishment	..	.		.	...	...	.	...	..	...	..
Tools and Plant	.			..	..	..	.	..	.	.	...
Suspense		.			...		.	..	..	.	...
TOTAL		.	.		...	..	..	..			
Civil											
Civil Buildings—											
New Works	..			..	..	.	...		..	..	.
Repairs		.	.	.	.	.	...	...	.	...	..
Communications—											
New Works			.	.	..		...	...	...		.
Repairs		..	.	..	..		...	...		..	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New Works								..	...	.	...
Repairs						..	...	..	.	...	..
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS						.		.	.	.	.
Establishment		...				.	.	..		...	...
Tools and Plant		.		.		.	..	..	.	.	...
Miscellaneous						.	.	..		...	..
TOTAL									.	..	.
TOTAL PROVINCIAL					..		.			..	.
INCORPORATED LOCAL.											
CIVIL WORKS											
Departmental											
Civil Buildings—											
New Works	.	.			.	.	...	.	...	.	...
Repairs	.		9		..	..	.	..	.	...	...
Communications—											
New Works		.	495	...	399	.	.	.	..		..
Repairs			1,387	...	878	..		.	...	..	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New Works		.		.	82	...	..	...	..	..	..
Repairs			.		86					..	
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS		.	1,891	..	1,445	..	.	..	..	..	.
Establishment			189		333	...			..	.	
Tools and Plant		.	28		22	..		.			
Suspense			.	..	.	..			..		
TOTAL			2,108		1,800				.		
Civil.											
Civil Buildings—											
New Works		..	226	11	...	...	..	...	..	.	.
Repairs			138	272	..	.	...		.		..
Communications—											
New Works			167	. .	...	...	.	..	...		..
Repairs			...	148	. .	..	..	...	..	.	.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New Works			. .	..	..	...	...	..	.	.	. .
Repairs			2	455	40	..				.	.
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS		.	533	881	40	..	.	...		.	
Establishment		.	...	12	..	..			. .	.	
Tools and Plant		..	..		2	...	..	..	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	..	..	...	.	.	...		
TOTAL			533	893	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL			2,641	893	1,842	...	..	.	.	..	...
TOTAL CARRIED OVER	152.000	14,999	23.179	30 984	22,436	525	1,362	6,864	2.985	5,293	35,503

DURING 1895-96—*continued.*

Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total.
		Upper.	Lower							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.
133,754	2,043	299,939	1,497	42,220	46,306	14,998	40,400	3,653	21,648	763,458
...	27,338	...	74,030	13,773	124,761	48,015	19,805	144,044	106,018	557,784
...	8,180	...	17,099	8,034	31,761	29,675	22,057	25,145	39,128	181,079
...	23,890	...	11,149	30,831	16,506	23,113	20,253	7,747	10,178	142,662
...	35,890	...	51,677	43,545	56,832	76,475	101,988	15,619	83,087	465,113
...	477	...	2,574	3,131	869	8,460	33,751	775	1 869	51,906
...	63	..	1,240	823	5,541	796	3,523	2,152	2,968	17,106
..	95,538	...	157,769	100,137	236,270	185,534	201,877	195,482	244,241	1,416,650
...	38,957	...	48,862	39,093	74,898	82,229	64,285	55,916	90,696	494,936
..	1,032	...	2 568	2,924	2,105	1,450	1,787	7,551	5 0 2	24 428
...	*—1,015*	...	*—7,912*	*—2,447*	*—4,297*	*—9,465*	*—3,947*	*—5,813*	180	*—34 716*
...	134,812	...	201,287.	139,706	308,976	259,748	263,502	253,136	339,131	1,900,298
...		...	...	3,235	1,128	431	...	6,808	.	11,602
...	.	.	...	...	1,812	4,413	...	1,405	..	7,630
...	...	...	...	356	218	196	...	3,499		4,269
...	...	...	...	.	7,676	1,759	...	6,528	...	15,963
...	...	...	20,280	4,514	1,369	2,445	...	57,785	.	86,343
...	..	...		...	1,698	8,785	..	9,565	...	20,048
...	...	...	20,280	8,105	13,901	18,029		85,590	...	145,855
...	38	...	...	...	4,631	4,312	1,720	..	...	10,704
...	...	...	...	..	105	184	.	...	.	289
..	2	...	...	...	...	3,338	1,833	..	840	6,013
..	40	...	20,280	8,105	18,640	25,863	3,553	85,590	840	162,861
.	134,852	...	221,517	147,811	327,616	285,611	267,055	338,726	339,971	2,063 159
...	...	...	7,175	64	...	9,561	7,845	...	12,613	37,258
9	..	...	589	194	...	6,053	8,470	...	465	15,780
894	14,379	1,247	29,440	31,264	...	29,439	12,228	359	45,824	165,074
2,265	3,671	82	10,871	29,953	...	82,668	43,250	2,699	62,088	237,547
82	703	1,054	6,701	5,654	...	159	8,720	...	9,967	33,040
86	...	14	2,735	1,998	..	1,659	5,673	10	694	12,869
3,336	18,753	2,397	57,511	69,127	...	129,539	86,186	3 068	131 651	501,568
522	...	720	12,951	5,952	...	40,000	10,793	1,446	14,706	87,090
50	.	24	890	330	...	1,100	476	2,256	2,142	7,268
...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.		*—167*	*—167*
3,908	18,753	3 141	71,352	75,409	...	170,639	97,455	6,770	148,332	595,759
237	64	306	171	...	27,209	2,561	...	12,096	9,728	52,372
410	49	13	103	...	18,836	6,096	.	10,206	6,528	42,241
167	1,501	5,362	5,643	72	119,416	3,127	...	54,051	25,043	214,982
143	13,129	4,184	4,143	...	232,084	30,592	...	249,704	53,347	587,326
...	1,060	8,959	2,590	1,700	8,274	141	...	9 428	22,192	54,284
497	1,084	1,120	422	...	4,997	222	.	17,731	10,895	36,968
1,454	16,827	19,944	13,072	1,772	410,816	42,739	..	359 216	127,733	987,573
12	4,440	1,258	1,198	...	67,956	9,339	920	61,042	17,163	163,328
2	97	77	132	...	2,543	773		3,163	760	7,547
..	738	270	2,040	..	32	1,295	11,011	5,648	2,716	23,750
1,468	22,102	21,549	16,442	1,772	481,347	54,146	11,931	423,069	148,372	1,182,198
5,376	40,855	24,690	87,794	77,181	481,347	234,785	109,386	429,839	296,704	1,777,957
144,130	177,750	324,629	310,808	267,212	855,269	525,394	416,841	772,218	658,323	4,604,574

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England.	India.									
		Director General of Military Works	Rajputana	Central India.	Coorg	Mysore	Petroleum Borings at Sukkur and Kundra	Turkish Arabia.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over .	152,000	14,999	23,179	30,984	22,436	525	1,362	6,864	2,985	5,293	35,503
EXCLUDED LOCAL											
DEPARTMENTAL.*											
Civil Works.											
Civil Buildings—											
New Works .	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Repairs . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—											
New Works .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Repairs . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—											
New Works . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS . .		.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspense . .	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total carried over	152,000	14,999	23,179	30,984	22,436	525	1,362	6,864	2,985	5,293	35,503

* The outlay by Civil Officer,

DURING 1895-96—*continued.*

TOTAL INDIA.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		Upper.	Lower.							
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
144,130	177,750	324,629	310,808	267,212	855 269	525,394	416,841	772,218	658,323	4,604,574
...	...	...	..	...	1,100	...	7,802	923	5,516	15,341
...		...	...	...	...	...	3,907	548	437	4,892
...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	11,709	1,471	5,953	20,233
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10,267	10,268
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	970	...	1,244	2,214
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	971	...	11,511	12,482
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26,766	6,032	15,428	48,226
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	36,376	513	1,176	38,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	63,142	6,545	16,604	86,291
...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	75,822	8,016	34,068	119,006
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,777	1,373	4,071	9,221
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	94	88	93	275
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	73	73
...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	79,693	9,472	38,310	128,575
144,130	177,750	324,629	310,808	267,212	856,369	525,394	496,534	781,690	696,633	4,733,149

from this source is not known.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE

	England	India								
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana	Central India	Coorg	Mysore.	Petroleum Borings at Yenangyaung and Kundra.	Turkish Arabia.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over . . .	152,000	14,999	23,179	30,984	22,436	525	1,362	6,864	2,985	5,293
CONTRIBUTIONS										
DEPARTMENTAL.*										
Civil Buildings—										
New Works . . .	...	7,440	1,531	921	...		...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	79	...	384	...	...	.	...	..	...
	...	7,519	1,531	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications—										
New Works . . .	...	4,188	83	4,995	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	..	2,014	231	653	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	6,202	314	5,648	..	.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
New Works . . .	..	..	2,568	..	—48	...	...	...	..	...
Repairs	...	...	181	...	...	.	...	.	...	...
	...	...	2,749	...	—48	. .	..	...	.	.
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS .	.	13,721	4,594	6,953	—48		..		.	...
Establishment . . .	...	864	176	1,403	2	. .	...	...	...	. .
Tools and Plant . . .	..	56	21	104	...		.	.	...	...
Suspense		...	...	...	..	.	.	..	...	...
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS .	...	14,641	4,791	8,460	—46	.	..		..	
LOCAL LOANS.										
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—										
Works . . .	..	...	.	.	.	. .	.	...	...	...
TOTAL .	..	...	. .	..	..	..	...	...	..	...
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant . . .		..			. .	.	...	...	...	.
TOTAL LOCAL LOANS .	...	...	..	..	. .	..	...	...	..	...
GRAND TOTAL .	152,000	29,640	27,970	39,444	22,390	525	1,362	6,864	2,985	5,293

* Outlay from this source by officers of other departments is not known.

CALCUTTA;
Dated 10th March 1897.

DURING 1895-96—*concluded.*

Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower	Assam	Bengal	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx
35,503	144,180	177,750	324,629	310,808	267,212	856,369	525,394	496,534	781,690	696,633	4,733,149
...	9,892	4,596	8	1,570	514	17,402	8,572	481	...	32,739	75,774
...	463	36	...	...	..	1,020	577	...	.	319	2,415
...	10,355	4,632	8	1,570	514	18,422	9,149	481	...	33,058	78,189
...	9,266	6	238	.	...	1,172	1,253	1,749	...	29	13,713
...	2,898	48	...	630	2,716	300	1,633	108	..	11	8,344
...	12,164	54	238	630	2,716	1,472	2,886	1,857	...	40	22,057
...	2,520	3,970	259	3,358	317	643	2,129	5,352	184	631	19,363
...	181	...	350	198	1,013	...	110	262	68	13	2,195
...	2,701	3,970	609	3,556	1,330	643	2,239	5,614	252	644	21,558
...	25,220	8,656	855	5,756	4,560	20,537	14,274	7,952	252	33,742	121,804
...	2,445	246	—20	1,209	594	141	186	91	58	157	5,107
..	181	37	..	70	42	20	11	5	4	26	396
..	...	.		.	.	.		...	..	20	20
...	27,846	8,939	835	7,035	5,196	(b)20,698	14,471	8,048	314	33,945	127,327
...	...	15,899	...	...	...	...	..	15,580		.	31,479
...		15,899	..		.	..	...	15,580		..	31,479
...	...	969	...	.	...	...	..	447		...	1,416
...	...	145	...	...	...	..		..	...		145
...	...	17,013	..	.	...	...		16,027	..	.	33,040
35,503	171,976	203,702	325,464	317,843	272,408	877,067	539,865	520,609	782,004	730,573	48,93,516

(b) Includes the following contributional outlay on excluded Local Fund (Darjeeling Improvement Fund) Works —

Civil Buildings—Repairs	. . . .	1
Communications—New Works	. . .	2
Repairs	. . . .	300
Establishment	. . .	69
Tools and Plant	. .	4
		376

A R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24. SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —
Nothing for publication

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22 -
Nothing for publication

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —
Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 24

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1897.

No. 226.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G S A Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th June 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 227.—Captain W. Haig, Indian Staff Corps officiating Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G S. A. Ranking, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 8th June, 1897.

No. 570.—Surgeon-Lieutenant F. H. Watling, M B, C.M., I M.S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Akola during the ausence on furlough on medical certificate of Surgeon-Major E. W. Reilly, or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 11th June, 1897.

No. 1679.—The following alteration of Rule III of the rules for quarantine against plague published in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 386, 28 and 1101, dated respectively, the 3rd November 1896, the 14th January 1897 and the 26th March 1897, which has been made by the Government of Burma with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is published for general information :—

For "Elephant Point," shall be substituted "Choki Point."

JUDICIAL.

The 11th June, 1897.

No. 752.—Lieutenant W F. C. Tayler, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th June, 1897.

No. 216.—The Reverend Joseph Frank Smith has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE

Simla, the 8th June, 1897.

No 2238—130 16-*F*.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for famine duty

Lieutenant S K B Rice, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,

Lieutenant N G B Strong, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

FORESTS.

The 9th June, 1897

No 574—102-9-*F*.—*Erratum*.—In the notification of this Department No. 397-F, dated the 30th April last, regarding Mr Dickinson's furlough, *for* "18th April 1897" *read* "17th April 1897" in the first clause and "afternoon of 17th April 1897" in the second clause.

No 527—107-9-*F*.—With reference to the notification of this Department No 322 F., dated the 19th March last, the services of Mr E M Coventry, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st July next

LAND-SURVEYS

The 11th June, 1897.

No. 1339—53-3.—*Appointments*.—Mr T E. M. Claudius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India Department, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 4th February 1897, on which date Colonel Rogers, Superintendent, 1st grade, retired from the Department.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

No 2206-*I. A.*

Simla, the 10th June, 1897.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, will attend Divine Service at Christ Church, Simla, at 11 o'clock on Sunday, the 20th June 1897, the day appointed for the General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the protection afforded to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, during the sixty years of Her Auspicious Reign.

Officers of Her Majesty's services, Civil and Military, are invited to attend. Admission will be by tickets, which will be issued by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore to all seat-holders. Others who desire to attend should apply to the Venerable the Archdeacon for accommodation.

On Tuesday, the 22nd June 1897, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will receive at the Town Hall the Deputations assembled at Simla, bearing Congratulatory Addresses, for transmission to Her Majesty. His Excellency will arrive at the Town Hall at 11 A.M.

The Governor-General in Council invites the attendance at this Ceremonial of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore, the Secretaries to the Government of India, all Heads of Departments, all officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil and Military, not on duty, and all loyal subjects of Her Majesty resident in Simla.

As space is limited, admission can only be granted by tickets which will be issued on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

At the Special Divine Service on Sunday, the 20th, and at the Ceremonial at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 22nd June 1897, full dress will be worn by all Officers entitled to wear uniform; morning dress by Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The maintenance of order and the supervision of the arrangements will be carried out under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The 7th June, 1897

No 2139-*I A*.—With reference to the notification of the Home Department, No 180 (Medical) dated the 11th March 1897, the services of Surgeon-Major Jamshedji Khurshedji Kanga, I M S (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his relief by Surgeon-Lieutenant N P O'G Lalor I M S

The 9th June, 1897

No 2173 *I A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, for the time being to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in the Native States of Patiala and Nalagarh shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the said Act.

No 2175-*I A*

THE BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, 1897.

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40. Acquisition of land.

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A Law to provide for the better management of the municipal affairs of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the administration of the municipal affairs of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, It is hereby ordered as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

1. (*1*) This Law may be called the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

Short title, extent and commencement

(*2*) It extends to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as defined for the time being by notification under this Law, and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2 (*1*) The Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 319-I., dated the 9th February, 1883, and amended by subsequent notifications, are hereby repealed, but not so as to affect the validity of any thing done or suffered thereunder, or any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred thereunder, before this Law comes into force.

Repealing and saving clauses.

(*2*) All Municipal Commissioners and officers of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore appointed, elected or nominated, and all bye-laws or rules prescribed, limits defined, budgets passed, assessments, valuations, measurements and appointments made, elections held, powers conferred, salaries fixed, notifications published, notices issued, taxes, tolls, rates, cesses and fees imposed or assessed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under any Act or Regulation hitherto in force relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively appointed, elected, nominated, prescribed, defined, passed, made, held, conferred, fixed, published, issued, imposed, assessed, entered into and instituted under this Law

3 In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions

(1) "Station" means the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore as defined for the time being by notification under section 4

(2) "Resident" means the Resident in Mysore

(3) "Commission" means the Municipal Commission of the Station

(4) "President," "Vice-President," "Secretary" and "Commissioner" mean, respectively, the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary and any member of the Commission

(5) "inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immoveable property, in the Station.

(6) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent or profits of lands and buildings or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant

(7) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the road-way and foot-way over any public bridge, or causeway.

(8) "explosive"—

(*a*) means gun-powder, nitroglycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, or a pyrotechnic effect, and

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 4-7. Chapter II.—The Commission.—Sections 8-10.)

(*b*) includes fog-signals, fireworks, fuzes, rockets, percussion-caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined

(9) "petroleum" includes also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer

(10) "notification" means a notification published under this Law in the local official Gazette

(11) "notified" means published as aforesaid

(12) "rule" means a rule under this Law and

(13) "bye-law" means a bye-law made at a special meeting of the Commission under this Law

Power for the Governor General in Council to define limits of Station

4. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification, declare what, for the purposes of this Law, shall be the area and limits of the Station and may, at any time, in like manner, alter such area and limits.

Exclusion of Military buildings or lands from the operation of this Law

5. Subject to the provisions of the next following section and of section 70, this Law shall not apply to any barracks, hospitals, guard-rooms, barrack yards, hospital enclosures or other buildings or lands in exclusive possession of the Military authorities for Military purposes, and notified as such by the Governor General in Council.

Exemption of any local area from the operation of this Law, and application thereof to certain local areas.

6. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, exempt any local area, buildings, or lands in the Station from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Law or of the rules and bye-laws thereunder, and may, in like manner, apply all or any of the said provisions to any of the buildings or lands described in section 5 or to any other local area.

Application of Cantonment Act, etc., to any part of the Station

7. Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Law, the Governor General in Council may, by notification, apply all or any of the provisions of any Cantonment Act or Regulation or of any rules thereunder to the Station or to any buildings, lands or local area comprised in the Station, and may, in like manner, withdraw the application of any such provisions.

CHAPTER II.

THE COMMISSION

Municipal constitution

Municipal Commission.

8. (*1*) The municipal affairs of the Station shall be administered by a body to be styled the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and consisting of a President and twenty-five other Commissioners

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of section 16 and of section 19, sub-section (*2*), the Commissioners shall be appointed by the Resident either by name or by office, or shall be elected from among the inhabitants in accordance with rules made under this Law, or shall be partly appointed and partly elected as aforesaid according as the Resident may, by notification, direct

Provided that,—

(*a*) if the Resident has directed that the elected members shall constitute the whole or any portion of the Commission, he shall not afterwards direct that they shall constitute any smaller proportion thereof except in compliance with the request of a majority of the electors for the time being, or for some reason which the Resident may deem to affect the public interests, and,

(*b*) unless the Governor General in Council otherwise directs, the appointed members who are salaried officers of Government, shall not exceed one-third of the whole Commission

(*3*) When, under a direction issued under sub-section (*2*), any places on the Commission are required to be filled by election and a sufficient number of Commissioners are not elected to fill such places, the Resident may fill them by appointment.

Term of office of Commissioners

9. (*1*) If a Commissioner is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be Commissioner until the Resident otherwise directs

(*2*) The term of office for which all other Commissioners shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, shall be fixed by the Resident by rule, and may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of Commissioners by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(*3*) An outgoing Commissioner may, if otherwise qualified, be re-elected or re-appointed.

Resignation of Commissioner.

10. (*1*) Any Commissioner wishing to resign shall forward his written resignation through the President to the Resident.

(*2*) When the acceptance of such resignation by the Resident has been communicated to the Commission, the Commissioner shall be deemed to have vacated his seat.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter II.—The Commission.—Sections 11-21.)

Powers of the Resident as to removal of Commissioners

11 (*1*) The Resident may, by notification, remove any Commissioner,

(*a*) if he refuses to act, or becomes, in the opinion of the Resident, incapable of acting, or has been declared a bankrupt or an insolvent or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Resident, a defect of character which unfits him to be a Commissioner,

(*b*) if he has been declared by notification in any Government Gazette to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service,

(*c*) if he has absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Commission,

(*d*) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Resident, dangerous to the public peace or order, or,

(*e*) in the case of a salaried officer of the Government, if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Resident, unnecessary or undesirable.

(*2*) A person removed under this section shall be disqualified for election unless and until the Resident otherwise directs.

Filling of casual vacancies

12 (*1*) Whenever a vacancy occurs by the death, resignation or removal of any elected Commissioner, a new Commissioner shall be elected in accordance with the rules to fill the vacant place

Provided that the Resident may direct in any such case that the vacancy shall be left unfilled

(*2*) Upon the death, resignation or removal of any appointed Commissioner, the Resident may, if he thinks fit, appoint a new Commissioner to fill the vacant place

(*3*) Every person elected or appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold his seat for the time for, and subject to the conditions upon, which it was tenable by the person in whose place he has been so elected or appointed, and no longer, but he may, if otherwise qualified, be re-elected or re-appointed

Notifications of elections, appointments and vacancies

13. Every election and appointment of a Commissioner, shall be notified by the Resident.

Incorporation of Commission

14 (*1*) The Commission shall be a body corporate by the name of the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the provisions of this Law, to transfer any property held by it and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purpose of its constitution, and it may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

Commissioner to be Municipal Commissioner within meaning of every enactment in force.

15. Every Commissioner shall be deemed to be a Municipal Commissioner within the meaning of any enactment for the time being in force.

District Magistrate of the Station to be ordinarily the President

16. (*1*) The office of President shall be held, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor General in Council, by the District Magistrate for the time being of the Station

The Vice-Presidents

17. The Commission may, from time to time, elect one or two of the Commissioners to be Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, and every Vice-President so elected shall, if approved by the Resident, hold the office of Vice-President for such term as the Resident may by rule fix

Provided that, if the Commission, instead of electing a Vice-President, applies to the Resident to nominate a Vice-President from among the Commissioners, or if no election has been made within one month from the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Vice-President, or if the Resident does not approve the Vice-President elected, the Resident may, if he thinks fit, appoint one of the Commissioners to be a Vice-President for the like term

Casual vacancies in office of Vice-President

18 Upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of Vice-President, a new Vice-President shall be elected or appointed in the manner provided by section 17

Officers to be appointed by the Resident, such as a Medical Officer an Engineer and a Secretary

19 (*1*) The Resident may appoint from time to time such officers of the Commission as he may think necessary for the due performance of the various duties assigned to it, and may at his pleasure suspend or remove them Such officers shall receive out of the Municipal Fund such allowances as the Resident, after consulting the Commission, may fix

Provided that there shall always be a Medical Officer, an Engineer and a Secretary among the officers of the Commission, and that no other salaried officer shall be created by the Resident without the consent of the Commission

(*2*) The Medical Officer shall be *ex-officio* a Commissioner The Engineer and the Secretary may be appointed, but shall not be elected, Commissioners.

Other officers to be appointed by the Commission

20 Subject to the provisions of this Law and any rules thereunder, the Commission may employ, in addition to the officers who may be appointed under section 19, such other officers and servants on salaries, not exceeding in any case three hundred rupees per mensem, as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may remove or dismiss any officer or servant so employed.

Pensions.

Pensions and gratuities to officers and servants

21 (*1*) All officers and servants of the Commission entertained in permanent employment on or after the first day of January, 1892, shall be entitled to pensions or gratuities in accordance with the rules contained in the Civil Service Regulations. Such pensions or gratuities shall be granted by order of the Resident, and shall be paid by the Commission from the Municipal Fund in accordance with such order. For the purpose of meeting such

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter II—The Commission.—Sections 22-32)

charges a deduction of five per cent shall be made from the salaries of all such officers and servants.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall be extended to officers and servants who entered the service not more than five years before the first day of January, 1892, provided that a deduction of five per cent shall have been made from the salaries of such officers and servants from the date on which this system came into force, that is to say, from the first day of October, 1892.

(3) The said provisions may also be extended to officers and servants who entered the service of the Commission more than five years, but not more than fifteen years, before the first day of January, 1892, provided that they shall have contributed by deduction from their salaries, with effect from the date on which this system came into force, that is to say, from the first day of October, 1892 ten per cent of their salaries for the number of years by which their previous service exceeded five years, and afterwards five per cent

Special pension or gratuity

22 The Commission may, with the sanction of the Resident, give a gratuity to, or purchase an annuity for, any officer or servant retiring from their service who is not entitled to pension or gratuity under section 21

Committees

The Health Committee.

23. (1) The Commission shall appoint from among its members a standing Health Committee to advise and report upon matters relating to sanitation, conservancy, food and water-supply, the registration of vital statistics, vaccination and other matters pertaining to the health of the Station

(2) The Medical Officer shall be a member and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Health Committee

Other Committees.

24. The Commission may from time to time appoint from among its members such other Committees consisting of such number of persons as it thinks fit to advise and report on any matters connected with the purposes of this Law other than those mentioned in the last foregoing section

Delegation of executive powers of Commission.

25 (1) The Commission may, by bye-law, delegate the current executive administration of any of its duties to a Vice-President, Committee or officer of the Commission, and may, in like manner, resume such administration

Provided that, when a bye-law has been passed delegating any powers of the Commission as aforesaid, it shall not be rescinded except on a vote of a majority of all the Commissioners.

(2) In all matters of which the executive administration has not been delegated as aforesaid, it shall vest in the President

Conduct of business.

Time for holding meetings.

26. (1) The Commission shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-law.

(2) The President, or, in his absence, a Vice-President, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the Commissioners, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time

Ordinary and special meetings

27. (1) Every meeting of the Commission shall be either ordinary or special

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless required by this Law or the rules to be transacted at a special meeting

Quorum

28 (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of the Commission shall be one-half of the Commission

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of the Commission shall be such number or proportion of the Commissioners as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye law, but shall not be less than six

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the Commission a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he may think fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not

Chairman of meeting

29. At every meeting of the Commission the President, or, in his absence or during the vacancy of his office, the senior Vice-President present, and if there be no President or Vice-President present, then such one of their number as the Commissioners present may elect, shall preside as chairman

Vote of majority decisive

30 Subject to the provisions of this Law and of any rules thereunder, all questions which come before any meeting of the Commission, shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Commissioners present, the chairman of the meeting, in case of an equality of votes, having a second or casting vote

Record and publication of proceedings

31 (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the Commission shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, shall be published in such manner as the Resident may direct, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to inspection by any inhabitant

(2) A copy of every resolution passed at any meeting of the Commission shall, within three days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Resident

Bye laws

32 (1) The Commission may, from time to time, make bye-laws, consistent with this Law and with any rules thereunder, as to—

(a) the time and place of its meetings,

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter II—The Commission—Sections 33 38)

(*b*) the manner in which notice of ordinary and special meetings and adjourned meetings shall be given,

(*c*) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings,

(*d*) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings,

(*e*) the custody of the common seal and the purposes for which it shall be used,

(*f*) the person or persons to be primarily responsible for the current executive administration and his or their powers, that is to say, what portion of the executive authority shall be exercised by the President, by a Vice President, by Committees and by officers of the Commission,

(*g*) the persons by whom receipts shall be granted on behalf of the Commission for money received under this Law,

(*h*) the appointment, duties, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants, and

(*i*) all other similar matters

(*2*) No bye-law made under clause (*c*) or clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) shall take effect until it has been approved by the Resident

(*3*) Every bye-law made under this section shall be published in such manner as the Resident may direct

Extraordinary powers of President and Vice-President in case of emergency

33 In case of emergency the President, or, in his absence or during any vacancy in his office, the Vice-President, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the Commission is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the Municipal Fund

Provided that—

(*a*) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the Commission, and

(*b*) every direction given under this section shall be reported to the next following meeting of the Commission

Defects in constitution and irregularities

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings

34 No act done or proceeding taken under this Law shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in the Commission or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case

Contracts.

Authority to contract

35 (*1*) The Commission may, subject to the provisions of this Law, delegate to one or more of the Commissioners the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed five hundred rupees, or into any class of such contracts.

(*2*) No contract by or on behalf of the Commission whereof the value or amount exceeds five hundred rupees, shall be entered into until it has been sanctioned at a meeting of the Commission

Mode of executing contract and transfers of property

36 (*1*) Every contract made by or on behalf of the Commission whereof the value or amount exceeds one hundred rupees shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President, or a Vice-President, and by one other Commissioner, and countersigned by the Secretary

Provided that, when the power of entering into any contract on behalf of the Commission has been delegated under the last foregoing section, the signature or signatures of the Commissioner or Commissioners to whom the power has been delegated, shall be sufficient.

(*2*) Every transfer of immoveable property belonging to the Commission must be made by an instrument in writing executed by the President, or Vice-President, and at least two other Commissioners, whose execution thereof shall be attested by the Secretary

(*3*) No contract or transfer of the description mentioned in this section executed otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be binding on the Commission

Penalty on Commissioner, officer or servant being interested in contract made with the Commission

37. (*1*) If any Commissioner or any officer or servant of the Commission is, without the permission in writing of the Resident, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the Commission, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code, as applied to the Station XLV of 1860

(*2*) No Commissioner or officer or servant of the Commission shall, by reason only of his being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commission, but no such person as aforesaid shall take part in any proceedings of the Commission relating to any such contract

Privileges and liabilities.

Suits against the Commission and its officers

38 No suit shall be instituted against the Commission or against any officer or servant of the Commission in respect of any act purporting to be done in its or his official capacity, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been, in the case of the Commission, delivered or left at its office, and, in the case of an officer or servant, delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint shall contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, as applied to the Station. I of 1877.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter II - The Commission.—Sections 39-40. Chapter III —Taxation.—Sections 41-44)

Liability of Commissioners.

39 Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the Commission, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a Commissioner, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the Commission with the sanction of the Resident, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such Court as the Resident may direct

Acquisition of land

Acquisition of land

40 Where any land within the limits of the Station is required for the purposes of this Law, the Resident may, at the request of the Commission, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied to the Station, and, on payment by the Commission of the compensation awarded under that Act and of any other charges incurred in acquiring it, the land shall vest in the Commission

1 of 1894

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION

General provisions

Tax s which may be imposed

41 (*1*) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, and to any rules under this Law, the Commission may, from time to time, for the purposes of, and in the manner directed by, this Law, impose in the whole or any part of the Station any of the following taxes and tolls, namely —

(A) with the previous sanction of the Resident —

(*a*) a tax on buildings and lands

(i) not exceeding 10 per cent on the annual value, or

(ii) not exceeding one anna per square yard of the ground area, or

(iii) not exceeding three rupees per running foot of frontage in streets or bazaars ,

(*b*) a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the Station ,

(*c*) a tax on all or any vehicles, animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, and dogs, when the vehicles, animals used as aforesaid, and dogs, are kept in the Station ,

(*d*) a toll on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the Station and not liable to taxation under the last foregoing clause ,

(*e*) an octroi on animals or goods or both brought within the octroi limits, for consumption or use therein , and,

(B) with the previous sanction of the Resident and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax .

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal or vehicle under clause (*d*) by paying the tax which would have been leviable in respect thereof under clause (*c*), if the same had been kept in the Station

Provided, also, that no tax or toll shall be levied in respect of—

(*i*) any buildings, lands, vehicles or animals belonging to the Government of India, the Mysore Government or the Commission , or

(*ii*) any cavalry horses or horses being chargers of military officers.

(*2*) In this section "annual value" means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and, in the case of houses may be expected to let unfurnished

Provided that, in the case of land assessed to land-revenue or of which the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, the annual value shall, if the Resident so direct, be deemed to be double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the land, whether such assessment is leviable or not, or when the land-revenue has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such composition or redemption would have been leviable.

House scavenging tax

42 When the Commission has, in exercise of the powers conferred by this Law, undertaken the house-scavenging of any house or building, it may charge the owner or occupier of such house or building, in respect of the house scavenging done therein with a tax imposed in the manner directed by this Law at such rate as it may think fit

Water tax

43. (*1*) Besides the taxes mentioned in the foregoing sections, the Commission, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the purpose of constructing or maintaining works for the supply of water to the Station or paying the principal or interest of any loan raised for the construction of such works, impose, in the manner directed by this Law, a tax, to be called the water tax, upon buildings or lands which are so situated that their occupiers can benefit by the works

(*2*) The rate or amount of the water tax imposed on different buildings or lands may be determined with reference, among other considerations, to their distance from the nearest point at which the water is deliverable by the works, and to their level, but in fixing it regard shall be had to the principle that the total net proceeds of the tax, with the estimated income from payments for water-supply from the works under special contracts, should not exceed the amount required for the said purposes.

Procedure in imposing taxes

44 (*1*) The Commission may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution proposing the imposition of any tax under section 41, section 42 or section 43.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter III—Taxation—Sections 45-51.)

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the Commission shall publish a notice, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Commission, and the Commission shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Commission may forward its proposal to the Resident, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid, and its decision thereupon

(5) The Resident on receiving such proposal may sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Commission for further consideration.

(6) When any such proposal which requires the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, has been sanctioned by the Resident, he shall submit the same to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the Commission and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposal or refuse to sanction it, or return it to the Resident for further consideration

(7) When any proposal of the Commission has been sanctioned by the Resident, or by the Resident and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the Commission may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal

(8) In giving such direction, the Commission shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force —

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified

(b) no tax shall come into force before the expiration of three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed

(c) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of January or on the first day of April or on the first day of July or on the first day of October in any year, and, if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of April, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of April then next ensuing

(9) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Law shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Law

Power to abolish or reduce tax

45 The Commission may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Resident, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

46 (1) The Commission may exempt, in whole or in part, for any period not exceeding one year, from payment of any such tax any person who by reason of poverty may, in its opinion, be unable to pay the same, and may renew such exemption as often as may be necessary.

(2) The Commission may, by resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Resident, and the Resident may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Taxes not invalid for defect of form

47 No assessment and no charge or demand of any tax made under this Law shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person liable to pay the tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the tax, or of any mistake in the amount of assessment or tax, or by reason of any clerical error or other defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof

Taxes when payable

48 Any tax imposed under this Law and payible periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the Commission may from time to time direct.

Receipts to be given

49 For all sums paid on account of any tax under this Law a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it has been paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment

Appeals against taxation

50 (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax under this Law shall lie to the officer holding the appointment of District Judge unless that officer is himself a Commissioner, when it shall lie to the First Assistant to the Resident or such other officer, not being a Commissioner, as may be empowered by the Resident in this behalf

(2) The Resident may call for a report of the proceedings in any case in which it appears to him that there has been an illegality or material irregularity in the assessment or levy of any tax under this Law, and may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit

(3) In every appeal or revision the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal or revision.

(4) Costs awarded under this section to the Commission shall be recoverable by the Commission as though they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant

(5) If the Commission fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the Municipal Fund to pay the amount.

Limitation of appeal.

51 (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any land or building, unless it is preferred within seven days after the publication of the notice prescribed by section 57 (2) or section 59 or

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter III—Taxation—Sections 52-50)

after the date of any final order under section 58, as the case may be, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within seven days from the time when the demand for the tax is made

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this section if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the appellant has paid all taxes due under this Law from him to the Commission up to the date of such appeal

Taxation not to be questioned except under this Law

52 No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided by this Law

Duty of furnishing true information regarding liability to Municipal Taxation

53 (1) The Commission may, by notice, call upon any inhabitant of the Station to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Law

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees

Taxes on immoveable property

Preparation of assessment-list

54 (1) The Commission shall cause an assessment-list of all buildings and lands on which any tax is imposed to be prepared containing—

(a) the name of the street or division in which the property is situated,

(b) a designation of the property, either by name or by number, sufficient for its identification,

(c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known,

(d) the annual value, area or length of frontage on which the property is assessed, and

(e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the Commission

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list, the Commission may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings or lands to furnish it with the returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value.

Publication of notice of assessments

55. When the assessment list has been completed, the Commission shall give public notice thereof and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected, and every person claiming to be either the owner or the occupier of property included in the list and any authorized agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.

Public notice of time fixed for revising assessment-list

56 (1) The Commission shall, at the time of the publication of the assessment-list, give public notice of a time, not less than one month thereafter, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment, and in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice of the fact to the owner or occupier of the property

(2) All objections to the valuations and assessments shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice.

Settlement of list

57 (1) After the objections (if any) made have been inquired into and the persons making them have been given an opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent, as they may think fit, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the assessment-list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two Commissioners, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the year commencing on the first day of April next ensuing, as also, in the case of a tax then imposed for the first time, for the period between the commencement of the tax and such first day of April

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the Commission's office and shall there be open during office hours to all owners or occupiers of property comprised therein, or the agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be given

Further amendments of assessment-list

58 (1) The Commission may at any time amend the assessment-list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any property which has been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, after giving notice to every person interested in the amendment of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the Commission in writing before the time fixed in the notice, and shall be given an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent, as he may think fit.

New list need not be prepared every year

59 It shall be in the discretion of the Commission to prepare a new assessment-list every year or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment-list had been prepared.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter III—Taxation—Sections 60-67.)

Remission of tax on unoccupied immovable property

60 (*1*) When any property assessed to a tax under section 41, sub-section (*1*), division A, clause (*a*), or under section 43, which is payable by the year or by instalments has remained unoccupied and unproductive of rent throughout the year or the period in respect of which any instalment is payable, the Commission may remit the amount of the tax or of the instalment, as the case may be

Provided that no such remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the circumstances under which it is claimed has been given to the Commission within the first month of the period in respect of which it is so claimed

(*2*) When any such property as aforesaid—

(*a*) has not been occupied or productive of rent for any period of not less than sixty consecutive days, or

(*b*) consists of separate tenements one or more of which has or have not been occupied or productive of rent for any such period as aforesaid, or

(*c*) is wholly or in greater part demolished or destroyed by fire or otherwise,

the Commission may remit such portion (if any) of the tax or instalment as it may think equitable

(*3*) The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this section shall lie upon him

(*4*) For the purposes of this section neither the presence of a caretaker nor the mere retention in an otherwise unoccupied dwelling house of the furniture habitually used in it shall constitute occupation of the house.

(*5*) For the purposes of this section a house shall be deemed to be productive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether it is actually occupied by such tenant or not

Taxes on immoveable property by whom payable

61 (*1*) A tax payable under section 41, sub-section (*1*), division (A), clause (*a*), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable

(*2*) A tax payable under section 43 shall be paid by the owner or the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable, according as the Commission shall determine.

Procedure in assessing profession tax

62 The provisions of sections 54 to 59, both inclusive, shall be applied, as far as may be, to the assessment of any tax levied under section 41, sub-section (*1*), division (A), clause (*b*).

Octroi and tolls.

Power to examine and search for article liable to octroi.

63. (*1*) Every person bringing or receiving within the octroi limits of the Station any article liable to octroi shall, when required by an officer authorized by the Commission in this behalf, and so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable,—

(*a*) permit that officer to inspect, examine, weigh and otherwise deal with the article, and

(*b*) communicate to that officer any information and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature which he may possess relating to the article.

(*2*) If any person bringing or receiving any conveyance or package within the octroi limits of the Station refuses, on the demand of an officer authorized by the Commission in this behalf, to permit such officer to inspect the contents of the conveyance or package for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contains any article liable to octroi, such officer may cause the conveyance or package to be taken without unnecessary delay before any Magistrate or Commissioner, who shall cause the inspection to be made in his presence

Presentation of bill for octroi

64 Every officer demanding octroi by the authority of the Commission shall tender to every person introducing or receiving any article on which the tax is claimed, a bill specifying the article taxable, the amount claimed and the rate at which the tax is calculated

Recovery of octroi and tolls

65 (*1*) In case of non-payment of any octroi or of any toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any article on which the octroi is payable, or any vehicle or animal on which the toll is chargeable, or any part of the burden carried by such vehicle or animal which is of sufficient value to satisfy the demand

(*2*) The Commission may cause any property so seized or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand with the expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a proclamation fixing the time and place of sale

Provided that, by order of the President or a Vice-President, articles of a perishable nature which could not be kept for five days without serious risk of damage, may be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the articles, think proper.

Penalty for evasion of payment of octroi

66 If goods passing within the octroi limits of the Station are liable to the payment of octroi, then every person who, with the intention to defraud the Commission, causes or abets the introduction of, or himself introduces or attempts to introduce, within the said octroi limits, any such goods upon which payment of the octroi due on such introduction has neither been made nor tendered, shall be punishable with fine which may extend either to ten times the value of such octroi or to fifty rupees, whichever may be greater.

License for sale of article liable to octroi.

67 (*1*) The Commission may, with the sanction of the Resident, which shall be notified, require any person selling any article liable to octroi to obtain from the Commission a license for that purpose, and to pay therefor such fees as shall from time to time,

with the approval of the Resident, be fixed in that behalf.

(2) After notification of such sanction,—

(i) any person selling or keeping for sale any such article without a license or having in his possession any such article on which octroi has not been paid, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding rupees one hundred, and to confiscation of all such articles in his possession, and

(ii) any officer of the Commission authorized by the Commission in this behalf, if he has reason to believe that any such article on which octroi has not been paid, is kept or concealed in any premises, may, after obtaining the warrant of a Magistrate, enter and search at any time such premises, and, if he finds any such article on which octroi has not been paid, may seize any such article and arrest any person in possession of the same

Provided that any article or person so seized or arrested shall be produced before a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within the Station within twenty four hours from the time of such seizure or arrest

Provided also that nothing in this section shall apply to any such articles not exceeding rupees two hundred in value purchased by any person for his private use or sold by auction consequent on the owner dying or quitting the Station

(iii) the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Station, shall, so far as may be, apply to all searches and arrests effected under this section.

(3) The Resident may by notification at any time revoke the sanction given by him under sub-section (1), and thereupon a license for the sale of such article as aforesaid shall not be necessary and the other provisions of this section shall in respect of such article cease to have any effect.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL FUND AND PROPERTY

Constitution of Municipal Fund

68. There shall be formed for the Station a Municipal Fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by, or on behalf of, the Commission under this Law or otherwise,

(b) all fines realised in cases in which prosecutions are instituted under this Law or any rules thereunder or under section 34 of Act V of 1861, as applied to the Station, and

(c) the balance (if any), standing at the credit of the Municipal Fund of the Station at the commencement of this Law.

Application of Municipal Fund

69 (1) The Commission shall set apart and apply out of the Municipal Fund

(a) first, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it, and

(b) secondly, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Resident may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the Commission, the Municipal Fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters, namely —

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and of public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and watercourses,

(b) the watering and lighting of streets or any of them,

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions for the promotion of education or the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, chattrams, poor houses, markets, encamping-grounds, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions,

(d) grants in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor houses, leper asylums and other educational or charitable institutions,

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships,

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in time of famine or scarcity,

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals,

(h) the planting and preservation of trees and plants,

(i) the taking of a census, the registration of births, marriages and deaths, public vaccination and any sanitary measure,

(j) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions, and

(k) all other acts and things which are likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants, or expenditure whereon may be declared by the Commission, with the sanction of the Resident, to be an appropriate charge on the Municipal Fund.

Contribution by military authorities

70 The Commission may receive from the military authorities such annual contribution (if any) as the Governor General in Council may be pleased from time to time to fix in respect of

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter IV.—Municipal Fund and Property.—Sections 71-75 Chapter V.—Powers for sanitary and other purposes.—Sections 76-79)

all municipal institutions, streets, works, establishments or arrangements maintained, executed, entertained or effected from the Municipal Fund, which contribute to the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the buildings and lands exempted by section 5 from the operation of this Law.

Where the Municipal Fund shall be lodged

71 The Municipal Fund shall be lodged with the branch Bank of Madras or such other bank or public treasury as may be hereafter selected by the Commission with the sanction of the Resident.

Investment of same

72 (*1*) The Commission may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Resident, invest any portion of the Municipal Fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and may, from time to time, with the like sanction, realize such investments or vary them for others of a like nature

(*2*) The income resulting from the securities and the proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the Municipal Fund

Property vested in Commission

73 Subject to the provisions of sections 5 and 6, all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified and situated within the Station shall be vested in and belong to the Commission, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the Commission, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Law, that is to say —

(*a*) all public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depots, and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the Municipal Fund,

(*b*) all public streams, tanks, springs, wells and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well,

(*c*) all public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and watercourses in, alongside or under any street and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto,

(*d*) all dust dirt dung ashes, refuse, animal matter or filth or rubbish of any kind, or dead bodies of animals, collected by the Commission from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, or elsewhere, or deposited in places fixed by the Commission under section 112,

(*e*) all public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto,

(*f*) all land or other property transferred to the Commission by the Government or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes,

(*g*) all streets and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements and things provided for such streets.

Direction, management and control of public institutions

74. (*1*) The direction, management and control of every public institution maintained out of the Municipal Fund shall vest in the Commission:

Provided that the extent of the independent authority of the Commission in respect of any such institution may be prescribed by the Resident

(*2*) When any public institution has been placed under the direction, management and control of the Commission, all property, endowments and funds belonging thereto shall be held by the Commission in trust for the purposes to which such property, endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time when the institution was so placed.

Transfer to Her Majesty of property vesting in Commission.

75 The Commission may, with the sanction of the Resident, transfer to Her Majesty any property vesting in the Commission under section 73 or section 74, but not so as to affect any trusts or public rights subject to which the property is held.

CHAPTER V.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and buildings.

Power to acquire land for building sites adjoining new streets

76 When any land is required for a new street, or for the improvement of an existing street, the Commission may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on both sides of the street

Power to close streets

77 The Commission may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or close permanently any street, and sell the land of such part thereof as may not be required for the purposes of this Law

Power to permit temporary occupation of streets, etc

78 The Commission may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vesting in it for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at any time in its discretion withdraw any permission granted as aforesaid.

Power to attach brackets for lamps

79 The Commission may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter V—Powers for sanitary and other purposes.—Sections 80-83)

Names of streets and numbers of buildings

80. (*1*) The Commission may cause a name, to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building, and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered

(*2*) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the Commission, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials

81 The Commission may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable material without its written permission, and it may, by notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction, to remove or alter the roofs and walls so made or renewed as it may think fit

Power to regulate line of buildings

82 (*1*) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the regular line of a street either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Commission may, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice, require such building or part, when being rebuilt, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings, and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the Commission

Provided that the Commission shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back

(*2*) The Commission may, on such terms as it may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Notice of new buildings

83 (*1*) Whoever intends to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by any bye-law, give notice in writing in the manner hereinafter prescribed of his intention to the Commission, and the Commission may within six weeks after the receipt of such notice either refuse to sanction the said building or may sanction the said building either absolutely or subject to any written directions which the Commission may deem fit to issue in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely —

(*a*) the free passage or way in front of the building,

(*b*) the space to be left about the building to secure the free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging, and for the prevention of fire,

(*c*) the ventilation and the provision and position of drains and privies, and the situation of wells;

(*d*) the level and width of foundation, the level of lowest floor and the stability of the structure, and

(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street

The person erecting or re-erecting any such building as aforesaid shall obey all such written directions

Provided that the Commission shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street

(*2*) Every person giving notice to the Commission under sub-section (*1*) shall, if required to do so by any bye-law, forward along with his notice a plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land of such character and with such details as the bye-law may require, and no such notice shall be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied

(*3*) In any case to which sub-section (*2*) does not apply, the Commission may, within fifteen days after the receipt of a notice under sub-section (*1*), require a person who has given such notice to submit within one week of the receipt of the requisition a sufficient plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site plan of the land, with such reasonable details as the Commission may prescribe in its requisition, and the notice shall not be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied

(*4*) If any such building is begun or erected without notice, or without the submission of such plans and specification as aforesaid, or in contravention of any lawful order of the Commission issued within six weeks of receipt of a valid notice under sub-section (*1*), the Commission may, by notice to be delivered within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary

(*5*) If the Commission neglects or omits for six weeks after the receipt of a valid notice under sub-section (*1*) to make and deliver to the person who has given such notice, any order in respect thereof, it shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building

Provided that the erection or re-erection be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this Law

(*6*) Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of any building given or deemed to have been given by the Commission shall remain in force for one year from the date on which the notice shall have become valid and complete, and no longer, and, if the building so sanctioned has not been begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or some one lawfully claiming under him, within such year, it shall not be begun without fresh sanction, but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the Commission

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter V —Powers for sanitary and other purposes.—Sections 84-88)

in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to such notice

(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to any buildings erected or to be erected on land owned or occupied by the Government of India

Power to Commission to make bye laws as to mode of construction of buildings

84. (1) The Commission may, by bye law regulate in respect of the erection or re-erection of any building within the Station—

(a) the materials and method of construction to be used for external and party walls, roofs, floors, doors, fire-places and chimneys,

(b) the position of fire-places, chimneys, drains, privies and wells,

(c) the height and slope of the roof above the uppermost floor upon which human beings are to live or cooking operations are to be carried on,

(d) the number and height of the storeys of which the building may consist,

(e) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire, and

(f) the manner in which notice shall be given to the Commission under section 83, sub-sections (1) and (2)

Provided that the Commission may, by resolution passed at a meeting, dispense with the observance of all or any of the bye laws made under this section in regard to the erection or re-erection of any building specified in the resolution.

(2) If in and during the erection or re-erection of any building any bye law under this section is contravened, the Commission may, by notice, to be delivered within a reasonable time require the building to be altered or demolished within the space of thirty days as it may deem necessary

Provided that no such notice shall issue in respect of the contravention of any bye law of which the observance has been dispensed with under the proviso to sub-section (1)

Definition of expression "erect or re-erect any building"

85 The expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes—

(a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building,

(b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation,

(c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place,

(d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places,

(e) such alterations of the internal arrangements of a building as effect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements or affect its security, and

(f) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out houses or other structures to any building

Removal of projections and obstructions

86 (1) It shall not be lawful, without the written permission of the Commission, for the owner or occupier of any building to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure over-hanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein

(2) The Commission may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Law, the Commission shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The Commission may, by resolution passed at a meeting, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the resolution

Water pipes, privies and drains

Troughs and pipes for rain water

87 The Commissioner may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land adjoining any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street

Provision of drains, privies etc

88 (1) The Commission may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land to remove any cess pool or to remove or provide any drain, privy or receptacle for filth, or provide any additional drains privies or receptacles as aforesaid which should, in its opinion, be provided for the building or land, in such manner as the Commission may direct, or to make to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commission and maintain in good order a drainage connection with any public sewer or drain not situated more than one hundred feet from such building or land as aforesaid

Provided that such owner shall not be liable for any default in making or maintaining such drainage connection, if the land through which the said drainage connection is required to pass, does not belong to him and he can prove that the default was caused by the act of the owner or occupier of such last-mentioned land.

(2) The Commission may by notice, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed

(3) The Commission may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the

view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the Commission may direct, any door or trap door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Repair and closing of drains and privies

89 (*1*) The Commission may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair, alter or put in good order any drain or privy or to close any drain or privy belonging thereto.

(*2*) The Commission may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new drain or privy without its permission in writing or contrary to its directions or bye-laws or to any of the provisions of this Law, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain or privy which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain or privy or to make such alteration therein as it may think fit

Unauthorized buildings over drains, etc

90. The Commission may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or pipe vested in the Commission, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit

Dangerous buildings and places

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, etc, to be secured

91. If any building, or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation is, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working therein or in the neighbourhood, the Commission may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same, and if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the Commission shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may, in its opinion, be necessary.

Building, etc, in ruinous or dangerous state

92. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto, or any bank or tree, is deemed by the Commission to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such alterations or repairs to be made thereto as it may deem necessary for the public safety, and, if it appears to it to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the Commission shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may, in its opinion, be necessary.

Buildings and lands in unsanitary condition.

Power to require owner to clear away noxious vegetation.

93. The Commission may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick vegetation or under-growth which may appear to it to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Power to require hedges and trees to be trimmed.

94. The Commission may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim within three days the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street or any branches of trees going thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger thereto, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof

Cleansing of filthy buildings or land

95 If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the Commission may, by notice require him within twenty-four hours to cleanse it or otherwise put it in a proper state.

Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use

95 If any building or any part of any building appears to the Commission to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for any other sufficient reason, the Commission may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier thereof from using the same for human habitation, or suffering it to be so used, until it has been rendered fit for such use to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commission.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or inclosed

97 The Commission may, by notice, require the owner, or part-owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner, of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time, fixed in the notice

Cultivation use of manure or irrigation, injurious to health, alter prohibition

93 (*1*) The Resident may, on the report of the Commission that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of the Station is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, by notification prohibit the cultivation of such crop, the use of such manure or the use of the method of irrigation so reported to be injurious, or impose such conditions with respect thereto as may prevent the injury

Provided that, when on any land to which such notification applies, the act prohibited has, in the ordinary course of husbandry, been practised during the five years next preceding the date of the notification, compensation shall be paid from the Municipal Fund to all persons interested therein for any damage caused to them by the effect of such notification.

(*2*) Whoever disobeys any notification issued under sub-section (*1*) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Sources of water-supply

Power to require removal of nuisance arising from tanks and the like

99. The Commission may by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, temporarily close, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation therein which may

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appear to the Commission to be likely to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it should be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the Commission shall provide such land or pay such compensation

Removal of latrines, etc, near any source of water supply

100 The Commission may, by notice require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal or receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank reservoir or other source from which water is, or may be, derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week from the date of service of such notice.

Bathing and washing places

101 The Commission may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for the washing of animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants, and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or the washing of animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use

Articles of food and drink

102 The Commission may, by bye-law,—

Power for Commission to regulate manufacture, preparation and sale of food and drink

(*a*) prohibit the manufacture, production or preparation for sale of any specified articles of food or drink in any premises not licensed by the Commission,

(*b*) regulate the grant and withdrawal of licenses to premises for the manufacture, production or preparation for sale of such specified articles of food or drink,

(*c*) regulate the hours and manner of transport within the Station of any specified articles of food or drink,

(*d*) fix the places in which any specified article of food or drink may be sold or exposed for sale or the places in which it may not be sold or exposed for sale,

(*e*) provide for the inspection and control of any premises or places licensed or fixed under clauses (*b*) and (*d*);

(*f*) prohibit the sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the Commission,

(*g*) prohibit the import into the Station for sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the Commission, and

(*h*) fix the conditions on which licenses under clauses (*f*) and (*g*) are to be granted and may be revoked

Provided that no person shall be punishable for breach of any bye-law made under clause (*a*) or clause (*d*) of this section by reason of the continuance of such manufacture, preparation or exposure for sale or sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such bye-law used for such purpose, until he has received from the Commission six months' notice to discontinue such manufacture, preparation or exposure for sale or such sale in such premises.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades

103 (*1*) The owner or occupier of every place within the Station used for any of the following purposes, namely.—

depositing or washing soiled clothes,

boiling paddy,

melting tallow or sulphur;

boiling or storing bones, offal, blood or rags,

washing or drying wool or hair,

as a soap house, camphor or oil boiling house, dyeing house or tannery,

as a brickkiln, pottery or limekiln,

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood, coal or other dangerously inflammable material,

as a store house for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit,

shall in April every year or, in the case of a place newly opened, before the opening of the same, apply to the Commission for a license for the use of such place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

(*2*) The license shall not be withheld unless the Commission considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in, or frequenting, the immediate neighbourhood

(*3*) The Commission may charge fees, according to a scale to be approved by the Resident, for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(*4*) Whoever, without such a license, uses any such place for any such purpose as aforesaid, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades

104 (*1*) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that any place licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Commission may, by notice, require the occupiers thereof to discontinue the use of such place, or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Commission, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous

(*2*) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the

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neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence

Slaughter-places.

Places for slaughter of animals for sale.

105. (1) The Commission may fix places for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to the Commission, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When any such places have been so fixed, no person shall slaughter any such animal for sale at any other place

(3) Whoever slaughters for sale any such animal in contravention of sub-section (2), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Places for slaughter of animals not for sale

106. (1) The Commission may, by bye-law, fix places in which the slaughter of animals of any particular kind not for sale shall be permitted, and may prohibit, except in case of necessity, such slaughter elsewhere

Provided that no such bye-law shall apply to animals slaughtered for any religious purpose.

Burial and burning grounds

Powers in respect of burial and burning grounds.

107. (1) The Commission may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall, in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial places in such burial grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the Commission may impose in this behalf.

Provided that the limits of such burial places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall be used only for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the commencement of this Law without the permission in writing of the Commission.

(4) Whoever buries or burns or causes or permits to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Removal of corpses.

108. The Commission may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to

Inflammable materials.

Inflammable materials

109 The Commission may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable material, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice

Prohibitions for prevention of fire

110 The Commission may, by bye-law, prohibit the lighting of fires in the top storey of any building which, by reason of its contiguity to other buildings, might be a source of danger to the latter in the event of a fire breaking out within it, and the walls of which storey do not exceed seven feet in height, or the placing of stands for lamps and candles in any position which the Commission may deem to be dangerous to the public safety

Prohibition of excessive storage of petroleum

111 The Commission may, by bye-law, prohibit the storage of more than a fixed maximum quantity of any explosive, petroleum, spirit, naphtha or other inflammable material in any building not licensed under section 103

General conservancy.

Removal and deposit of offensive matter

112. The Commission may fix places within the Station for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be transported along any street and deposited at or removed from such places.

Special provision with respect to disposal of dead bodies of animals.

113. (1) Whenever any animal in the charge of any person dies, otherwise than by slaughter either for sale or for some religious purpose, the person in charge thereof shall within twenty-four hours either—

(a) convey the carcase to a place (if any) fixed by the Commission under the last foregoing section for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, or

(b) give notice of the death to the Commission, whereupon the Commission shall cause the carcase to be disposed of.

(2) Whoever, being bound to act in accordance with sub-section (1), fails so to act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees

(3) In respect of the disposal of the dead body of an animal under clause (b) of sub-section (1), the Commission may charge such fee as it may, by bye-law, prescribe.

Explanation.—In this section the word "animal" includes all horned cattle, elephants, camels, horses, ponies, asses, mules, deer, sheep,

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House-scavenging

Definition of house-scavenging

114 The removal of filth, rubbish, ordure or other offensive matter from a privy or common receptacle for such matter in, or pertaining to, a house, building or enclosure is called house-scavenging

Undertaking by Commission of house scavenging generally.

115. (*1*) The Commission may at any time undertake the house-scavenging of any house, building or enclosure on the application or with the consent of the occupier

(*2*) The Commission may, by public notice, undertake the house scavenging of any houses, buildings or enclosures from any date not less than two months after issue of the notice.

(*3*) The occupier of any house, building or enclosure affected by the notice may at any time after the issue thereof apply to the Commission to exclude that house, building or enclosure from the notice

(*4*) The Commission shall consider and pass orders upon every such application within six weeks of the receipt thereof, and may by any such order exclude such house, building or enclosure from the notice

(*5*) In deciding whether to exclude any house, building or enclosure from the notice, the Commission shall consider, among other matters, the efficiency of the arrangements for house-scavenging made by the occupier (if any) and the purpose to which he applies the matter dealt with in house-scavenging

Savings in favour of agriculturists

116. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, the Commission shall not, except in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, without the consent of the occupier, undertake the house-scavenging of any house, building or enclosure occupied by an agriculturist who himself cultivates land within the Station

Continuance of house-scavenging once undertaken by Commission

117 When once the Commission has undertaken the house-scavenging of any house, building or enclosure under this Chapter, it may continue to perform such house-scavenging with or without the consent of the occupier for the time being of such house, building or enclosure

Obligation of Commission to perform house-scavenging properly

118 When the Commission has undertaken the house-scavenging of any house, building or enclosure, it shall be bound to perform the same properly until it shall have relieved itself of the obligation by an order under section 115, sub-section (*4*)

Powers of municipal officers and servants for house scavenging purposes

119 The officers and servants of the Commission employed in connection with house scavenging may at all reasonable times do all things necessary for the proper performance of any house scavenging undertaken by the Commission under this Chapter

Vesting in Commission of collections from house-scavenging.

120 All matter removed by the servants of the Commission in the course of house-scavenging shall vest in the Commis-

Punishment of agriculturists for negligence

121 (*1*) If any agriculturist who himself cultivates land within the Station fails to provide for the proper house scavenging of any house, building or enclosure occupied by him, the Commission may make a complaint in respect of such failure to any Magistrate of the first class

(*2*) The Magistrate receiving the complaint shall hold an inquiry, and if it appears to him that the agriculturist has not provided for the proper house scavenging of the house, building or enclosure, he may pass an order empowering the Commission to undertake the same, and thereupon the Commission shall be entitled to undertake such house-scavenging

(*3*) Every order passed by a Magistrate under sub-section (*2*) shall be final.

Diseased animals

Destruction of mad dogs

122 (*1*) The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, destroy or cause to be destroyed or confine or cause to be confined for such period as the Commission may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies

(*2*) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section

Information to be given of anthrax etc

123 Every person within whose premises any case of anthrax, glanders, rinderpest or any other such disease affecting horses or cattle occurs, shall give immediate notice of the fact to the Commission and use such sanitary or other precautionary measures as he may, by notice from the Commission be directed to adopt, to prevent the disease spreading, and, if necessary, shall remove any such animal

Diseases dangerous to the public health

124 (*1*) Whoever,—

(*a*) being a medical practitioner or person openly and constantly practising the medical profession in the station and in the course of such practice becoming cognizant of the existence of any disease dangerous to the public health in any dwelling other than a public hospital, or, in default of such medical practitioner or person practising the medical profession,

Information to be given of existence of disease dangerous to the public health

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of such disease, or, in default of such owner or occupier,

(*c*) being the person in charge of or in attendance on any person suffering from such disease in such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of the disease therein,

fails to give information, in such manner as the Commission shall by bye-law direct, or gives false information to the Commission, respecting the existence of such disease, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that a person not required to give

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default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been or would be duly given

(*z*) In this Chapter, the expression "disease dangerous to the public health" means any disease declared by the Commission, from time to time, by notification with the previous sanction of the Resident, to be such a disease.

Removal to hospital of persons suffering from diseases dangerous to the public health

125 When any person suffering from any disease dangerous to the public health is—

(*a*) without proper lodging or accommodation, or

(*b*) living in a chattram or other public hostel, or

(*c*) living in a room or house which he neither owns nor pays rent for, or

(*d*) living in premises occupied by members of two or more families,

the Commission may, by any person authorised by it in this behalf, on the advice of any medical officer or rank not inferior to that of an Assistant Surgeon,

remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment, and may do anything necessary for such removal

Power to order disinfection and cleansing of buildings

126 The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, by notice, direct all or any part of any building in which there has recently been any person suffering from any disease dangerous to the public health to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, or otherwise cleansed or disinfected.

Power to order destruction of infected articles

127. The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, by notice, direct the destruction or disinfection of bedding, clothing or other articles likely to be contaminated by any disease dangerous to the public health

Provided that compensation shall be paid from the Municipal Fund for the articles so destroyed

Disinfection of public conveyances contaminated by carrying diseased persons

128. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance shall provide for the disinfection of the conveyance immediately after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from any disease dangerous to the public health, and, if he fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees

Provided that no such owner or driver shall be required to convey any person suffering from any such disease without payment or tender of a sum sufficient to cover the loss and costs which he must under this section incur for the purpose of disinfecting such conveyance, anything in this Law relating to public conveyances for the time being in force to the

Penalty for letting infected rooms

129 Whoever lets a house or other building or part of a house or building, in which any person has to his knowledge been suffering from a disease dangerous to the public health without having such house, or other building or part thereof, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by such officer's certificate, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees

Explanation—For the purposes of this section a hotel or lodging house-keeper shall be deemed to let part of his house to any person admitted as a guest into his hotel or lodging-house

Prohibition by Commission of use of unwholesome water

130 If the Commission considers that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any disease dangerous to the public health, it may, by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water or temporarily close the well.

Powers of entry

Inspection of drains and privies

131 (*1*) The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter into any building or upon any land, and inspect any drains or privies therein or thereon, and may cause the ground to be opened where such person as aforesaid may think fit, for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains or privies.

(*2*) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building, but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work (if any) opened, injured or removed for the purpose of such inspection shall be filled in, restored and made good by the Commission

(*3*) No building other than a latrine shall be entered under this section until six hours' notice in writing has been given to the occupier of the building by the Commission or by the person authorized by the Commission to make the entry

Power of entry for purpose of preventing spread of disease

132. The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, at any time enter any building in which any disease dangerous to the public health is reputed or suspected to exist, for the purpose of preventing the spread of the same

Other powers of entry on buildings or land

133. The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(*a*) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;

(*b*) enter, inspect and measure any building

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(*e*) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which it is by this Law empowered to execute or maintain.

Power to enter for discovery of vehicles or animals liable to taxation.

134. The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any vehicle or animal liable to taxation under this Law for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect places for sale of food, or drink, etc, and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

135 The Commission may, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale of food or drink for man, or for the slaughter of animals or for the sale of drugs and inspect and examine any food or drink, animal or drug which may be therein, and if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption, and, if it is reasonably suspected that any drug is adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause the owner thereof to be brought before a Magistrate for inquiry as to whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for orders as to its disposal.

Search for inflammable or explosive material in excess of authorized quantity.

136 (*1*) The Commission may by any person authorized by it in this behalf, at any reasonable time enter upon and inspect any house or building which is suspected to contain petroleum, explosives or other inflammable material, in excess of the quantity permitted to be kept in such house or building under this Law or any rule, bye-law or public notice made or published thereunder.

(*2*) If any excess quantity as aforesaid of such material is discovered, it may be seized and held subject to such orders as a Magistrate may pass with respect to it.

(*3*) If the Magistrate decides that the material seized was stored in the house or building contrary to the provisions of this Law or of any rule, bye-law or public notice made or published thereunder, he shall pass an order confiscating the same.

(*4*) Subject to any general rules for the time being applicable thereto, the material so confiscated may be sold by order of the Magistrate, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of such sale, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

(*5*) No order of confiscation under this section shall operate to bar any other criminal or civil proceedings to which the person storing the material in excessive quantity may be liable under any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that such person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to make bye-laws.

Power to make bye-laws

137. (*1*) The Commission may, by bye-law,—

(*a*) render licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles or animals kept or plying for hire or for profit within the Station, and fix the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked,

(*b*) limit the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart or other conveyance, or of any animal hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons when hired within the Station for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours,

(*c*) provide for the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the taking of a census,

(*d*) fix, and from time to time vary, the number of persons who may occupy a building or part of a building which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and provide—

(i) for the registration and inspection of such building,

(ii) for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such buildings,

(iii) for the notices to be given and the precautions to be taken in the case of any disease dangerous to the public health breaking out in such buildings, and

(iv) generally for the proper regulation of such buildings;

(*e*) provide—

(i) for the inspection and proper regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, chattrams, markets, dhobis' ghats, flour-mills and slaughter-houses,

(ii) for keeping in proper repair or preventing the disfigurement of any building or wall adjoining a street,

(iii) for preventing injury to any public property,

(iv) for the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions within the station or under the control of the Commission, and for fixing fees to be levied thereat,

(v) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds, and

(vi) for the supervision and regulation of public wells, tanks, springs or other sources from which water is or may be derived for public use, and of all pipes,

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(Chapter V.—Powers for sanitary and other purposes.—Sections 138-141.)

reservoirs, stand pipes or other works connected with a water supply,

(*f*) where the collection of an octroi has been sanctioned, fix octroi limits for the purpose of collecting the same, the routes by which articles liable to octroi shall be brought within those limits, and the octroi posts at which they shall be liable to inspection, examination and weighment under section 63, sub-section (*1*) clause (*a*),

(*g*) regulate the exhibition of tables of octroi, the system under which refunds are to be made on account thereof when the animals or goods on which the octroi has been paid are again exported, and the custody or storage of animals or goods declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the Station,

(*h*) require and regulate—

(i) the exhibition of tables showing the rates of tolls chargeable on vehicles and animals entering the Station,

(ii) the appointment by owners of buildings or lands in the Station who are not resident in the Station of persons residing within or near the Station to act as their agents for all or any of the purposes of this Law or of any rule bye law or notice made or issued thereunder,

(*i*) regulate the assessment and collection of any tax imposed under this Law and the fees payable in respect of notices of demand or of distraint,

(*j*) control and regulate the admission within the Station, for the purpose of sale, of the flesh (other than cured or preserved meat) of any cattle, sheep, goat or swine slaughtered at any place not maintained or licensed under this Law,

(*k*) provide for and regulate the destruction or segregation of stray dogs and of horses and cattle suffering from anthrax, glanders, rinderpest or any other such disease, and

(*l*) generally provide for carrying out the objects and purposes of this Law.

(*2*) Bye-laws under clause (*g*) may, among other matters, provide a period of limitation after which no claim for refund of octroi shall be entertained, and also that no such refund shall be made when the amount thereof would be less than one rupee.

Penalty for infringement of bye law.

138. (*1*) In making any bye-law under this Chapter, the Commission may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(*2*) In lieu of or in addition to such fine or fines as aforesaid, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief in so far as lies within his power.

Supplemental.

Confirmation of bye-laws

139 (*1*) No bye-law under this Chapter shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Resident and published for such time and in such manner as the Resident may prescribe in this behalf.

(*2*) The Resident may cancel his confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the bye-law shall cease to have effect.

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice

140 (*1*) When any notice under this Chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Law, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(*2*) Whenever it is provided by this Law that any notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and in case of doubt to both of them.

Provided that in any such case, where there is no owner resident within the Station, delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

(*3*) Whenever the terms of any notice duly given under this Law have not been complied with, the Commission may, after six hours' further notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

Recovery of costs of execution

141 (*1*) Where, under this Law, the owner or occupier of property is required by the Commission to execute any work and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Commission has executed the work, the Commission may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(*2*) As between themselves and the Commission both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purposes of this section, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of the contract of tenancy or by law.

(*3*) When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Commission has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or the occupier has paid the same upon its demand, the occupier may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or may otherwise recover it from such owner.

Provided that no occupier shall be required to pay under sub-section (*3*) any sum greater than the amount for the time being due from him to the owner, either in respect of rent due at the date of such demand as aforesaid or thereafter accruing, unless he has refused on application made to him by the Commission, truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable, but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the Commission from the occupier exceeds the rent due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(*4*) All money recoverable by the Commission under this section may be recovered in the manner provided in section 186.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

Compensation out of Municipal Fund.

142. (1) The Commission may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commission, its officers and servants, under this Law, and shall make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the Commission is required by this Law to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided
I of 1894. by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as applied to the Station, with reference to the acquisition of and payment of compensation for land for public purposes, so far as it can be made applicable.

Appeals from orders of Commission.

143 (1) Any person aggrieved—

(a) by the prohibition by the Commission under section 83 of the erection or re-erection of a building, or

(b) by a notice from the Commission under section 83, sub-section (4) or section 84, sub-section (1) requiring the alteration or demolition of a building, or

(c) by any order made by the Commission under the powers conferred upon it by sections 96, 104 or 107,

may appeal within thirty days from the date of such prohibition, notice or order to the officer holding the appointment of District Judge, and no such prohibition, notice or order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal

Provided that, if the said officer is himself a Commissioner, the appeal shall lie to the First Assistant to the Resident or such other officer, not being a Commissioner, as may be empowered by the Resident in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, if it thinks fit, extend the period allowed by sub-section (1) for appeal

(3) The Resident may call for a report of the proceedings in any case in which it appears to him that there has been an illegality or material irregularity in the issue of any such prohibition, notice or order as aforesaid and may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

Depositing or throwing earth or materials or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter on roads or into drains.

144. Whoever, without the permission of the Commission or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging sewage.

145. Whoever, without the permission of the Commission, causes or knowingly or negligently allows the water of any sink or sewer or any other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Failure to remove offensive matter.

146. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or knowingly or negligently allows to be kept,—

(a) for more than twenty-four hours, or

(b) otherwise than in some proper receptacle,

any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, nightsoil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Making or altering drains without authority

147. Whoever, without the permission of the Commission, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any public sewer or drain shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Penalty for making or keeping latrines, etc., near any source of water supply

148. Whoever, without the permission of the Commission, makes or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice under section 100 any drain, latrine, urinal or receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, after service of notice, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal

Keeping animals so as to be injurious to health.

149 Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the Commission may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animal so as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants or of animals generally, or so as to become a nuisance, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Feeding animals on deleterious substances.

150. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food, on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Driving vehicles without lamps after dark.

151. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street at more than a walking pace, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lamps or there is sufficient moonlight to render lamps unnecessary, shall be

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.
(Chapter VI.—Offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience.—Sections 152-164. Chapter VII.—Prevention and extinction of fire.—Section 165)

punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms, etc.

152. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire balloons, or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants or camels.

153 Whoever, being in charge of any elephant, camel or bear, omits, on being requested to do so, to remove as far as may be practicable his elephant, camel or bear to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Taking elephants along public roads

154. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the Commission, takes an elephant along a street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

155. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate persons passing by, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets.

156 Whoever, without the permission of the Commission, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, or any public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, or removes material from beneath any street so as to occasion risk of surface subsidence, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building.

157. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or to be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Picketing animals and collecting carts

158. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the Commission, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting place for vehicles or animals of any description or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Carrying corpses by prohibited routes or so as to cause annoyance.

159. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Commission, or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Destroying direction-posts, lamp-posts, etc.

160. Whoever, without being authorized by the Commission, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light provided and maintained in any public place by the Commission, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees

Penalty for disobedience of orders of Commission under last Chapter.

161. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given by the Commission by public notice under the powers conferred upon it by the last foregoing Chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by it under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the Commission to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Law, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Law

Penalty for obstructing or molesting the Commission or persons employed by it

162 Whoever obstructs or molests the Commission or any person employed by it, or any person with whom it has entered into a contract under this Law, in the performance of their or his duty, or who obstructs any person from doing anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue of this Law, or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction incidental to the execution of any work authorized by this Law, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases

163 When any order of the kinds specified in section 104, section 107 and section 161 is subject to appeal, and an appeal has been instituted against it, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and, if such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

Disposal of certain imports seized under any bye-law made under section 137.

164 If the flesh of any cattle, sheep, goat or swine is brought within the Station in contravention of any bye-law under section 137, it may be seized by any officer of the Commission authorized in that behalf and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Commission may direct.

CHAPTER VII.

PREVENTION AND EXTINCTION OF FIRE.

Establishment and maintenance of fire-brigade.

165. For the prevention and extinction of fire the Commission may establish and maintain a fire-brigade and may provide any implements, machinery or means of communicating intelligence which the Commission may think necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the brigade.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter VIII.—Prevention and Extinction of Fire.—Sections 166-167. Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 168-173.)

Power of fire brigade and other persons for suppression of fires

166 (*1*) On the occasion of a fire in the Station any Magistrate, the Field Officer of the week of the Bangalore Garrison, the District Superintendent of Police, the Secretary of the Commission, any Commissioner any member of fire-brigade maintained by the Commission then and there directing the operations of men belonging to the brigade and (if directed so to do by a Magistrate or by the District Superintendent of Police) any Police-officer above the rank of constable, may—

(*a*) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes with or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life or property,

(*b*) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning,

(*c*) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through or pull down, or cause to be broken into or through or pulled down, or used for the passage of hose or other appliances, any premises,

(*d*) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred,

(*e*) call on the persons in charge of any fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible, and,

(*f*) generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life or property.

(*2*) No person shall be liable to pay damages for any act done by him under sub-section (*1*) in good faith.

(*3*) Any damage done in the exercise of a power conferred, or a duty imposed, by this section shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire.

Exercise of powers under section 166 to be subject to rules.

167 The powers conferred by the last foregoing section shall be subject to any regulations, conditions or restrictions which may be imposed by rule.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTROL

Power of Resident to call for statistics

168 The Resident may at all times call for such reports and statistics connected with the working, income and expenditure of the Commission as he may think fit, and the Commission shall forthwith comply with such requisition.

Power to suspend action of Commission

169 The Resident may, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution or order of the Commission, or prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done, or is being done in pursuance of or under cover of this Law, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

Extraordinary powers of Resident in case of emergency

170. (*1*) In cases of emergency the Resident may provide for the execution of any work, or the doing of any act, which the Commission is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or of doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the Commission.

(*2*) If the expense is not so paid, the Resident may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Municipal Fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as may from time to time be possible, from that balance in priority to all other charges against the same.

Resident may take special measures on outbreak or any dangerous disease

171. (*1*) In the event of the Station being at any time visited or threatened with an outbreak of any disease dangerous to the public health, or in the event of anthrax, glanders, rinderpest or any other such disease affecting horses or cattle breaking out, in, or being likely to be introduced into, the Station, the Resident, if he thinks the ordinary provisions of this Law or of any other law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may—

(*a*) order the Commission to take such special measures and,

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons, as he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

(*2*) The Resident shall forthwith report to the Governor General in Council any orders and any regulations issued or prescribed by him under sub-section (*1*).

Power to provide for performance of duties in case of default of Commission.

172 (*1*) When the Resident, after due inquiry, is satisfied that the Commission has made default in performing any duty imposed upon it under this Law, he may, by an order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty, and, if it is not performed within the period so fixed, he may appoint some person to perform it and may direct that the expense thereof shall be paid within such time as he may fix by the Commission.

(*2*) If the expense is not so paid, the Resident may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the Municipal Fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as may from time to time be possible, from that balance in priority to all other charges against the same.

Powers of Resident over Commission

173. (*1*) The Resident shall be bound to require that the proceedings of the Commission shall be in conformity with law and with the rules in force under any enactment for the time being applicable to the Station generally or to the areas over which the Commission has authority.

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter VIII.—Control.—Sections 174-175. Chapter IX—Supplemental—Section 176)

(2) The Resident may exercise all powers necessary for the performance of this duty and may, among other things, by order in writing, annul or modify any proceeding which he considers not to be in conformity with law or with such rules as aforesaid.

Power of Resident to supersede Commission in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers

174. (1) If the Commission is incompetent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other enactment, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by a notification in which the reasons for so doing shall be stated, declare the Commission to be superseded:

Provided that, in case of public emergency, such a notification as aforesaid may be issued without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but shall be forthwith reported to the Governor General in Council and shall be subject to his orders.

(2) When the Commission is superseded under sub-section (1), the following consequences shall ensue:—

(a) all Commissioners shall, from the date of the notification, vacate their seats;

(b) all powers and duties of the Commission may, until the Commission is reconstituted, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Resident may appoint in that behalf;

(c) all property vested in the Commission shall, until the Commission is reconstituted, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) The Resident may if he thinks fit at any time constitute another Commission in the place of the Commission superseded under this section.

Power of Resident to frame forms and make rules

175. (1) The Resident may frame forms for any proceeding of the Commission for which the Resident considers that a form should be provided, and may make rules, consistent with this Law,—

(a) with respect to the powers and duties of the Commission;

(b) as to the division of the Station into wards, or of the inhabitants into classes, or both;

(c) as to the number of representatives proper for each ward or class;

(d) as to the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(e) as to the registration of electors;

(f) as to the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes;

(g) generally for regulating all elections under this Law;

(h) fixing the term of office of Commissioners;

(i) as to the constitution, powers and duties of the Health Committee;

(j) prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the Commission to offices requiring professional skill;

(k) as to the priority to be given to the several duties of the Commission;

(l) as to the procedure to be observed for the punishment or dismissal of servants of the Commission;

(m) as to the conditions on which land vested in the Commission may be transferred by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(n) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be constructed at the expense of the Commission and as to the person by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates are to be sanctioned;

(o) as to the accounts to be kept by the Commission, the conditions on which such accounts are to be open to inspection by inhabitants paying any tax under this Law, the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(p) as to the preparation of estimates of the income and expenditure of the Commission and the person by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates are to be sanctioned;

(q) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by the Commission;

(r) as to the publication of notices; and

(s) generally for the guidance of the Commission and public officers in carrying out the objects and purposes of this Law and for all other matters necessary or incidental to the due administration of this Law.

(2) Rules under clause (g) of sub-section (1) may, among other matters, provide—

(i) for the investigation of allegations of corrupt practices or intimidation at elections;

(ii) for making void the election of any person proved to the satisfaction of the Resident to have been guilty of corruption or intimidation or to have connived at or abetted the exercise of corruption or intimidation on his behalf by any other person;

(iii) for rendering incapable of municipal office either permanently or for a term of years any person whose election may have been made void as aforesaid for corruption or for connivance at or abetment of the same; and

(iv) for the definition of the practices at municipal elections which are to be deemed to be corrupt or to amount to intimidation.

CHAPTER IX

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Prosecutions.

Authority for prosecutions

176. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Law or any rule or

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter IX.—Supplemental.—Sections 177-182)

bye-law thereunder except on the complaint of the Commission or of some person authorized by the Commission in this behalf.

Explanation.—The Commission may authorize persons to prosecute either generally in regard to all offences against this Law and the rules or bye-laws thereunder or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class. The person authorized may be authorized by office, if he is the President or a Vice-President, but in other cases the authority must be personal. The authority must in all cases be in writing and may at any time be cancelled by the Commission.

Power to compound offences

177. (*1*) The Resident may empower the Commission, or the President, a Vice-President or the Secretary or any other officer of the Commission or any Committee appointed under section 23 or section 24 or the chairman thereof, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Law or any rule or bye-law thereunder, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(*2*) On payment of such sum of money the suspected person if in custody shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded.

(*3*) Sums paid by way of composition under this section shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

(*4*) Power under sub-section (*1*) may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Law and the rules and bye-laws thereunder, or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class and may at any time be withdrawn by the Resident.

(*5*) The Resident may make rules to regulate the proceedings of persons empowered under sub-section (*1*).

How fines are to be applied

178. The Magistrate or Judge by whom any fine is imposed under this Law or any rule or bye-law thereunder, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and the remainder, or, if he makes no award to the informer, the whole, of such fine shall be paid to the Commission, to be by them applied to the purposes of this Law.

Commissioner not to be deemed interested in prosecution

179. No Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence punishable under this Law or any rule or bye-law thereunder, or under any other law for the time being in force, within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Station, by reason only that he is a Commissioner by the order, or under the authority, of whom it has been instituted.

Rules and bye-laws.

Procedure for making

180. (*1*) The authority empowered to make any rules or bye-laws than bye-laws under section 25 or section 32, shall, before making such rules or bye-laws, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules or bye-laws with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and such authority, as also, in the case of bye-laws, the Resident whose confirmation is required, shall before such rules or bye-laws are made, consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*2*) If, on such consideration, any modification is made in the draft, the Resident shall determine whether or not the draft shall be republished under this section.

(*3*) Every such rule or bye-law shall be notified in English and in such other language or languages as the Resident may direct, and such notification shall be conclusive proof that such rule or bye-law has been made as is required by this section.

Rules to be available for purchase and inspection

181. (*1*) A copy of all rules and bye-laws made under this Law shall be kept at the Commission's office, and shall be open during office hours without charge to the inspection of any inhabitant.

(*2*) Copies of all such rules and bye-laws shall be kept at the Commission's office for sale to the public at a price not exceeding one rupee.

Notices.

Authentication, service and validity of notices

182. (*1*) Every notice issued by the Commission under this Law or under any rule or bye-law thereunder shall be in writing signed by the President, Vice-President or Secretary or by the members of any Committee specially authorized by the Commission in that behalf, and may be served on the person to whom it is addressed or delivered or left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served delivered or left, may be affixed to some conspicuous part of his place of abode or business.

(*2*) When the place of abode or business of the person to whom such notice is addressed is not within the Station, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(*3*) If the owner of any property has no place of abode or business within the Station, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(*4*) When the place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by affixing it to some conspicuous part of the property.

(*5*) No notice issued by the Commission under this Law or under any rule or bye-law thereunder shall be invalid for defect of

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter IX—Supplemental.—Sections 183-190)

Mode of giving notice to owner or occupier of property.

183 When any notice is under this Law to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and such owner or occupier is unknown, it may be given or served—

(*a*) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, should there be no person on the property to whom it can be delivered, by affixing it to some conspicuous part of the property, or,

(*b*) by putting into the post a pre-paid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description

Publication of public notice

184 Every public notice issued by the Commission under this Law or under any rule or bye-law thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Resident may, by rule, direct

Exemption of local areas

Effect of exemption of local areas from provisions of this Law

185 When any local area has under section 6 been exempted from the operation of any of the provisions of this Law or of any rules or bye laws thereunder, the Governor General in Council shall, after consulting the Commission, frame a scheme determining in what manner the liabilities arising, or the advantages derived, therefrom shall be apportioned between the Commission and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Collection of sums due to the Commission.

Recovery of sums due to the Commission

186 When any sum is due to the Commission under this Law by any person, the Commission may recover such sum in the following manner, namely —

(*a*) by causing a bill for the sum, stating the nature of the demand, to be served on the person liable to pay the same, in the manner provided in section 182,

(*b*) if the sum is not paid within seven days from the service of such bill, by causing a notice of demand to be served on such person,

(*c*) if such person does not within seven days from the service of such notice pay the sum due, with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, by distraining and selling the moveable property of such person in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, as applied to the Station; XIV of 1882.

(*d*) by suing such person in the Civil Court, in which case any sum awarded by the Court shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property (if any) in respect of

Miscellaneous.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwellings

187 When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Law, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Law, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Obligation of municipal servants to discharge their duties

188 (*1*) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary every sweeper or scavenger employed by the Commission shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it

(*2*) Whoever, being a sweeper or scavenger employed by the Commission, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Commission, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months

(*3*) The Resident may, by notification, direct that, on and from a date, to be specified in the notification, the provisions of sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) with respect to sweepers and scavengers shall apply also to any specified class of servants employed by the Commission whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety

Brothels

189 On the complaint of five or more inhabitants of the Station that a house in their immediate neighbourhood and within the limits of the Station is used as a brothel or by disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, any Magistrate of the first class having, as such, jurisdiction in the place where the house is situated may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and, on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbours, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and, if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day thereafter on which the house is so used.

Relief to agents and trustees

190. (*1*) When any person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being as agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under this Law, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed by this Law on the owner of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall be bound to discharge the obligation only to the extent of such funds as he has, or but for his own improper act or default might

The Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897.

(Chapter IX.—Supplemental—Sections 191-192)

(2) The burden of proving the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under this section shall lie on him.

(3) When any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the Commission may give him notice to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid, the first moneys which shall come to his hands on behalf or for the use of the owner, and, if he fails to comply with such notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge such obligation.

Decision of question as to whether persons are inhabitants.

191 If any question arises as to whether any person or specified class of persons is or are an inhabitant or inhabitants, within the meaning of this Law, of a local area in the Station, the decision thereon of the Commission shall be conclusive

Police officer to report offences to Commission and assist generally

192 It shall be the duty of every Police-officer to give information to the Commission of any offence committed against this Law or the rule or bye-laws thereunder, and to assist all Commissioners and officers or servants of the Commission in the exercise of their lawful authority

The 10th June, 1897

No 2187-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879, (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R B Plumer to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

W J CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th June 1897

No 2595-*G.*—Mr F J Atkinson, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th June 1897

Mr. M. N Bhattacharya, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Atkinson, or until further orders

Mr. J S Milne, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

J F. FINLAY,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 11th June, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

No 627—Brevet-Major A H Clark-Kennedy, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,

Captain W C H Mackintosh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class,

Captain W H D Rich, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class,

Captain H W Lowry, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class

Lieutenant H L D Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 6th January 1897, *vice* Colonel W Cook, Indian Staff Corps Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, promoted to Commissary General, Madras Command.

STAFF CORPS.

No 628—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenants—

Alexander Guthrie Thomson, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—6th May 1897.

de Courcy Ireland, Royal Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—14th May 1897.

No 629—The date of admission to the Indian Staff Corps of Lieutenant P M. Home, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is 21st December 1894, and not as notified in G G. O. No. 829 of 1896

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 630—The following extract is published for general information

"London Gazette," dated the 18th May 1897, page 2755.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 18th May, 1897.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army.

Major E. C. M. Lushington. Dated 2nd July

Major J W. B Meade. Dated 25th January 1897

* * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES

No 631—Charles Richard Judd, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army reserve of officers

PROMOTIONS

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE

No 632.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the dates specified

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

10th June 1897.

Colonel James Waterhouse

Colonel George Edward Hancock

11th June 1897

Colonel James Hay

Colonel James Lawtie Fagan

Colonel Thomas Richard Byng, unemployed supernumerary list.

GENERAL LIST INFANTRY.

11th June 1897

Colonel Vincent William Tregear, C B.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

No 633—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army

Captain Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D S O. Dated 5th June 1897

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No 634—Sub-Conductor Daniel Cavanagh, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Poona, to be Conductor, with effect from the 6th June 1897

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No 635—Sub-Conductor Hammond Brazier, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor, with effect from the 29th December 1896, *vice* Conductor I J. McDonald, transferred to the pension establishment

NATIVE ARMY

No 636—*10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Pay-Havildar Mangal to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhabar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1897.

No. 637—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Bakhan Sing Thakur, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ranman Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Dildar Sing Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu Thapa, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th February 1897

No 638—*16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Drill-Havildar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Umrao Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th April 1897

No 639.—*22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Bahadur Khan, from the 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Usman, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from date of transfer.

RETIREMENTS.

No 640—Lieutenant-Colonel William Potter Newall, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

No 641—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walford Meadows, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st June 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

REWARDS

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA

No. 642—Consequent on the transfer to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the control of local corps hitherto directly under the Government of India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide that the allotment of grants of the Order of British India made to each of the four Commands of the army of India, in G G O No. 357 of 1895, shall be redistributed as follows, the corps marginally noted, which still remain under the Government of India, being attached to the Commands shown against each, the Hyderabad Contingent remaining a separate force, and retaining a proportionate share of the appointments to the Order

The Governor General's Body Guard Nepal Escort	Bengal Command
The Governor's Body Guard, Madras	Madras Command
The Governor's Body Guard, Bombay	Bombay Command

	Punjab Command	Bengal Command	Madras Command.	Bombay Command	Hyderabad Contingent.
1st class	55	38	35	39	8
2nd class	72	49	45	48	11

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 643—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Elliott Brownlow Hills to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tweedie, resigned.

Peter William Barker, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hills, promoted.

No 644—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Richard Humfrey Sealy to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th August 1896, *vice* Peppe, resigned

No 645.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant A F. Wright resigns his commission

No 646—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. D D La Touche, C S I, (supernumerary list) resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th April 1897

Captain J. C Kempster resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th May 1897

No 647—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J H Monk-Smith resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st May 1897.

No 648.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Ernest Dawson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Twomey, transferred to the Unattached List

Robert Peel Wilcox, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Parsons, transferred to the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles

No 649—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant A Priestley resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st May 1897

No 650—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain John Stewart Couper to be Major, *vice* Tate, promoted.

No 651.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Herbert Thirkell White, Esquire, C I E, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Bridges, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No 652—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

For "Brandon" in G G. O. No. 260 of 1897, *read* "Brander"

Second-Lieutenant Herbert James Clark to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th June 1896, *vice* Collins, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS

No 653—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W Haywood, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, with effect from the 16th October 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS

No 37—Commander T G R Finny, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, sub. *pro tem*, *vice* Commander E R Shopland, Royal Indian Marine, retired, with effect from the 12th April 1897

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 38—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India

Chief Engineer T Walmsley, Royal Indian Marine, (p a) for one week.

Engineer A Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m c) for four months

P J MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 11th June, 1897

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 11th June 1897

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.	Second-Lieutenant E B Longhurst	28th May 1897 .	Nusseerabad	...	..

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th June, 1897

No 214—Mr E A Scott, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Establishment, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 16th May 1897

No 215—Mr E J Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer, to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, until further orders

No 217—Mr B Baxter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, with effect from the 1st July 1897.

No. 218—The following promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1897

Name	From	To
McNair, J W A .	Class II, Grade 3	Class, II, Grade 2, permanent
Desmazures, C L .	Class II, Grade 2, sub *pro tem*	Class II, Grade 2, permanent
Keatinge, S. A J . .	Class II, Grade 3, sub *pro tem*	Class II, Grade 3, permanent

The 9th June, 1897

No 220—Mr A. Brereton, Manager, East Coast Railway, in Class I, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it

No 221—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 220, dated 9th June 1897, Major W V Constable, R E, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, officiating in Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager, East Coast Railway, Class I, Grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Mr A Brereton on furlough, or until further orders

No 222—Mr F E Godfrey, Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No 223—Mr D W McPherson, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed Examiner, Telegraph Accounts

No 224—Mr. E. A Lee, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway

No. 225—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos 213, dated 4th June 1897, and 222, dated 9th June 1897, Mr W Slane, Examiner of Accounts, is placed in charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th June 1897, until relieved by Mr F. E. Godfrey

TELEGRAPH

The 9th June, 1897

No 219.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified, and until further orders

Name	From	To	Date
Mr H. E. Chappel .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	19th April 1897
Mr. R. Elrington .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	27th April 1897

The 8th June, 1897.

No 216—The following is published for general information

No 458 R T, dated Simla, the 2nd June, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is to make General Rules for railways administered by the Government

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India Public Works Department, notification No 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 301, dated the 9th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No 515 R T, dated the 6th July 1896

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 310, dated the 15th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No 528 R T, dated the 10th July 1896

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 325, dated the 22nd July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No 535 R T, dated the 14th July 1896

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 453, dated the 27th October 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 31st October 1896—the Government of India resolution No 835 R T, dated the 23rd October 1896

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No 225 T, dated the 26th May 1897.

OBSERVATIONS—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), with such other modifications as may, for the time being, be in force on the Eastern Bengal State railway, may be made applicable to the Rajbari-Faridpore branch of that railway from such date as the branch may be opened for the public carriage of passengers.

RESOLUTION—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, for the time being, be in force on the Eastern Bengal State railway, to the Rajbari-Faridpore branch of that railway from such date as the branch may be opened for the public carriage of passengers.

ORDER—Ordered, that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENTS IN INDIA FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING WITH THE YEAR 1895-96.

Nos. 1015—28.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), under date Simla, the 9th June, 1897.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No 680, dated 3rd April 1894.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the three years ending 1895-96

RESOLUTION.

OBSERVATIONS.—The last full reports on the administration of the Registration Department were submitted for the period of three years ending with the year 1892-93 The reports for the ensuing triennial period have now been received and the following remarks on the various provincial reports briefly indicate the more salient features In the statement attached to this Resolution the statistics for the past five years are compared for each province

2. In the Madras Presidency, the continued advance in the number of documents registered, which had been maintained from year to year up to 1892-93, received in 1893-94 a check which was followed by a further decline in each of the next two years The number of documents registered in 1892-93 was 873,161, the corresponding figure in 1893-94, 859,036, and the numbers in the next two years 852,319 and 844,943 respectively The decrease occurred almost entirely in optional registrations, and was mainly caused by a continuous decline in the number of registrations of mortgages of immoveable property of the value of less than Rs. 100 This decline, subject to the result of further enquiries, is attributed by the Inspector-General to the improvement in the seasons and the consequent decline in grain prices which occurred after 1892-93. The number of documents registered during the triennium under review was, however, in excess of the number registered in the preceding triennium by 115,192 or 4·72 per cent. Of the documents registered in 1895-96, 800,769 related to immoveable property, and of these 560,373 were compulsory and 240,396 optional registrations. The number of documents affecting moveable property registered during the year was 41,248 of which all but 113 were optional The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered, which was 1,674$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs in 1893-94, rose to 1,887$\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs in 1895-96, of which 1,733$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs represent immoveable and 154$\frac{1}{4}$ moveable property. The value of the property affected by registered documents amounted during the triennium ending 1895-96 to Rs. 53$\frac{1}{4}$ crores compared with Rs. 48$\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the corresponding period ending with the year 1892-93 The average value of each document registered in the triennium under review rose to Rs. 209 from Rs. 202 in the preceding triennium. The average value of sales and mortgages of property above Rs. 100, in regard to which deeds of sale and mortgages were registered, has steadily increased during the past five years, the value of sales and mortgages below Rs. 100 remaining about the same The Local Government considers that this fact affords a proof of general prosperity and shows that forced alienations by the poorer ryots are decreasing and that the value of land has suffered no depreciation, notwithstanding the fall in prices since 1891-92.

The receipts of the Department in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 12,14,443 compared with Rs. 11,89,510 in 1893-94, the first year of the triennial period under review, and Rs. 13,10,757 in 1892-93, the last year of the preceding triennium. The expenditure has gradually increased from Rs. 8,76,644 in 1893-94 to Rs. 10,09,846 in 1895-96. The percentage of expenditure to receipts rose from

73·7 in 1893-94 to 83·2 in 1895-96. The surplus of receipts over charges was Rs 2,04,597 in 1895-96. The expenditure incurred on each document registered rose from Rs 1-0-4 in 1893-94 to Rs 1-3-1 in 1895-96, while the net receipts per document registered fell from Re 0-5-10 in 1893-94 to Re. 0-3-10 in 1895-96.

3. In the Bombay Presidency, there has been a steady advance in the number of documents registered, though the figures still compare unfavourably with those of Madras and Bengal The number of documents registered which was 177,170 in 1892-93 reached 203,543 in 1895-96. The number registered annually for the triennial period under review averaged 198,427 compared with 167,419 in the preceding triennial period only There has been a continuous increase in the number of compulsory registrations of documents relating to immoveable property, and concurrently with this increase a material decrease has occurred in the number of optional registrations of such documents. The number of the former class of documents registered which was 144,669 in 1892-93, rose to 180,039 in 1895-96, while the number of optional registrations, which was 26,487 in 1892-93, fell to 16,725 in 1895-96 The decline in the latter class of registrations has been due to the extension in 1893 to the whole of the Presidency except Sind and Aden of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, and the consequent transfer to the compulsory class of certain instruments, the registration of which was previously optional. The number of optional instruments affecting moveable property, though it has increased year by year, still continues very small, and in 1895-96 only amounted to 5,318 compared with 4,653 in 1892-93 The aggregate value of property affected by registered documents, which was 887 lakhs in 1892-93, amounted to 1,028 lakhs in 1894-95, but fell to 1,025 lakhs in 1895-96. The aggregate value of the immoveable property affected fell from 996 lakhs in 1894-95 to 994⅓ lakhs in 1895-96, and that of the moveable property, from about 32 lakhs to 30¾ lakhs

The receipts of the Department have gradually increased from Rs 5,42,471 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,84,912 in 1895-96. The expenditure, which was Rs 2,80,291 in 1893-94, fell to Rs 2,78,753 in 1894-95, but rose again to Rs 2,86,046 in 1895-96 The surplus during 1895-96 was Rs. 2,98,866 against Rs 2,48,429 in 1892-93 The cost incurred on each document registered amounted to Rs 1-7-2 in 1893-94, and to Rs. 1-6-6 in each of the two following years The net receipts per document registered rose from Rs 1-5-8 in 1893-94 to Rs 1-7-6 in 1895-96.

The number of documents registered under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has steadily increased during the triennial period under review The total number registered in 1895-96 was 144,956 against 142,575 in 1894-95 and 139,512 in 1893-94. As in the preceding triennium, the increase was confined to the case of documents relating to immoveable property, the number of documents relating to moveable property having shown a decrease The latter class of documents numbered 29,774 in 1895-96 against 35,181 in 1893-94. The financial results of registration under this Act continue to show a deficit; but the amount of deficit has gradually decreased from Rs 7,914 in 1892-93 to Rs 4,347 in 1895-96 It is hoped that the system will in the course of a few years be self-supporting

4 In Bengal there has been an increase in the number of documents registered during the triennial period under review as compared with the preceding triennium, but the increase has not been progressive. The number of documents registered was largest in 1894-95, when it reached 1,202,675, but it fell to 1,144,508 in 1895-96 The annual average during the three years ending 1895-96 was 1,172,312 compared with 996,033, the average for the preceding three years. The number of compulsorily registrable documents affecting immoveable property, which was 732,259 in 1892-93, rose to 793,837 in 1894-95 but there was a considerable fall to 762,304 in 1895-96 The number of optionally registrable documents affecting such property which were brought for registration was 207,395 in 1892-93, 238,115 in 1894-95 and 215,579 in 1895-96. The aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents, which was 1,773⅓ lakhs in 1892-93, gradually increased during the three years, and in 1895-96 amounted to 2,018⅓ lakhs

There has been a steady increase in the operations under the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act, I (B.C.) of 1876. The number of such operations was 23,380 in 1895-96 against 12,175 in 1892-93. The number of districts in which the Act was in force in 1895-96 was 25 against 19 in 1892-93. These

statistics point to the conclusion that registration under the Act is gradually becoming popular.

There has been a steady decline in the revenue of the Department since 1892-93. The receipts amounted in that year to Rs 14,35,541, but have gradually fallen during the three years, and in 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 13,43,588. The Government of Bengal observes that the decline is largely due to the reduction from 12 to 8 annas of the minimum *ad valorem* fee, leviable on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, which was effected in July 1893. The smaller number of registrations in 1895-96 also partly accounts for the decrease in that year. The expenditure has gradually increased from Rs 7,-6,771 in 1892-93 to Rs 8,03,745 in 1895-96 The average annual surplus during the triennial period was 5⅝ lakhs or nine-tenths of a lakh less than the average surplus in each of the preceding three years It was Rs 5,39,843 in 1895-96. The cost per document registered, which was Re 0-10-7 in 1892-93, rose to Re 0-11-3 in 1895-96, in the intermediate years it amounted to Re. 0-10-9 in 1893 94 and Re 0-10-8 in 1894 95 The net receipts per document registered fell from Re. 0-10-3 in 1892-93 to Re 0-7-7 in 1895-96

5 In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of documents registered was 207,162 in 1892-93, and 230,268 in 1895-96 During the triennium the number of documents relating to immoveable property which are compulsorily registrable rose from 125,571 in 1893-94 to 135,371 in 1895-96. The increase in the number of such documents which were optionally registrable was from 33,020 to 43,197. The number of documents affecting moveable property which were registered was 48,500 in 1893-94, 49,666 in 1894-95 and 50,157 in 1895-96. The number of optional registrations was about 41 per cent. of the total number of documents registered.

The policy of substituting departmental for *ex officio* Sub-Registrars has made considerable progress during the period under review. Only 54 *ex officio* Sub-Registrars remain and they for the most part are in charge of unimportant registration sub-districts where the receipts are not large enough to pay for a separate officer Another change introduced during the period was the complete reorganization of officers in the Province of Oudh, which has resulted in the reduction of the total number of officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 337 to 289 and of officers from 337 to 293.

The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 4,10,413 in 1892-93 to Rs 4,40,042 in 1895-96, and the expenditure from Rs 2,20,080 to Rs. 2,30,008, the surplus of receipts over expenditure being Rs 2,10,034 The cost per document registered fell from Rs 1-1-1 in 1893-94 to Re 1 in 1895-96, and the net receipts per document registered, from Re. 0-15-0 to Re 0-14-7.

6 In the Punjab there has been an increase in the number of documents registered from 124,120 in 1892-93 to 125,701 in 1895-96, but the number fell in the intermediate years, *viz*, to 114,786 in 1893-94 and to 108,090 in 1894-95 The number of documents affecting immoveable property which are compulsorily registrable rose from 78,215 in 1893-94 to 80,491 in 1895-96, but the increase was not progressive, as the number in 1894-95 was 70,918. The number of optional registrations, however, shows a steady increase It was 26,847 in 1893-94, 27,598 in 1894-95 and 35,101 in 1895-96 The value of immoveable property transferred by registered deeds has risen from Rs. 4,46,87,042 in 1893-94 to Rs 4,60,89,255 in 1895-96, and that of moveable property so transferred, from Rs. 18,52,604 to Rs 21,71,376 In 1894-95 the value of immoveable and moveable property transferred was Rs 4,13,63,136 and Rs. 17,63,022 respectively.

The income was Rs 3,16,983 in 1895-96 as compared with Rs. 2,77,656 in the previous year and Rs. 3,00,392 in 1893-94. The expenditure has increased from Rs 1,17,514 in 1893-94 to Rs 1,18,416 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,27,382 in 1895-96 The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs 1,89,601. The cost per document registered was Rs 1-0-3 in 1895-96 as compared with Rs. 1-1-6 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1-0-5 in 1893-94. The net receipts per document registered amounted to Rs 1-9-6 in 1893-94, Rs. 1-7-7 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1-8-2 in 1895-96.

7. The number of documents registered in the Central Provinces rose from 31,103 in 1892-93 to 37,941 in 1895-96. The increase is ascribed to two causes, *viz*, the opening up of the more backward parts of the province, and the special stimulus given to sales and mortgages of land by the continued bad harvests of

the three years. Sales and mortgages accounted for 72 per cent. of all registrations during the period under review. The value of property affected by registered documents rose from Rs. 1,28,28,929 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,32,71,022 in 1894-95 and to Rs. 1,50,95,762 in 1895-96

The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 1,12,129 in 1892-93 to Rs 1,37,294 in 1895-96, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 48,413 in 1892-93 to Rs 42,761 in 1893-94 and rose again to Rs. 44,648 in 1894-95 and Rs 46,933 in 1895-96. The surplus of income over expenditure was Rs 90,361 in 1895-96. The cost per document registered fell gradually from Rs. 1-4-9 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1-3-10 in 1895-96. The net receipts per document registered amounted to Rs. 2-6-4 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 2-6-1 in each of the two following years.

8 There has been a decrease in Lower Burma since 1892-93 in the number of documents registered, the number of documents registered in 1895-96 having been 15,705 compared with 17,369 in 1892-93 The decrease occurred mainly in the case of documents relating to immoveable property, the number of such documents registered in 1895-96 being only 13 451 as compared with 14,199 in the previous year and 15,652 in 1892-93 It is attributed to the reduction in the market value of land caused by the fall in the price of paddy, and to some extent also by the assessment at full rates of fallow lands held by non-cultivators The decrease shows, it is said, that some check has been imposed upon land-jobbing and the wholesale transfer of land to non-agriculturists in the delta districts The number of documents relating to immoveable property of the compulsory class amounted only to 12,784 in 1895-96, against 15,023 in 1892-93. The number of optionally registrable documents relating to immoveable property registered was 667 in 1895-96 against 629 in 1892-93

The total number of documents relating to moveable property registered was 2,221 in 1895-96 against 1,678 in 1892-93 The aggregate value of immoveable property transferred (which was 196 lakhs in 1892 93) fell from 227 lakhs in 1894-95 to 182½ lakhs in the following year, while the value of moveable property during those years rose from 28 lakhs to nearly 29 lakhs, although the number of documents registered was less in 1895-96 than in the preceding year.

The gross income of the Department amounted to Rs. 54,980 in 1895-96 against Rs 55,699 in the preceding year and Rs. 51,372 in 1893-94 The expenditure amounted to Rs 24,367 in 1895-96 against Rs 24,840 in 1894-95 and Rs 22,949 in 1893-94. The cost per document registered rose from Rs. 1-6-8 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1-8-10 in 1895-96, and the net receipts per document registered from Rs. 1-12-1 to Rs. 1-15-2.

In Upper Burma the number of documents registered in 1895-96 and the value of property transferred were 2,862 and Rs 16,09,869 respectively as compared with 2,874 and Rs 11,13,336 in 1894-95 and 2,515 and Rs. 9,32,720 in 1893-94. The average number of registrations and their average aggregate value, during the triennial period ending 1892-93, were 2,015 and Rs 10,19,918 respectively, while the corresponding figures for the past triennial period are 2,750 and Rs 12,18,642 The increase under most heads in 1895-96 is attributed to the fact that registration of nearly all kinds of assurances relating to immoveable property has now been made compulsory throughout the greater part of Upper Burma.

9. The total number of instruments registered in Assam was 38,217 in 1895-96 against 30,993 in 1892-93, in the intermediate years the registrations numbered 34,147 in 1893-94 and 34,834 in 1894-95 Out of the 38,217 documents of all classes registered during the year 1895-96, 33,102 related to immoveable property, 5,029 to moveable property and 86 to wills and authorities to adopt, the last class of documents showing a decrease as compared with the previous year when 115 were registered. Of the total number of documents registered during the year, 33,768 or 88·36 per cent. were registered in the Surma Valley, 4,366 or 11 42 per cent. in the Assam Valley and 83 or 0·22 per cent. in the Hill Districts. The aggregate value of the transactions in 1895-96 was Rs. 68,70,557 against Rs. 60,46,678 in 1894-95 and Rs. 56,81,592 in 1893-94 and the average value of each transaction during those years was Rs. 185, 179 and 171 respectively.

The receipts of the Department have gradually increased from Rs. 47,153 in 1893-94 to Rs. 47,617 in 1895-96. The increase in the revenue in the last-named year, however, was not proportionate to the increase in the number of deeds registered owing to the fact that the minimum fee leviable has been reduced from 12 to 8 annas. The expenditure during 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 26,737 against Rs. 26,565 in 1894-95 and Rs. 25,981 in 1893-94. The cost per document

registered, which amounted to Re. 0-12-2 in each of the first two years of the triennium, fell to Re. 0-11-2 in 1895-96. The net receipts per document registered fell gradually from Re. 0-9-11 in 1893-94 to Re. 0-8-9 in 1895-96.

10 In Coorg there has been an increase, though it has not been progressive, in the number of documents registered during the triennial period. The number of documents registered in 1895-96 (2,280), though smaller than that in 1894-95 (2,447), was in excess of that in 1893-94 (2,130). Optional registration has shown a steady increase. From 619 in 1892-93 it rose to 845 in 1895-96. The aggregate value of the property transferred by registered documents, which was 18 lakhs in 1893-94, fell to 17⅜ lakhs in 1894-95 and to 13 lakhs in 1895-96.

The revenue, owing to the decrease in values, fell from Rs. 9,948 in 1892-93 to Rs 6,766 in 1895-96, the expenditure remaining throughout about the same, *viz*, Rs. 3,467 in 1893-94, Rs 3,792 in 1894-95 and Rs 3,446 in 1895-96. The cost per document registered fell from Rs. 1-12-9 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1-8-2 in 1895-96, and the net receipts per document registered, from Rs. 3-5-4 to Rs. 1-7-4.

11 In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the number of documents registered rose from 32,140 in 1892-93 to 35,598 in 1895-96, in the intervening years it was 36,148 in 1893-94 and 36,084 in 1894-95. The number of documents relating to immoveable property has steadily increased, while the number of registrations affecting moveables has remained almost stationary. The aggregate value of property transferred, which was a little above 98 lakhs in 1892-93, amounted to about 121¼ lakhs in 1895-96.

The income of the Department has risen from Rs 78,846 in 1892-93 to Rs 89,787 in 1895-96. The expenditure has grown from Rs. 48,833 to Rs. 52,757. The cost and the net receipts per document registered amounted in 1895-96 to Rs. 1-7-9 and Rs. 1-0-8, respectively, as compared with Rs. 1-8-4 and Re. 0-14-1 in 1892-93.

In Secunderabad, the documents registered during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 amounted to 1,096 and 1,092 respectively. The receipts during those two years amounted to Rs. 3,533 and Rs. 3,768 and the expenditure to Rs 1,287 and Rs 1,408

12. A comparative view of the various Provinces shows that in Madras there were 419 registration offices at the end of 1895-96, all of which were under special officers excepting 15 stations where, owing to paucity of registrations, the work was entrusted to Revenue officers as *ex officio* Sub-Registrars. In the Madras Presidency there is now one registration office for every 179 miles of assessed or arable area and for every 81,948 of the population. In Bombay at the close of 1895-96 there were 26 registry and 223 sub-registry offices; all of the latter save 16 were in charge of special or full-time men. The number of offices open in Bengal in 1895 96 was 397. Two Inspectors are entertained, and there are 43 special Sub-Registrars, each of whom performs a certain number of inspections. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total number of registration offices of all kinds open in 1895-96 was 289. During the triennium, departmental had largely been substituted for *ex officio* Sub-Registrars. There were in 1895-96, 29 *ex officio* Registrars, 54 *ex officio* Sub-Registrars, and 210 departmental Sub-Registrars Proposals for appointing special Registration Inspectors such as exist in Bengal are under consideration. In the Punjab there were at the end of 1895-96, 283 offices, *viz*, Registrars 31, *ex officio* Sub-Registrars 59, *ex officio* Joint Sub-Registrars 83, Non-official Sub-Registrars 86, and Non-official Joint Sub-Registrars 24 In the Central Provinces there were 18 Registrars *ex officio* (the Senior Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner being as a rule in every District the District Registrar). There were 35 *ex officio* Sub-Registrars, 12 of them being Schoolmasters and 23 Tahsildars, etc, and 36 special Sub-Registrars, 2 being unsalaried Special Sub-Registrars are being gradually substituted for executive Revenue officials. In Lower Burma there were 115 offices open at the end of 1895-96, and 29 in Upper Burma. There was no change in the number of registration offices in Assam during the triennium—the total number open being 25—an increase in the number of rural sub-registry offices has been under consideration. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the following were the number of offices open in 1895-96. District Registrars 6, salaried Sub-Registrars 46, Tahsildars or *ex officio* Sub-Registrars 2, Honorary Magistrate Sub-Registrar 1, rural Sub-Registrars 13: total number of offices 68. There is 1 Sub-Registrar's office to every 285·77 square miles and 46,734 of the population: excluding the Melghat, the figures are 263·53 and 46,729.

13. In the Madras Presidency the percentage in 1895-96 of documents registered on the day of presentation and following days was as follows Registered on the day of presentation 60 1 , on the second day 29 1 on the third day 5 1 afterwards but within a week 4·5 after a week from presentation 1·2 Corresponding information is not given in most Provincial reports, but in Assam it is stated that the maximum average delay allowed in any office is 4 days, and that this was only slightly exceeded in a single office in 1895-96, in most offices registration is carried out within two days In Coorg the time occupied in completing the registration of documents is stated to have ranged between 4 hours and one day. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1895-96, 31,253 documents (or 92 per cent.) were registered on the day of presentation, 1,205 on the next day, 864 within a week, and 620 after one week.

14 The number of appeals presented to District Registrars in Madras during the triennium was 1,262, *viz*, 454 in 1893-94, 409 in 1894-95, and 399 in 1895-96. In Bombay the number of appeals or applications arising out of 600 refusals to register during the year 1895-96 was 101. In Bengal in 1895-96 registration was, on appeal, ordered and refused in 337 and 237 cases respectively. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, out of 2,290 refusals in 1895-96, 484 were appealed and 309 appeals were successful it is stated that the variations in the figures from year to year are not large. In the Punjab the number of registrations ordered on appeal in 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 were 169, 139, and 128 respectively, the number of appeals rejected being 83, 73, and 88. In the Central Provinces in 1895-96 there were 338 refusals to register and 94 appeals against refusals registration was ordered in 76 cases, but the Inspector General points out that in many of these the original refusal to register may have been justified by the absence of an executant In Lower Burma there were 82 refusals to register in 1895-96, and only 8 appeals, in 7 of which registration was ordered In Assam in 1895-96, out of 585 refusals to register by Sub-Registrars, appeals were preferred in 110 cases, and in 84 registration was ordered In Berar there were 232 refusals in 1895-96, being in the proportion of 68 to 10,000 documents registered , 27 appeals were presented, and in 21 of these cases registration was ordered.

15. The causes to which the various Governments attribute an increase or decrease of registration generally may be briefly noticed. The Government of Madras, while thinking that the great increase in that Presidency in perpetual leases and in long leases of higher values perhaps indicates that land is becoming a more favourite form of investment, notice that the number of registrations is usually less in a good agricultural season and more in a bad one. In the Bombay Presidency—apart from the decline in optional and increase in compulsory registrations due to the application in 1893 of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act to the greater portion of the Presidency—an increase in registrations is in some cases attributed to an unusually large number of marriages, in others to bad harvest while a decline is ascribed to a favourable agricultural year, or to the cultivating class availing themselves of the advantages afforded by the Agriculturists' Loans and Land Improvement Acts In Bengal also a decline in registrations is ascribed, generally, to better harvests the Inspector General states that indirectly the Bengal Tenancy Act has had a considerable effect in increasing the number of registrations In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rapid increase which took place in number of registrations is attributed to the indifferent harvests and consequent agricultural depression. The Inspector General of Registration, Punjab, considers that the cause of permanent and gradual increase in registration business is that the money-lending classes are learning to rely more and more on written deeds for evidence of their transactions, in preference to oral contract, but that sudden increases or decreases are to be referred to a disastrous or prosperous agricultural season. In the Central Provinces, where the average annual number of registrations was 35,325, against 29,652 in the preceding triennial period, the increase is ascribed partly to the opening-up of the more backward parts of the Province, and partly to the special stimulus given by the bad seasons of the last three years. In Lower Burma the total number of registrations decreased considerably: it is stated that the market value of land was reduced by several causes, and that this resulted in a decrease in the number of documents relating to transfers of immoveable property. In Upper Burma an increase resulted from the orders making the registration of most assurances relating to immoveable property compulsory from January 1896. In Assam an increase partly resulted from orders

reducing the minimum fee on the registration of a document. The Inspector General ascribes a decrease in registration in Cachar to the increased prosperity of the people. It appears from the above summary that the principal cause to which all authorities ascribe an increase in registrations, as between year and year, is a bad harvest, while conversely a good one produces a decrease in registrations.

16 The system of identification by finger-prints has been introduced in 96 registration offices in Madras The executants of documents are required to affix impressions of their right thumb to the documents and to a register in the office In Bombay the system had not been adopted during the triennium, but the Inspector General states that he is strongly disposed to believe in its efficacy and intends to recommend its introduction, on a limited scale at first. In Bengal the system has been generally introduced, and all District Registrars are unanimous in reporting that it is a great safeguard in ensuring correct registration. Evidence leading to conviction of false personation has been provided by means of it in several cases The introduction of the system is under consideration in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it is reported that during the triennial period the result of prosecutions was extremely unsatisfactory In the Punjab it is stated that the system of identification by thumb-prints has been successfully introduced in the Jullundur and Ludhiana Districts, and will shortly be experimentally introduced in all offices No prosecutions are mentioned in the Central Provinces and Burma, and in Burma the system of identification by finger-prints has not yet been brought into use It is also not mentioned in the Assam Report, though there were several prosecutions for false personation during 1895-96 and no conviction is reported It appears to the Governor-General in Council that this method of identification may, when its use has become more general, be expected to afford a powerful protection against fraud

17 There has, as the figures summarized above show, been an increase during the triennial period in the total number of documents in India, but it has not been progressive. The number of documents registered in 1895-96 (2,678,704), though smaller than in 1894-95 when it reached 2,712,157, was in excess of that in 1892-93 (2,597,477) The increase in the number in 1895-96 as compared with 1892-93 was common to all provinces except Madras and Lower Burma The receipts of the Department fell from Rs 12,92,960 in 1892-93 to Rs. 42,36,412 in 1895-96, in the intermediate years they amounted to Rs. 41,58,460 in 1893 94 and Rs. 41,74,619 in 1894-95 The expenditure of the Department gradually rose from Rs 23,02,831 in 1892-93 to Rs 26,11,267 in 1895-96 The percentage of expenditure to receipts rose steadily from 53 6 in 1892-93 to 61 6 in 1895-96.

The Governor-General in Council agrees with the Local Governments and Administrations in considering that the working of the Registration Department during the triennial period under review has been on the whole satisfactory, although the rise in the number of operations has not been large The attention of the Government of Burma has already been given to the decline in the number of registrations in Lower Burma, a result which, if it is really due to the diminution of transactions regarding the transfer of land, affords cause for satisfaction The steady decline in the receipts of the Registration Department in Bengal, accompanied, as it has been, by an increase in the expenditure, calls for attention, but the net surplus is still large The percentage of expenditure to receipts has now become very high in the Madras Presidency.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Finance and Foreign Departments and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information, and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Madras	Burma
Bombay	Central Provinces
Bengal	Assam
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Coorg
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

[TRUE EXTRACT.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement referred to in

1	2					3				
	Total Number of Registrations					Receipts				
PROVINCE	1891-92	1892-93.	1893 94.	1894 95	1895-96	1891-92.	1892 93	1893-94	1894-95.	1895-96.
						R	R	R	R	R
Madras .	805,474	873,161	859,036	852,319	844,943	12,30,540	13,10,757	11,89,510	12,09,596	12,14,443
Bombay	168,497	177,170	193,303	198,437	203,543	4,82,140	5,12,881	5,42,471	5,67,690	5,84,912
Bengal	988,463	1,102,321	1,169,753	1,202,675	1,144,508	13,33,736	14,35,541	13,88,184	13,52,329	13,43,588
N.-W. P and Oudh	207,958	207,162	208,482	225,685	230,268	4,02,523	4,10,413	4,18,405	4,37,448	4,40,042
Punjab ...	95,690	124,120	114,786	108,090	125,701	2,63,558	3,23,398	3,00,392	2,77,656	3,16,983
Central Provinces	29,790	31,103	32,941	35,093	37,941	1,10,987	1,12,129	1,21,727	1,28,114	1,37,294
Lower Burma	12,340	17,369	16,196	16,493	15,705	40,218	54,752	51,372	55,659	54,980
Assam	30,698	30,933	34,147	34,834	38,217	44,728	44,295	47,153	47,535	47,617
Coorg .	2,109	1,936	2,130	2,447	2,880	7,948	9,948	8,101	8,397	6,766
H. A Districts†	29,698	32,140	36,148	36,084	35,598	73,116	78,846	91,145	90,155	89,787
Total ...	2,370,717	2 597,477	2,666,922	2,712,157	2,678,704	39,89,494	42,92,960	41,58,460	41,74,619	42,36,412

* Includes the cost of

† Includes Secunderabad and Hyderabad

	6									
	Aggregate value of Property transferred by Registered									
	Immoveable property					Moveable property.				
PROVINCE	1891-92	1892 93.	1893 94.	1894-95	1895 96	1891 92	1892-93	1893 94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras ..	14,44,62,695	16,47,78,432	15,60,94,230	16,39,90,250	17,33,23,646	1,23,02,887	1,28,88,772	1,13,49,857	1,22,88,242	1,54,46,458
Bombay .	7,89,12,830	8,65,02,573	8,61,34,196	9,96,02,965	9,94,26,175	20,05,976	22,06,775	30,04,753	31,97,150	30,75,623
Bengal .	14,91,27,538	15,44,30,020	16,57,07,330	17,63,27,871	17,81,76,788	2,25,67,581	2,29,19,988	2,43,37,051	2,40,51,406	2,36,81,494
N.-W P and Oudh	7,66,11,251	7,72,09,948	7,66,47,669	7,88,27,855	8,28,42,234	95,53,503	1,36,83,085	1,02,20,557	1,12,98,985	1,04,57,953
Punjab ...	4,13,48,663	4,77,85,459	4,46,87,042	4,13,63,136	4,60,89,255	20,41,058	20,24,638	18,52,604	17,63,002	21,71,376
Central Provinces.	1,25,40,150	1,13,35,577	1,23,06,873	1,25,71,187	1,46,22,291	5,32,942	5,00,976	5,21,056	6,99,835	4,73,471
Lower Burma	1,35,18 922	1,96,20,421	1,58,35,098	2,26,96,927	1,82,64,212	16,82,960	21,59,605	20,53,753	28,00,254	28,81,885
Assam .	41,58,726	42,55,623	47,06,147	49,03,016	54,57,271	10,37,076	13,15,197	9,75,445	11,43,662	14,13,286
Coorg ...	12,25,395	26,44,321	16,25,398	13,84,065	10,58,504	2,06,690	1,90,062	1,81,345	3,58,951	2,32,985
H. A Districts*	81,99,379	94,48,799	1,08,71,041	1,08,22,283	1,15,22,887	3,96,530	3,66,662	4,89,241	3,77,946	5,97,274
Total ...	53,01,05,549	57,75,71,173	57,46,15,024	61,24,89,555	63,07,83,263	5,23,27,203	5,82,55,760	5,49,86,662	5,79,79,433	6,04,31,805

* Includes Secunderabad and Hyderabad

paragraph 1 of Resolution.

4					5					
EXPENDITURE*					PERCENTAGE OF COLUMN 4 ON COLUMN 3					PROVINCE
1891-92	1892 93	1893-94.	1894 95	1895 96	1891-92	1892 93	1893 94	1894 95	1895-96	
R	R	R	R	R						
8,47,393	8,33,169	8,76 644	9,42,460	10,09,846	68 9	63 6	73 7	77 9	83 2	Madras.
2,64,958	2,64,452	2,80,291	2,78,753	2,86,046	55	51 6	53 5	49 1	48 9	Bombay.
6,84,203	7,26,771	7,86,142	8,02,031	8 03,745	51 3	50 6	56 6	59'3	59 8	Bengal.
2,06,523	2,20,080	2,22 930	2,26 732	2,30,008	51 7	53 6	53 3	51 8	52 3	N. W. P. and Oudh.
1,00,267	1,11,569	1,17,514	1,18,416	1,27,382	38	34'5	19 1	42 6	40 2	Punjab.
42,842	48,413	42,761	44,648	46,933	38 6	43 2	35 1	34'9	34'2	Central Provinces.
18,066	21,856	22,949	24,840	24,367	44 9	39 9	44 7	44 6	44 3	Lower Burma
26,378	24,203	25,981	26,565	26,737	59	54 6	55 1	55 9	56 2	Assam.
3,776	3,485	3,467	3,792	3,446	47 5	35	42 8	45 2	50 9	Coorg
39,205	48,833	50,073	48,952	52,757	53 6	61 0	54 9	54 3	58 8	H A Districts
22,33,611	23,02,831	24,28,752	25,17 189	26,11,267	56	53 6	58 4	60 3	61 6	TOTAL.

the office of the Inspector General of Registration in all Provinces except Burma and Assam
Contingent Cantonments

6					7					
DOCUMENTS.					PROPORTION OF OFFICES IN 1895-96 TO AREA AND POPULATION					
Total aggregate value										
1891-92.	1892 93.	1893 94	1894 95	1895-96	Area in square miles (Census of 1891)	Population (Census of 1891)	Number of Registration Offices	Average area in square miles to each Registration Office	Average population to each Registration Office	PROVINCE
R	R	R	R	R						
15,67,65,582	17,72,27,204	16,74,44,087	17,62,78,492	18,87,70,104	141,126	35,630,440	420	336	84,834	Madras
8,09,18,806	8,87,09,348	8,91,38,949	10,28,00,115	10,25,01,798	122,427	18,829,263	249	492	75,620	Bombay
17,16,95,119	17,73,50,008	19,00,44,381	20,03,79,277	20,18,58,282	151,535	71,346,987	397	382	179,715	Bengal.
8,61,64,754	9,08,93,033	8,08,68,226	9 01,26,840	9,33,00,187	107,130	46,904,791	289	371	162,300	N W P and Oudh
4,33,89,721	4,98,10,097	4,65,39,646	4,31,26,138	4,82,60,631	111,838	20,860,913	287	390	72,686	Punjab
1,30,73,092	1,18,36,563	1,28,28,929	1,32,71,022	1,50,95,762	86,501	10,784,294	89	972	121,172	Central Provinces.
1,52,01,882	2,17,80,027	1,78,88,851	2,54,97,181	2,11,46,097	85,467	4,603,103	115	743	40,027	Lower Burma
51,95,802	55,70,820	56,81,592	60,46,678	68,70,557	45,378†	5,433,199†	25	1,815	217,328	Assam.
14,32,085	28,34,382	18,06,743	17,43,016	12,91,489	1,582	173,055	9	176	19,228	Coorg
85,95,909	98,15,461	1,13,60,282	1,12,00,229	1,21,20,161	17,725	2,977,574	76	233	39,179	H. A. Districts.*
58,24,32,752	63,58,26,933	62,96,01,686	67,04,68,958	69,12,15,068	870,709	217,543,619	1,956	445	111,219	TOTAL.

* Contingent Cantonments.

PROVINCE	8					9				
	Cost to Government per document registered					Net receipts of Government per document registered				
	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	R- A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P
Madras	1 0 10	0 15 3	1 0 4	1 1 8	1 3 1	0 7 7	0 8 9	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 3 10
Bombay	1 9 2	1 8 5	1 7 2	1 6 6	1 6 6	1 4 7	1 6 5	1 5 8	1 7 4	1 7 6
Bengal	0 11 1	0 10 7	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 11 3	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 8 3	0 7 4	0 7 7
N.-W. P. and Oudh	0 15 11	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 0 1	1 0 0	0 15 1	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 14 11	0 14 7
Punjab	1 0 9	0 14 5	1 0 5	1 1 6	1 0 3	1 11 4	1 11 4	1 9 6	1 7 7	1 8 2
Central Provinces	1 7 0	1 8 11	1 4 9	1 4 4	1 3 10	2 4 7	2 0 9	2 6 4	2 6 1	2 6 1
Lower Burma	1 7 5	1 4 2	1 6 8	1 8 1	1 8 10	1 12 9	1 14 4	1 12 1	1 13 11	1 15 2
Assam	0 13 9	0 12 6	0 12 2	0 12 2	0 11 2	0 9 7	0 10 4	0 9 11	0 9 8	0 8 9
Coorg	1 12 8	1 12 9	1 10 2	1 8 10	1 8 2	1 15 8	3 5 4	2 2 10	1 14 1	1 7 4
N. A. Districts	1 5 1	1 8 4	1 6 2	1 5 2	1 7 9	1 2 3	0 14 1	1 2 2	1 2 3	1 0 8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 5th, 1897.

Ordinary hot weather conditions have prevailed over the greater part of India during the week under review These conditions have been accompanied with the usual thunderstorms and rainfall in the north-east and south of India, and the only region, where there has occurred a marked divergence from the usual weather conditions at the end of May and beginning of June, is North-West India On the first day of the week pressure was steady, and the usual hot weather depression existed over Sind, but on the 31st the barometer rose quickly in the Indus Valley, and the depression was transferred suddenly to the South-East Punjab This change was accompanied with very unsettled weather over the North-West Himalayas, where rain fell on the outer ranges and snow on the higher elevations. These conditions continued up to June 3rd, when the sky cleared and a northerly wind from the snows set in and reduced temperature over North-West India In the Punjab this cooling effect was very strongly marked, and on the afternoon of the 3rd the only station in the Punjab, which recorded a maximum temperature of over 100°, was Delhi. In the north-east of India and the south of the Peninsula thunderstorms and showers continued throughout the the week, though the amount and extent of the rainfall varied considerably from day to day

Daily Summary—*Sunday, May 30th*—Pressure was steady generally, and readings ranged from 29 83 inches in the west of the Peninsula to 29 49 inches at Jacobabad The wind was southerly over the Bay, easterly over Northern India and generally westerly elsewhere. At Colombo the wind was from south-west and the force moderate The mean temperature was low over Assam and parts of Burma, Bengal and Madras, but was excessive generally. In Upper and Central India the abnormal excess was between 5° and 7°. Thunderstorms had given light to moderate rain over Bengal and Assam as well as in Mysore, Coorg and Malabar.

Monday, May 31st—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the Indus Valley and decreased slightly over the east of the Punjab The low pressure area had been transferred eastward to the neighbourhood of Ludhiana, but this was the only change of importance The winds were feebly cyclonic over the Punjab, but were little changed in other parts of the country. Temperature had fallen somewhat, but the general conditions relatively to the normal were little altered, except that the heat had fallen below the average in the north of the Punjab. The weather had become feebly unsettled near the depression area, and showers were falling over the North-West Himalayas and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Thunderstorms had continued to give showers to North-East India and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Tuesday, June 1st—The barometer had fallen briskly over West Bengal and the east of the North-West Provinces, and the lowest pressure had been transferred to that area, while a high pressure area was appearing over the north of the Punjab. The barometer read higher than usual, except within the depression area The winds were about normal in direction, but were above the average force both at the head of the Bay and at Colombo. The mean temperature, compared with the average, was low over Assam and the adjacent parts of Burma and of Bengal, over the Punjab and over the south of the Peninsula. Light showers had occurred at several stations both on the plains and hills of North-West India, while rain had been general over Assam and Burma and had fallen at a few stations in Bengal and Malabar.

Wednesday, June 2nd.—Pressure had increased very generally, but more particularly over Bengal. A small local depression had appeared over Sind, while the depression over West Bengal, etc., had largely filled up. The winds were unchanged, but the force was remarkably low along the Arabian Sea coasts.

Temperature was very low relatively to the normal over North-East and North-West India and excessive elsewhere Showers had occurred over Burma, Bengal and Assam and also over the North-West Himalayas and the Punjab, while thunderstorms had occurred at the Malabar Coast stations.

Thursday, June 3rd.—Pressure was high over the Punjab and over the south of the Indian region, low in the intervening region, with shallow depressions over the Western desert and over the Gangetic Plain Pressure exceeded the normal, except in the south The winds were variable in the north, between west and north over the Peninsula and southerly around the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal. The mean temperature was very low in the Punjab and slightly below the normal in Assam and part of Madras Scattered showers had been received over North-East India, fairly general light to moderate rain over North-West India and showers over the northern half of Madras

Friday, June 4th —The barometer had fallen over the Peninsula and been steady elsewhere. The barometer read above the normal in the north and below in the south, so that readings were more uniform than usual The winds were southerly over the Bay area and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over North-West India, Assam and the Madras Coast districts. Scattered showers had been received over Burma, Assam, the North-West Himalayas and the south-west of the Peninsula.

Saturday, June 5th.—Pressure had decreased over the west of the Peninsula and increased elsewhere Moderate gradients existed over the Bay area and very uniform pressures elsewhere Pressure was in large excess of the normal, except over the west and south of the Peninsula The winds were variable, except over the Bay, where they blew steadily from south The mean temperature remained low over the same areas as on the 4th Moderate rain had fallen over the south-west of the Indian region, and a few light local showers had been received over North-East India.

Temperature.—Unusually hot weather has prevailed during the week under review all over the central parts of the Indian region In North-East India, where a series of thunderstorms has given almost daily moderate rain, temperature has been low over Assam and parts of Bengal and of Burma during the week, while the unsettled rainy weather which prevailed from the 31st May to the 3rd of June, and the subsequent cool winds which blew out from the North-West Himalayas produced a large reduction of temperature over the Punjab and neighbouring districts In the coast districts of Madras, where thundershowers were received during the latter parts of the week, there was also some local depression of temperature The abnormally hottest region was the Central Provinces, where, on some days and at some stations, the abnormal excess was between 8° and 10°.

The following table gives temperature data for the week.

Province.	May 1897		June 1897.					Mean variation of week.
	30th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·4	+1·3	+0·8	+1·5	+2·3	+3·2	+4·9	+1·9
Bengal and Assam	+0·3	—1·5	+1·1	+0·3	+1·2	+2·2	+1·3	+0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+6·9	+4·9	+3·5	+1·1	+0·1	+1·2	+0·7	+2·6
Punjab . . .	+6·6	+2·8	—2·7	—6·6	—10·1	—9·1	—5·7	—3·5
Bombay	+2·8	+2·4	+2·6	+3·5	+3·5	+3·9	+5·1	+3·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·2	+5·6	+5·5	+7·0	+4·3	+5·5	+6·8	+5·7
Central India and Gujarat .	+3·9	+3·1	+4·2	+4·0	+2·0	+1·9	+3·2	+3·3
Sind and Rajputana .	+4·7	+3·3	+0·7	+0·4	+0·9	+0·9	+1·3	+1·7
Madras . .	+1·2	+1·4	+1·4	+2·5	+1·7	+1·1	+1·6	+1·6
Mean for whole of India .	+3·6	+2·6	+1·9	+1·5	+0·7	+1·2	+2·0	+1·9

The mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on each day, and the mean temperature of every province, except the Punjab, averaged above the normal on each day of the week. In the Punjab the mean, which, on the 30th May had been 6½° above the normal, fell to 2°·7 below on the 1st of June and to 10°·1 below on the 3rd, after which a slow recovery set in, and the abnormal defect was 5°·7 on the last day of the week.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

May	30th	116°·6 at	Jacobabad.
„	31st	116°·8 „	Lucknow
June	1st	114°·7 „	Nagpur and Jhansi.
„	2nd	114°·7 „	Jhansi.
„	3rd	112°·2 „	Chanda
„	4th	114°·4 „	Bickaneer.
„	5th	114°·2 „	Allahabad

Rain.—The most important feature in the weather of the week under review has been the absence of any advance of monsoon winds and the continuance in a strong accentuated form of hot weather conditions with their usual accompaniment of heavy local thunderstorms and showers The 5th of June, which is the last day included in the present return, is the date on which the monsoon is ordinarily supposed to commence on the Bombay Coast, but up to that date the current had not appeared even as far south as Ceylon. As a consequence the areas which ordinarily receive monsoon rainfall, *viz*, the west and south-west of the Peninsula and Burma have received less rain than usual On the other hand, the storm rainfall which ordinarily ceases about the time of the setting in of the monsoon was unusually heavy, thus the Punjab, East and North Bengal, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Mysore, Coorg and the Madras Coast districts all had more frequent and more severe storms than usual, and the rainfall over these regions was heavier than the average The storm over the Punjab was important, not only for the extra rainfall which it gave to a large part of the Punjab plains, but still more for the fall of snow which occurred on the higher elevations of the Himalayas, a fall which exercised an important effect in modifying the pressure and temperature conditions over North-West India. In Assam, East and North Bengal and Chota Nagpur the storms were of daily occurrence and rain fell in each day, in the Punjab the rainfall occurred generally between June 1st and 3rd, in Malabar daily and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency generally on May 30th or June 5th. The concluding table shews that rain fell in appreciable amount during the week under review in forty of the rainfall divisions, while seventeen had either no rain whatever, or only a trifling fall The regions, with actually or practically no rain, included the following divisions —the North-West Provinces (East, Central, West and East Submontane), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South-East), Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and Central), Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India, Rajputana (East) and Hyderabad (South) In all other parts of the Indian region, as mentioned above, appreciable rain fell In Assam (Surma) the average actual rainfall averaged over 12 inches, in the Assam (Hills) over 8 inches, in North Bengal over 4 inches, in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra) and Coorg over 3 inches and in Tenasserim, East Bengal and Malabar over 2 inches, while in North Oudh and West Rajputana the fall averaged only 0·11 inch and in the South Punjab 0·13 inch The actual average fall was in excess of the normal in nineteen of the rainfall divisions In the case of Assam (Surma) the abnormal excess was as much as 6·61 inches, in the Assam (Hills) 2·76 inches and in the North Punjab 1·61 inches, but elsewhere the excess was only small. The deficiency was large over Burma, the Bengal Hills, Malabar, the Konkan and Hyderabad (South), but elsewhere it was more or less unimportant.

The three concluding columns give the same information as the first three columns. The percentage statement shows that the rainfall relatively to the normal was heaviest in the Punjab and rather heavy in parts of Assam, of Chota Nagpur and of Mysore.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week:

Burma	Kyaikto (Thatôn)	9·46	inches
	Sagaing	4·91	„
	Sandoway	5·02	„
Assam	Cherra Poonjee	25·18	„
	Nemotha (Cachar)	14·65	„
Bengal	Netrakona (Mymensingh)	7·88	„
	Kurigram (Rangpur)	9·12	„
N.-W. P.	Chakrata (Dehra Dun)	1·76	„
Punjab	Talagang (Jhelum)	2·81	„
	Murree	3·93	„
	Noushahra (Shahpur)	3·25	„
Malabar	Alleppy	6·30	„
Coorg	Mercara	5·36	„
Konkan	Bhatkal	5·41	„
East Coast (South)	Tiruvannamalai (Cuddalore)	3·81	„

PROVINCE		DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 4th, 1897.			Rainfall data from May 30th to June 5th, 1897.		
			Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to June 5th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
			Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1	Tenasserim	2 80	8 11	— 5 31	2 80	8 11	— 65
	2	Lower Burma Deltaic	1 62	4 37	— 2 75	1 62	4 37	— 63
		Central do	0 43	2 48	— 2 05	0 43	2 48	— 83
	4	Upper do	1 89	2 15	— 0 26	1 89	2·15	— 12
	5	Arakan	3 91	10 48	— 6 57	3 91	10 48	— 63
Bengal and Assam	6	Eastern Bengal	2 89	2 52	+ 0 37	2 89	2 52	+ 15
	7	Assam Surma	12 19	5 58	+ 6 61	12 19	5 58	+ 118
	8	Do Hills	8 56	5 80	+ 2 76	8 56	5 80	+ 48
	9	Do Brahmaputra	3 51	2 80	+ 0 71	3 51	2 80	+ 25
	10	Deltaic Bengal	1 62	1 64	— 0 02	1 02	1 64	— 1
	11	Central do	1 54	1 84	— 0 30	1 54	1 84	— 16
	12	North do.	4 15	3 62	+ 0 53	4 15	3 62	+ 15
	13	Bengal Hills	1 09	3 43	— 2 34	1 09	3 43	— 68
	14	Orissa	0 64	1 16	— 0 52	0 64	1 16	— 45
	15	Chota Nagpur	1 52	0·87	+ 0 65	1 52	0 87	+ 75
	16	South Bihar	0 36	0 74	— 0 38	0 36	0 74	— 51
	17	North do	0 58	1 12	— 0 54	0 58	1 12	— 48
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18	N-W P East	0 01	0 22	— 0 21	0 01	0 22	— 95
	19	South Oudh	0 02	0 16	— 0 14	0 02	0 16	— 88
	20	North do	0 11	0 31	— 0 20	0 11	0 31	— 65
	21	N-W P Central	0 01	0 12	— 0 11	0 01	0 12	— 92
	22	Do West	0 02	0 17	— 0 15	0 02	0 17	— 88
	23	Do East Submontane	0 05	0 41	— 0 36	0 05	0 41	— 88
	24	Do West do	0 26	0 33	— 0 07	0 26	0 33	— 21
	25	Do Hills	0 61	0 70	— 0 09	0 61	0 70	— 13
Punjab	26	South-East Punjab	0 07	0 21	— 0 14	0 07	0 21	— 67
	27	South do	0 13	0 16	— 0 03	0 13	0 16	— 19
	28	Central do	0 49	0 16	+ 0 33	0 49	0 16	+ 206
	29	Punjab Submontane	0 38	0 18	+ 0 20	0 38	0 18	+ 111
	30	Do Hills	1 11	0 82	+ 0 29	1 11	0 82	+ 35
	31	North Punjab	1 87	0 26	+ 1 61	1 87	0 26	+ 619
	32	West do	0 30	0 13	+ 0 23	0 30	0 13	+ 177
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33	Malabar	2 68	4 13	— 1 45	2 68	4·13	— 35
	34	Madras South-Central	1 27	1 07	+ 0 20	1 27	1 07	+ 19
	35	Coorg	3 50	2 73	+ 0 77	3 50	2 73	+ 28
	36	Mysore	1 70	0 96	+ 0 74	1 70	0 90	+ 77
	37	Konkan	0 39	1 49	— 1 10	0 39	1 49	— 74
	38	Bombay Deccan	0 53	0 85	— 0 32	0 53	0 85	— 38
	39	Hyderabad North				...	..	...
	40	Khandesh	0	0 86	— 0 86	0	0 86	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41	Berar	0 01	0 50	— 0 49	0 01	0 50	— 98
	42	Central Provinces West	0 02	0 48	— 0 46	0 02	0 48	— 96
	43	Do do Central	0 02	0 34	— 0 32	0 02	0 34	— 94
	44	Do. do. East	0 29	0 39	— 0 10	0 29	0·39	— 26
Bombay (North)	45	Gujarat	0	0 17	— 0 17	0	0 17	— 100
	46	Kathawar	0	0 12	— 0 12	0	0 12	— 100
	47	Sind	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 02	— 100
	48.	Baluchistan Hills	0 04	0	+ 0 04	0 04	0	?
Rajputana and Central India.	49	Central India East	0	0 70	— 0 70	0	0 70	— 100
	50	Rajputana East, Central India West	0 01	0 58	— 0 57	0·01	0 58	— 98
	51	West Rajputana	0 11	0 27	— 0 16	0 11	0 27	— 59
Madras	52	East Coast North	0 70	0 94	— 0 24	0 70	0·94	— 26
	52-A	Do do (a)	1 15	1 10	+ 0 05	1 15	1·10	+ 5
	53	Hyderabad South	0 08	1 10	— 1 02	0 08	1 10	— 93
	54	Madras Central	0 70	0 45	+ 0 25	0 70	0 45	+ 56
	55.	East Coast Central	0 39	0 37	+ 0 02	0 39	0 37	+ 5
	56.	Do South	0 79	0 50	+ 0 29	0 79	0 50	+ 58
	57.	Madras South	0·20	0 34	— 0 14	0 20	0 34	— 41

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *10th June, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Rainfall generally normal, except in Ganjam, Tanjore, South Canara, and Travancore, where it is deficient Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in affected areas, except in Vizagapatam, elsewhere it is generally sufficient, but low in parts, for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Commencement of agricultural operations general. Standing crops thriving generally, but are failing in parts Harvests yield a limited outturn, generally middling Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, but forest reserves have been thrown open generally, sufficient in Vizagapatam and in the extreme south; elsewhere it is growing scarce in parts Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; elsewhere available, but is growing scarce Cattle are deteriorating in the Deccan, elsewhere are generally in normal condition Prices have risen sharply in Ganjam and Vizagapatan, slightly elsewhere The numbers on relief are.—relief workers—95,928 men, 173,207 women, 66,578 children, total 335,713 in the Deccan and Circars. Test-workers—847 men, 1,305 women, 654 children in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Cuddapah, *plus* 450 unspecified in Bhadrachalam; total 3,256 Weavers—11,901 men, 10,508 women, 1,346 children, total 23 755 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam Total relief workers 362,724 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—284 men, 413 women, 14,831 children, total 15,528 (Others)—2,071 men, 4,129 women, 10,320 children, total 16,520 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—8,587 men, 21,214 women, 21,108 children, 3,480 unspecified, total 54,389 Total on gratuitous relief 86,437 Grand total on Government relief 440, 61 Also 1,100 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam. Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 10, Bellary and Kurnool 11½, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, and Bhadrachalam 12½, and Anantapur 14 seers per rupee Loans disbursed since the commencement of distress Rs 6 68,274.

Bombay —*For week ending 7th June* —Rain throughout Dharwar, Kanara, Poona, except in two talukas, Belgaum, except in one, in eight talukas of Satara and Bijapur, in three of Sholapur and Shikarpur, in one of Hyderabad, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri Harvesting of late crops completed, except in Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar Preparations for next season commenced generally Sowing operations begun in Karachi Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, and in parts of Karachi, Baroda, and Kolaba. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Sholapur, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Hyderabad and Kolaba; stationary in Panch Mahals and in parts of Surat, Sholapur, and Bijapur Prices in affected districts are —Belgaum 10½, Bijapur 9⅞, Sholapur 9½, Ahmednagar 9⅜, Poona 9⅓, Nasik 9, Satara 8 7/10, Khandesh 8¼, and Dharwar 11 seers per rupee. The average daily number on relief works, including dependants, was —Bijapur 52,153, Sholapur 111,087, Ahmednagar 64,233, Poona 24,171, Nasik 12,623, Satara 10,234, Khandesh 24,169, Belgaum 10,294, and Dharwar 331 On test works—Belgaum 492, Dharwar 229, and Ratnagiri 382, total 3:0 398, of whom 254,296 are workers and 66,102 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 11,658, including 281 in poor-houses, Sholapur 7,838, including 76 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 6,514, including 236 in poor-houses, Poona 8,351, Nasik 664, Satara 211, Belgaum 636, Dharwar 898; total 36,770. Total number on relief 357,168.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th June.*—There was rain in almost all districts during the week. More rain is required in several parts, but generally the present agricultural prospects are favourable. Ploughing and sowing are every-

where proceeding. Early rice and jute are for the most part sown, and the sowing of late rice is going on. Spring rice is almost all gathered in and *til* oil-seeds and millets are being harvested. Sugarcane and indigo are in good condition. The price of rice is still reported to be rising in places. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are:—Bankura, common rice 8 to 9½ seers; Nadia, common rice 7½ seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8½ seers; Khulna, common rice 8½ seers, Rajshahi, common rice 7½ seers; Pubna, rice 7 to 8 seers; Shahabad, rice 8 seers and pea 10½ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers and Champaran 9½ seers, Muzaffarpur, barley 11½ seers, and *rahar (Cajanus indicus)* 11¾ seers, Darbhanga, common rice 7½ seers and *makai* (indian-corn) 9 seers, Bhagalpur, common rice 8 to 9 seers; Sonthal Parganas, rice 7½ to 8 seers; Puri, common rice 10 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh, rice 6½ to 9 seers; Palamau, rice 8 seers; and Manbhum, common rice 7½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief on Saturday, the 5th June, were —Bankura 5,197, Nadia 91,807, Murshidabad 6,651, Khulna 11,347, Rajshahi 275, Pubna 444, Patna 140, Shahabad 32,711, Saran 77,709, Champaran 191,444, Muzaffarpur 133,652, Darbhanga 252,629, Bhagalpur 4,384, Sonthal Parganas 6,187, Puri 3,686, Hazaribagh 8,525, Palamau 5,654, and Manbhum 13,043, total 845,485 against 833,447 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows:—relief workers—men 174,467, women 147,306, children 51,396, total 373,169. Dependants—men 2,741, women 240, children 37,790, total 40,771. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 1,938, women 1,851, children 5,936, total 9,725 Otherwise relieved—men 67,113, women 216,333, children 127,291, total 410,737. Test-workers—men 6,729, women 3,226, children 1,208, total 11,083. Private relief—Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 9,196, women 4,469, children 1,181, total 14,846 Hatwa—in Saran—men 791, women 1,558, children 1,032, total 3,381 Jamtara—in Sonthal Parganas—men 927, women 822, children 89, total 1,838. Deoghur—in Sonthal Parganas—men 531, women 299, children 114, total 944 Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur—men 3,694, women 11,303, children 11,197, total 26,194. Hatwa—in Saran—men 137, women 189, children 731, total 1,057. Manjha—in Saran—men 62, women 17, children 8, total 87 Hazaribagh—Giridih—men 271, women 185, children 183, total 639. Total on private relief 48,986.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th June*—Light rain fell in many districts; in Dehra Dun over one inch was recorded. Preparations for the autumn crops continue. Irrigation being carried on in places. Extra crops doing well. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 5th June, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Agra 27,648, Etawah 6,353, Cawnpore 12,311, Fatehpur 17,692, Banda 298,767, Hamirpur 118,904, Allahabad 328,970, Jhansi 92,766, Jalaun 122,163, Mirzapur 54,429, Family domains, Maharajah of Benares, 14,992, Jaunpur 39,267, Gorakhpur 29,327, Azamgarh 19,675, Lucknow 57,474, Unao 40,124, Rae Bareli 37,251, Sitapur 5,425, Hardoi 152,264, total 1,475,802. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—employed on relief works—948,719; relieved as dependants—180,682, relieved in poor-houses—29,257; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 46,780 from Charitable Relief Fund, 317,144, total 1,475,802 The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test works—24,360, relieved in poor-houses—5,529; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 13,278 from Charitable Relief Fund, 38,676, total 68,565. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,544,367. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Water is getting short in Banda and in parts of Allahabad and Hamirpur. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wages is based varied from 9$\frac{1}{16}$ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th June*—Rain averaging about two inches has fallen in Rawal Pindi; $\frac{4}{5}$ of an inch in Dera Ismail Khan, $\frac{1}{3}$ in Sialkot and Gujranwala, $\frac{1}{3}$ in Gurgaon, $\frac{1}{4}$ in Ferozepore; and $\frac{1}{5}$ in Hissar, Amritsar, and Peshawar There has also been a fall of $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in parts of Rohtak and Karnal; a slight drizzle is reported from Jullundur, Mooltan, Lahore, and Shahpur districts. The harvesting of spring crops is nearly over. Ploughings and sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Weeding of cotton and sugarcane is going on. More rain is needed Outturn of spring crops is generally reported good to average on lands irrigated by canals and wells and below average to poor on inundated lands and those dependent on rain. Prospects of standing crops are reported good to average. Water is said to be insufficient in Umballa. Grain is being imported from other parts of the Punjab, into Hissar, where the stocks have run short. Young locusts are still being destroyed in Dera Ismail Khan Condition of cattle is generally poor for want of green fodder; it has improved slightly in some districts, where new straw is freely obtainable; the cattle are dying from hunger in Hissar and Rohtak Fodder is still scarce, though new straw is obtainable in most districts, especially in the irrigated tracts The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows —relief workers—29,273 men, 26,744 women, 12,863 children. Dependants—154 men, 204 women, 14,272 children. Relieved in poor-houses—532 men, 711 women, 534 children Otherwise relieved—3,909 men, 6,148 women, 3,567 children Test-workers—33 men The total number of relief workers, dependants, etc, in the Punjab was 98,944 against 96,366 last week; of these 72,000 or 5,000 more than last week were in Hissar. There is a decrease in almost all other districts. Prices are generally high, they have risen again in Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, and Rawal Pindi and fallen slightly in Amritsar and Sialkot, the figures are unchanged in other districts; wheat is selling from $10\frac{3}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, barley $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 9 to $10\frac{1}{4}$, gram $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$, bulrush-millet $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, maize 7 to 13, and rice 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grain on which the famine wage is reckoned are —Hissar—North Ghaggar, barley flour $10\frac{1}{2}$, South Ghaggar, great millet flour $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bir Ditch, barley flour $9\frac{1}{2}$, and Ramgoi, barley 11; Rohtak, gram 10 and barley $13\frac{1}{2}$, Delhi, wheat $10\frac{1}{2}$, Karnal, wheat flour 10 and barley flour $11\frac{1}{2}$, Umballa, maize 11, Ferozepore, barley and gram $11\frac{1}{2}$; and Gujrat, wheat and barley flour $13\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Weather very hot, cloudy, and unsettled, high winds generally prevail. Slight showers of rain in five districts, but Nagpur and Bilaspur received amounts exceeding half an inch. The preparation for summer sowings continues, and some land is being sown in Bhandara and Chhattisgarh. Sugarcane is suffering from the great heat and want of sufficient moisture. Scarcity of fodder and water is being experienced in parts of thirteen districts. Cattle are falling into a low condition in Mandla and Hoshangabad. Prices have risen again almost everywhere The total numbers on relief works have contracted by 23,000, the decrease being shared by most districts except Chhindwara and Bhandara Various reasons assigned are the prevalence of cholera, the introduction of piece work system, while in Jubbulpore agriculturists are returning to their fields. The total number on gratuitous relief has hardly varied. The numbers employed on private works have decreased by 25,000, the fall occurring mainly in Chanda, Raipur, and Bilaspur Numbers on relief works were:—Saugor 37,778, Damoh 33,226, Jubbulpore 44,431, Mandla 23,998, Seoni 11,453, Narsinghpur 41,977, Hoshangabad 48,408, Nimar 302, Betul 15,341, Chhindwara 14,248, Wardha 7,076, Nagpur 14,020, Chanda 119, Bhandara 30,879, Balaghat 41,310, Raipur 74,639, Bilaspur 31,573, and Sambalpur 1,241; total 472,019 Numbers on gratuitous relief:—Saugor 19,783, Damoh 17,751, Jubbulpore 29,745, Mandla 8,451, Seoni 4,254, Narsinghpur 9,919, Hoshangabad 10,209 Nimar 616, Betul 4,800, Chhindwara 3,992, Wardha 30, Nagpur 2,760, Bhandara 10,495, Balaghat 19,550, Raipur 27,712, Bilaspur 30,561, and Sambalpur 426; total 201,063 Total number on relief 673,082. There were also 157,902 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers:—men 142,003, women 212,951, and children 117,060. Dependants—men 2 781, women 4,470, and children 74,394 with 4,406 unclassed.

Poor-houses—men 7,528, women 8,050, and children 10,773. Otherwise relieved —men 13,228, women 24,355, and children 23,986 with 27,092 unclassed. Wage prices—Chanda 11, Wardha and Bilaspur 10, Jubbulpore 9½, Nagpur and Sambalpur 9¼, Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpore, Nimar, Chhindwara, and Raipur 9, Hoshangabad and Bhandara 8½, Saugor and Betul 8, Mandla and Balaghat 7½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th June*—In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in Thaton and is now in progress in seven districts In Upper Burma good rain has fallen during the week in Mandalay, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Thayetmyo, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan and cultivation of sesamum, cotton, and other early wet weather crops is progressing satisfactorily No rain fell in Magwe, and only small amounts in Pakokku and Minbu. In parts of Yamethin nurseries are being sown The price of paddy has risen largely in Tharrawaddy; considerably in Pegu, Thongwa, Bassein, Amherst, Tavoy, and Toungoo, and slightly in Akyab, Henzada, Thaton, Mandalay, and Thayetmyo, elsewhere stationary. Numbers on relief works—Meiktila 4,623 and Myingyan 7,841. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 843, Myingyan 1,944, and Yamethin 365 Total number on relief 15,616 Price of rice—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th June*—Weather seasonable. Some damage has been done to jute and early rice crops by excessive rain in Goalpara. Prospects of early rice elsewhere good. Sowing of late rice nurseries has commenced in Assam Valley Planting of sugarcane continues. Tea promises well Prices—common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 7½, Gauhati 7, and Tezpur and Sibsagar 8 seers per rupee

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th June*—MYSORE.—Four inches 94 cents in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts. Standing crops are in fair condition Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldroog, and Shimoga, slightly risen in Kolar. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Chitaldroog, sown in Shimoga.

COORG—Rain 4 inches 4 cents. Ploughing for rice continues Coffee berries are swelling. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient

Berar and Hyderabad—*For week ending 7th June*—BERAR—Weather very hot and occasionally cloudy. Breaking up of land for sowing operations is in progress. Fodder and water are scarce in all districts No material change in high prices of food-grains. Relief workers—Akola 8,097, Amraoti 1,436, Basim 4,623, Buldana 2,686, Ellichpur 2,222, and Wun 6,546. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Akola 1,537, Amraoti 288, and Basim 1,696. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 518 and Amraoti 649. Total number on relief 30,298 Prices—*jowari*—Akola 10, Amraoti 11, Basim 11, Buldana 10, Ellichpur 8, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD—Slight rainfall reported in all districts during the week but exact fall not reported for certain districts. Fields are under preparation for monsoon crops Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, and Mahbubnagar 24,024. Prices in affected districts—9 seers per rupee in Lingsagar and Mahbubnagar, 9¼ in Bir and 9½ in Gulburga, Raichur, and Naldrug. 374 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar and 333 children in Bir and 696 in Naldrug. Total number on relief 25,427. Prices—wheat 6¼, coarse rice 7¼, and *jowari* 12⅓ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India—*For week ending 7th June.*—Slight scattered showers in Bhopawar Agency during week. Agricultural operations continue in Bundelkhand; completed in other agencies. Agricultural stock in good condition in Baghelkhand and Malwa, fair in Bhopal and Malwa; indifferent and bad in Bundelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Pasturage good in Baghelkhand; fair in Bhopal and Malwa; bad and indifferent in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, and parts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar; steady in other agencies. The number of persons employed on relief works were —44,044 in Gwalior, 43,919 in Bundelkhand, and 66,820 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—18,969 in Gwalior, 5,124 in Bundelkhand, 4,492 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 178,368. Prices 10 to 10½ seers per rupee in Gwalior, 9½ to 10½ in Bundelkhand, and 9¼ in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Rainfall 10 cents in Marwar, 4 in Bikanir, and 3 in Ajmere, and showers in five tehsils of Ulwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory in Ajmere, Jeypore, and Jhallawar, and have commenced in Kotah in places. State of crops is fair in Pertabgarh; good in Meywar and Jhallawar. Outturn of harvest is good in Marwar, except gram in Jhallawar; average in Ajmere. Agricultural stock is fair to good, but lean in Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient, but scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore and failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are generally above normal, falling in Jeypore and Marwar; rising in Pertabgarh, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Jhallawar, and slightly in Serohi, fluctuating in Bikanir. The number of persons on relief works was—in Marwar 6,080, Dholepore 1,801, Bikanir 6,065, Jaisalmere 1,364, on ordinary works in Dholepore 2,579, Bhurtpore 9,006, and Bikanir 482. On gratuitous relief—Marwar 1,312, Bikanir 3,160, Tonk 1,953, Chabra 62, Deoli 8, Bhurtpore 350, and Jaisalmere 266. Total number on relief 22,421. Prices—Marwar $9\frac{9}{16}$, Bikanir $9\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$, Tonk $11\frac{1}{4}$, Deoli 13, Dholepore $10\frac{12}{16}$, Bhurtpore $12\frac{3}{16}$, and Jaisalmere $8\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 8th June.*—Rain has fallen. Standing spring crops are in excellent condition. Rice sowings in progress. Prices continue little below normal Price—22 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 9th June.*—Slight rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty Price—$9\frac{1}{3}$ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Weather warm and sultry. Rain is required for rice and indian-corn crops. Price—$7\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:

Name of Province.	Preceding week			Present week			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	
Madras . .	308,886	91,975	400,861	354,497	94,664	449,161	+48,300
Bombay . .	314,479	35,523	350,002	320,398	36,770	357,168	+ 7,166
Bengal .	439,322	394,125	833,447	425,023	420,462	845,485	+12,038
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,164,775	379,950	1,544,725	1,153,761	390,606†	1,544,367	— 358
Punjab . .	80,385	15,981	96,366	83,543	15,401	98,944	+ 2,578
Central Provinces	495,300	202,158	697,458	472,019	201,063	673,082	—24,376
Burma .	14,612	3,665	18,277	12,464	3,152	15,616	— 2,661
Berar . .	24,655	5,817	30,472	25,610	4,688	30,298	— 174
Hyderabad . .	37,725	2,812	40,537	24,024	1,403	25,427	—15,110
Central India .	111,192	17,262	128,454*	154,783	23,585	178,368	+49,914
Rajputana . .	15,229	7,291	22,520	15,310	7,111	22,421	— 99
TOTAL	3,006,560	1,156,559	4,163,119	3,041,432	1,198,905	4,240,337	+77,218

* Figures incomplete.

† Includes 60,058 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND MAY 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH MAY 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH JUNE 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	39,411	9,897	49,308	43,375	10,386	53,761	46,365	11,715	58,080	48,946	16,152	65,098
2	Kurnool	69,800	4,058	73,858	65,372	4,776	70,148	85,988	9,071	95,059	92,093	11,190	103,283
3	Bellary	79,317	4,937	84,254	82,695	8,067	90,762	91,649	9,436	101,085	99,159	10,731	109,890
4	Anantapur	23,093	1,154	24,247	24,474	1,375	25,849	34,640	3,819	38,459	44,240	7,577	51,817*
5	Ganjam	3,430	14,035	17,465	6,359	19,993	*26,352	14,319	28,681	43,000	17,523	31,253	48,776
6	Visagapatam	15,210	964	16,174	16,922	1,154	18,076	16,934	1,302	17,336	15,724	1,325	17,049†
7	Godavari	...	...	..	392	121	513	500	.	500	500	...	500*
	TOTAL MADRAS	230,261	(1)35,045	265,306	239,589	(2)45,872	285,461	289,495	(3)64,024	353,519	318,185	(4)78,228	396,413
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	68,488	9,333	77,821	60,088	10,344	70,432	53,792	10,721	64,513	52,841	10,974	63,815
2	Sholapur	121,104	9,009	130,113	117,159	8,759	125,918	113,074	8,340	121,414	108,379	8,152	116,531
3	Ahmednagar	60,644	5,512	66,156	63,936	5,717	69,653	59,540	5,910	65,450	56,136	6,194	62,330
4	Poona	23,596	5,659	29,255	25,971	6,150	32,121	27,086	6,652	33,738	25,619	7,802	33,421
5	Nasik	26,411	194	26,605	27,228	351	27,579	26,208	561	26,769	25,488	629	26,117
6	Satara	17,099	141	17,240	12,725	163	12,888	11,392	184	11,576	11,296	195	11,491
7	Khandesh	24,570	..	24,570	22,712	.	22,712	22,686	.	22,686	23,177	.	23,177
8	Belgaum	13,527	568	14,095	14,558	553	15,111	14,148	659	14,807	12,403	580	12,083
9	Dharwar	205	799	1,004	434	824	1,258	655	969	1,624	612	997	1,609
10	Ratnagiri	140	...	140	138	...	138	275	...	275	262	...	262
11	Kolaba	.	...	.	...	...	..	235	...	235	298	...	298
	TOTAL BOMBAY	355,784	31,215	386,999	344,949	32,861	377,810	329,091	33,996	363,087	316,511	35,523	352,034
	Bengal.												
1	Champaran	83,831	64,565	148,396	104,022	69,231	174,153	106,685	76 408	183,093	113,160	79,815	192,975
2	Shahabad	9,745	21,362	31,107	9,579	21,362	30,941	10,843	22,138	32,981	11,574	21,914	33,488
3	Nadia	24,878	16,214	41,092	27,876	52,393	80,269	29,166	63,821	92,987	31,167	60,160	91,327
4	Patna		126	126	..	136	136		147	147		..	..
5	Khulna	4,634	6,613	11,247	4,667	6,603	11,270	4,430	5,943	10,373	4,809	6,379	11,188
6	Saran	25,041	51,500	76,541	22,684	55,350	78,034	26,190	55,321	81,511	26,067	57,026	83,093
7	Darbhanga	159,984	73,806	233,790	144,658	69,175	213,833	150,202	74,863	225 065	157,137	78,662	235,799
8	Muzaffarpur	56,838	58,038	114,876	61,953	66,933	128,886	58,183	69,318	127,501	62,589	59,201	121,790
9	Rajshahi	655		655	615		615	687	.	687	360	...	360
10	Bhagulpur	22,809	2,815	25,624	22,113	2,737	24,850	23,365	3,396	26,761	7,287	2,750	10,037
11	Palamau	3,119	1,958	5,077	2,814	2,095	4,909	2,828	2,209	5,037	3,023	2,145	5,168
12	Manbhum	4,075	6,349	10,424	4,455	7,469	11,924	4,945	9,140	14,085	3,977	11,987	15,964
13	Pabna	442	...	442	546		546	820		820	679	15	694
14	Murshidabad	3,738	1,444	5,182	3,613	4,320	7,933	2.566	2,008	4 574	3,808	4,732	8,540
15	Hazaribagh	2,224	2,323	4,547	3,100	3,487	6,587	3 307	3,821	7,128	2,797	4,547	7,344
16	Puri	3.712	251	3,963	3,332	.	3,332	3,256	142	3,398	3,812	224	4,036
17	Sonthal Parganas	2,354	289	2,643	3,309	561	3,870	3,337	732	4,069	1,729	902	2,631
18	Bankura	...	...	...	.	.	.	411	831	1,242	5,347	3,521	8,868
	TOTAL BENGAL	408,079	307,653	715,732	420,236	361,852	782,088	431,221	390,238	821,459	439,322	394,125	833,447
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	16,679	7,510	24,189	14,730	7,416	22,146	18,178	7,442	25,620	20,249	6,348	26,597
2	Etawah	1,664	2,975	4,639	1,595	3,015	4,610	1,732	3,049	4,781	1,698	3,536	5,234
3	Banda	193,883	32,368	226,251	225,137	40,207	265,344	206,290	36,100	242,390†	257,312	40,164	297,476
4	Cawnpur	1,811	9,795	11,606	1,986	9,659	11,645	2,812	9,572	12,384	2,664	9,659	12,323
5	Hamirpur	88,247	22,009	110,256	95,835	22,455	118,290	97,926	22,649	120,575	105,195	22,362	127,557
6	Allahabad	249,292	47,170	296,462	258,244	48,504	306,748	273,415	50,379	323,794	278,916	50,809	329,724
7	Jhansi	54,970	17,859	72,829	60,006	19,467	79,473	71,307	19,161	90,468	78,071	19,350	97,421
8	Jalaun	93,088	19,997	113,085	89,510	18,472	107,982	100,812	15,793	116,605	105,442	18,246	123,688
9	Jaunpur	17,516	17,997	35,513	20,550	19,375	39,925	23,208	20,173	43,381	22,966	20,296	43,262
10	Gorakhpur	17,782	10,942	28,724	15,899	11,353	27,252	14,390	11,885	26,275	15,055	12,408	27,463
11	Lucknow	31,285	26,506	57,791	30,132	26,500	56,632	30,871	25,771	56,642	32,634	23,876	56,510
12	Unao	17,117	14,768	31,885	19,690	15,204	34,894	21,557	16,324	37,881	23,224	16,065	39,289
13	Rai Bareli	21,777	13,565	35,342	21,702	12,093	33,795	22,578	12,533	35,111	21,788	13,419	35,207
14	Sitapur	297	4,110	4,407	641	3,391	4,032	1,497	4,151	5,648	701	3,627	4,328
15	Hardoi	101,300	33,759	135,059	105,096	39,305	144,401	113,424	37,097	150,521	110,262	40,598	150,860
16	Bara Banki	719	1,068	1,787	841	1,163	2,004	2,143	1,133	3,276	1,022	1,033	2,055
17	Mirzapur	32,889	15,127	48,016	36,132	17,930	54,062	39,852	17,137	56,989	37,915	20,157	58,072

(1) Includes 17,167 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 16,854 " " " " " "
(3) " 21,906 " " " " " "
(4) Including 33,794 weavers relieved at their own trade.
* Incomplete.
† There were also 908 persons fed in private kitchens

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 15th May 1897.			For the week ending the 22nd May 1897			For the week ending the 29th May 1897.			For the week ending the 5th June 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
18	Bijnor	53	1,037	1,090	87	1,107	1,194	89	980	1,069	108	862	970
19	Moradabad	122	2,693	2,815	131	2,595	2,726	353	2,521	2,873	664	2,574	3,238
20	Bareilly	.	1,816	1,816		1,869	1,869	577	1,939	2,516	1,211	1,913	3,124
21	Muttra	2,312	3,241	5,553	2,611	3,197	5,808	2,659	3,214	5,773	3,333	3,190	6,523
22	Etah	...	955	955	11	1,602	1,613	38	1,863	1,901	5	1,464	1,469
23	Mainpuri	...	106	106	.	299	299		227	227	...	597	597
24	Farukhabad	49	3,126	3,175	112	2,539	2,651	117	2,453	2,570	85	2,465	2,550
25	Budaun	71	1,386	1,457	100	1,488	1,588	219	1,370	1,589	283	1,135	1,418
26	Shahjahanpur	253	2,984	3 237	341	2,974	3,315	491	3,098	3,589	533	3,158	3,691
27	Pilibhit	549	2,635	3,184	687	2,630	3,317	736	2,596	3,332	1,047	1,514	2,561
28	Kheri	.		..	256	..	256	349	.	349	706	123	829
29	Sultanpur	1,397	1,031	2,428	2,389	1,084	3,473	2,609	1,219	3,828	3,018	1,448	4,466
30	Pertabgarh	1,160	2,396	3,556	2,116	2,447	4,563	2,598	2,720	5,318	3,069	3,363	6,432
31	Fyzabad	15	2,554	2,569	.	3,116	3,116	..	2,581	2,581	...	2,289	2,289
32	Fatehpur	6,776	6,739	13,515	7,652	7,159	14,811	8,501	6,719	15,220	8,076	8,710	16,786
33	Azamgarh	8,741	3,613	12,354	7,682	4,329	12,011	11,055	4,784	15,839	12,506	5,569	18,075
34	Benares		10,568	10,568	...	10,779	10,779	723	11,892	12,615	1,479	12,268	13,747
35	Gonda	1,026	257	1,283	1,267	262	1,529	1,870	266	2,136	1,614	304	1,918
36	Basti	2,532	1,136	3,668	3,337	1,088	4,425	2,595	1,602	4,197	1,586	1,661	3,247
	Total for N.-W. P. & O.	965,372	345,798	1,311,170	1,026,505	366,063	1,392,568	1,077,471	362,393	1,439,864	1,154,426	376,660*	1,530,986†
	Punjab.												
1	Hissar	55,336	8,340	63,676	54,780	8,761	63,541	55,502	8,789	64,291	57,905	9,342	67,247
2	Rohtak	6,107	2,060	8,167	7,726	2,194	9,920	8,579	2,178	10,757	8,218	2,193	10,411
3	Delhi	871	699	1,570	995	743	1,738	1,109	769	1,878	973	839	1,812
4	Karnal	6,037	3,928	9,965	6,308	1,303	7,611	5,464	1,576	7,040	6,159	1,358	7,517
5	Umballa	830	286	1,116	676	1,119	1,795	1,262	1,678	2,940	2,131	1,780	3,911
6	Ferozpur	125	...	125	175	...	175	300	...	300	360	...	360
7	Lahore	44	.	44	50	.	50	50		50	..	..	...
8	Gujrat	5,549	540	6,089	4,112	528	4,640	4,702	514	5,216	4,596	469	5,065
9	Rawalpindi	37	...	37		...	..	2	...	25	45	...	45
10	Ludhiana	25	12	37	...	...	..	.		. .	...	...	. .
	Total Punjab	74,961	15,865	90,826	74,822	14,648	89,470	76,993	15,504	92,497	80,387	15,981	96,368
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	33,577	13,716	47,293	35,580	14,853	50,433	39,480	14,957	54,437	42,541	15,772	58,313
2	Damoh	33,980	9,929	43 909	35,270	11,682	‡46,952	38,781	12,409	51,190	41,924	12,099	54,023
3	Jabalpur	73,843	22,778	96,621	71,028	22,488	93,516	61,213	22,814	86,027	61,493	22,167	83,660
4	Mandla	28,601	2,605	31,206	26,247	2,851	29,098	27,555	3,058	30,613	29,850	3,119	32,969
5	Seoni	13,953	3,490	17,443	11,884	1,694	13,578	14,921	2,246	17,167	14,140	2,601	16,741
6	Narsinghpur	26,186	2,695	28,881	35,457	2,801	38,258	42,319	3,212	45,531	48,797	3,355	52,152
7	Hoshangabad	63,156	800	63,956	66,413	796	67,209	69,822	810	70,632	65,292	856	66,148
8	Nimar	155	513	668	400	519	919	355	507	862	374	512	886
9	Betul	12,621	1,711	14,332	15,242	1,931	17,173	19,028	1,983	21,011	18,261	1,880	20,141
10	Chindwara	13,319	2,078	15,397	15,273	2,098	17,371	13,539	2,117	15,656	14,827	2,054	16,881
11	Nagpur	8,993	3,403	12,395	14,581	805	15,386	17,544	1,306	18,850	17,296	749	18,045
12	Chanda	544		544	475	..	475	542	.	542	128	...	128
13	Bhandara	20,385	1,960	22,345	25,831	1,782	27,613	30,053	1,684	31,737	29,882	1,844	31,726
14	Balaghat	52,501	9,038	61,539	58,694	9,269	67,963	60,811	9,667	70,478	52,183	8,677	60,860
15	Raipur	88,109	6,508	94,617	93,325	7,453	99,778	96,430	9,219	105,649	99,368	12,472	111,840
16	Bilaspur	32,018	15,277	47,295	35,290	20,607	‡55,897	42,479	22,421	64,900	40,425	24,115	64,540
17	Sambalpur	2,192	472	2,664	1,167	331	1,498	956	346	1,302	1,009	343	1,352
18	Wardha	6,880	.	6,880	8,459	..	8,459	7,115	...	7,115	7,115	....	7,115
	Total Central Provinces	511,012	96,973	607,985	549,616	101,960	651,576	584,943	108,756	693,699§	584,905	112,615	697,520§
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	2,909	537	3,446	2,775	537	3,312	3,786	635	4,421	4,322	760	5,082
2	Myingyan	9,013	2,709	11 722	8,853	2,042	10,895	9,213	2,839	12,052	10,290	2,542	12,832
3	Yamethin	...	370	370	...	371	371	...	376	376	...	363	363
	Total Burma	11,922	3,616	15,538	11,628	2,950	14,578	12,999	3,850	16,849	14,612	3,665	18,277

*Includes 50,663 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund
† Exclusive of 13,796 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ Incomplete.
§ There were also 182,865 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Provinces and District.	For the week ending the 15th May 1897.			For the week ending the 22nd May 1897.			For the week ending the 29th May 1897.			For the week ending the 5th June 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola	9,241	1,070	10,311	7,605	1,058	8,663	7,820	1,696	9,516	8,520	1,805	10,325
2	Basim	3,312	1,254	4,566	4,844	1,682	6,526	8,340	3,207	11,547	7,745	2,960	10,705
3	Ellichpur	1,975	...	1,975	2,079		2,079	2,429	...	2,429	1,955	...	1,955
4	Amraoti	4,700	1,422	6,122	4,533	1,817	6,350	4,148	1,684	5,832	2,069	1,052	3,121
5	Buldana	2,706	...	2,706	2,457	...	2,457	2,223	.	2,223	3,522	...	3,522‡
6	Wun	622	...	622	827	...	827	569	...	569	844	...	844
	TOTAL BERAR	22,556	3,746	26,302	22,345	4,557	26,902	25,529	6,087	32,116	24,655	5,817	30,472
	Hyderabad												
1	Raichur	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...			...	...
2	Naldrug	17,954	...	*17,954	27,237	...	*27,237	27,065	...	*27,065	†37,725	...	†37,725
3	Gulburga	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	...
4	Lingsagar	...	234	234	...	235	235	...	235	235	...	331	331
5	Bir	...	400	400	...	...	...		1,175	1,175	...	2,481	2,481
6	Mahbubnagar		...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	17,954	634	18,588	27,237	235	27,472	27,065	1,410	28,475	37,725	2,812	40,537
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	47,514	7,994	55,508	50,699	8,015	58,714	59,939	7,700	67,639	(not	reported)	
2	Baghelkhand	60,371	3,664	64,035	64,087	3,598	67,685	66,661	3,972	70,633	67,082	4,074	71,156
3	Gwalior	28,449	12,154	40,603	38,004	12,470	50,474	40,004	13,050	53,054	44,110	13,188	57,298
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	136,334	23,812	160,146	152,790	24,083	176,873	166,604	24,722	191,326	111,192	17,262	128,454
	Rajputana.												
1	Marwar	4,590	1,222	5,812	4,157	1,251	5,408	4,549	1,267	5,816	5,394	1,269	6,663
2	Dholpur	1,511	.	1,511	1,631	.	1,631	1,874		1,874†	1,870	..	1,870
3	Bikanir	7,969	3,537	11,506	8,043	3,790	18,331	7,525	3,863	11,388	6,441	3,674	10,115
4	Jaisalmir	912	155	1,067	1,154	185	1,339	1,246	257	1,503	1,524	95	1,619
5	Bhurtpur	...	356	356	...	309	309	...	347	347	...	346	346
6	Tonk	...	1,095	1,095	...	1,987	1,987	..	1,899	1,899	...	1,899	1,899
7	Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	.	8	8
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	14,982	6,373	21,355	14,985	7,530	22,515	15,194	7,641	22,835	15,229	7,291	22,520
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,749,217	870,730	3,619,947	2,884,702	962,611	3,847,313	3,036,605	1,019,121	4,055,726	3,097,149	1,049,879	4,147,028

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar.
‡ Besides 2,710 on ordinary work

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 12th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH MAY 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 29TH MAY 1897.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 30th May 1896. Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week	Week ending 29th May 1897 Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st January to 30th May 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 29th May 1897	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs	*Miles.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State Lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	10,28,734	593	1,736	11,93,000	687	2,40,32,644	2,58,08,000	17,75,356	.
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	14,703	118	125	16,500	132	3,43,209	3,66,000	22,791	..
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,10,576	128	862	1,14,000	132	32,88,784	29,74,000		3,14,784
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,07,411	143	708	1,34,000	174	23,08,242	25,45,000	1,76,758	...
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	2,130	101	21	2,900	138	70,972	72,600		4,372
Mad-Kmnur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,661	185	9	1,200	133	(*c*) 18,694	29,200	10,506	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,815	4,71,494	260	1,815	4,44,000	245	1,03,30,722	84,40,000		18,90,722
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	621	37	17	900	53	17,144	20,100	2,956	..
South Indian	170	1,042	1,91,837	184	1,042	1,75,000	168	37,30,665	37,07,000	..	29,665
Máyavaram-Mutupet	87	54	5,380	100	54	5,200	96	99,165	1,01,000	7,835	.
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,66,317	143	1,165	1,78,000	153	32,80,552	30,06,000	.	2,74,552
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,34,813	178	815	1,45,000	178	28,00,193	26,78,000	.	1,22,193
Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	215	15,302	71	231	19,500	84	4,25,981	3,89,000	...	36,981
Assam-Bengal	86	159	10, 73	69	360	22,800	63	3,04,394	4,42,000	1,37,606	...
Burma (*g*)	191	886	1,58,403	179	886	1,82,000	205	17,49,118	43,72,000	6,22,682	
TOTAL	256	9,613	24,20,355	252	9,906	26,34,000	266	5,48,09,679	5,49,52,900	83,221	.
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,636	5,67,160	215	2,983	5,20,000	180	1,34,22,505	1,22,07,000	...	12,15,505
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,75,547	220	875	1,71,000	195	42,36,441	36,23,000	...	6,13,441
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	2,12,913	287	814	2,18,000	292	51,08,839	50,12,000		96,839
East Coast	108	488	90,410	185	535	65,100	122	10,66,121	10,51,000		15,121
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	44	28	2,458	88	28	2,400	86	23,557	40,700	17,143	..
Cherra-Companyganj	66	8	451	56	8	500	62	11,897	10,200		1,697
TOTAL	231	4,770	10,68,999	224	5,143	9,07,000	194	2,38,69,360	2,19,43,900		19,25,460
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	7,76,778	521	1,491	6,11,000	410	1,85,28,827	1,32,29,000	...	52,90,827
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	4,09,581	889	461	3,76,000	816	83,81,166	64,76,000	...	19,05,166
Madras	251	840	2,39,913	286	810	2,28,000	271	45,15,373	47,17,000	2,01,627	..
TOTAL	498	2,791	14,26,562	511	2,792	12,15,000	435	3,14 25,366	2,44,22,000		70,03, 66
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,174	49,15,916	286	17,841	47,46,000	272	11,01,04,405	10,13,18,800	...	88,48,605
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	159	161	22,401	139	160	23,100	144	5,68,377	5,58,000	.	10,377
Tarkessur	300	22	5,488	249	22	5,600	255	1,40,580	1,48,000	1,414	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	7,760	118	66	7,700	117	1,64,112	1,68,000	3,888	...
Bengal-Dooars	112	36	2,750	77	36	4,900	136	75,860	80,900	5,040	...
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	12,574	161	78	14,000	179	2,64,355	3,25,000	60,645	...
Ahmedabad Parántij	..			.	33	1,500	45	.	(*j*) 4,400	4,400	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	16,686	327	51	14,000	275	3,23,424	2,75,000	.	48,424
TOTAL	175	414	67,677	163	446	70,800	159	15,42,714	15,59,300	16,586	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	1,524	21	74	1,500	20	30,750	51,200	20,450	.
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	11,271	90	114	9,300	81	75,982	1,82,000	1,06,018	.
Nágda-Ujjain					35	2,100	60		4,900	47,900	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	67,327	202	334	60,500	199	14,77,009	14,84,000	6,991	.
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	2,023	161	13	1,600	123	18,148	23,200		14,048
Rájpura-Bhátinda	220	108	25,546	237	108	9,300	86	4,61,088	2,73,000		1,88,088
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	3,005	300	10	2,900	290	59,489	80,500	21,011	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*k*)	98	362	33,655	93	362	48,600	134	7,61,008	8,28,000	66,992	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	111	93	7,078	76	93	9,000	97	1,57,999	1,44,000	...	13,999
Kolhápur	87	29	2,635	91	29	2,800	97	55,164	46,000		9,164
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	7,427	103	72	6,800	94	1,46,657	1,03,000	...	43,657
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,207	55	22	1,300	59	33,057	32,600	...	457
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,62,768	132	1,266	1,61,700	128	32,96,351	32,95,400	..	951
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	145	334	41,513	124	334	44,900	134	11,15,334	9,16,000	...	1,99,334
Jetalsar Rájkot	88	46	3,389	74	46	4,100	89	91,176	86,300	.	4,876
Jámnagar	..	.	.	.	51	3,000	59		(*l*) 17,700	17,700	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	75	364	24,761	68	364	25,500	70	6,11,515	5,69,000		42,515
Ondeypore-Chitor (*m*)	43	60	2,006	33	60	2,600	43	58,476	50,700	...	7,776
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	9,453	101	94	10,700	114	1,85,192	1,68,000		17,192
TOTAL	101	898	81,122	90	949	90,800	96	20,61,693	18,07,700	...	2,53,993
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,715	52,27,483	265	20,502	51,69,300	252	11,70,85,163	10,70,81,200		90,83,963

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 30th May 1896
(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway
(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896
(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadpalli railways
(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(*j*) Total earnings from the 1st to the 29th May 1897.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections
(*l*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 29th May 1897.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th June, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No VIII OF 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	Week ending 30th May 1896			Week ending 29th May 1897			Earnings from 1st April to 30th May 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 29th May 1897.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week				
	Rs	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	605	1,735	10,28,734	593	1,716	11,91,000	687	91, 3,037	1,02,89,000	11,15,363	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	14,703	118	125	16,500	132	1,10,642	1,41,000	9,356	.
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,10,570	128	862	1,14,000	132	11,37,125	10,48,000		89,125
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,07,411	143	768	1,34,000	174	9,00,762	10,52,000	85,238	
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,130	101	21	2,900	138	24,440	22,800		1,640
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,661	185	9	1,200	133	10,817	11,100	283	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	211	1,815	4,71,494	260	1,815	4,44,000	245	41,12,564	33,19,000	.	7,93,564
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	021	37	17	900	53	6,579	9,300	2,721	
South Indian	165	1,042	1,91,837	184	1,042	1,75,000	168	15,75,519	15,31,000		42,519
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,380	100	54	5,200	96	43,455	42,400		1,055
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,66,317	143	1,165	1,78,000	153	14,38,441	13,13,000		1,05,441
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,34,813	178	815	1,45,000	178	11,67,589	12,09,000	41,411	.
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	70	215	15,302	71	231	19,500	84	1,56,721	1,73,000	6,279	.
Assam-Bengal	61	159	10,973	69	360	22,800	63	1,03,701	1,64,000	60,239	.
Burma (*f*)	176	886	1,58,403	179	886	1,82,000	205	13,10,358	14,74,000	1,63,642	.
TOTAL	236	9,613	24,20,355	252	9,906	26,34,000	266	2,11,69,418	2,18,20,600	4,51,182	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	211	2,636	5,67,160	215	2,883	5,20,000	180	51,32,649	46,98,000	...	4,34,649
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,75,547	220	875	1,71,000	195	16,51,242	15,58,000	...	93,242
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	2,32,973	287	814	2,38,000	292	18,85,364	18,76,000	..	9,364
East Coast	94	488	90,410	185	535	95,100	122	4,70,805	4,38,000	...	32,805
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	28	2,458	88	28	2,400	86	11,640	15,900	4,260	...
Cherra-Companygan)	61	8	451	56	8	500	62	4,722	3,900		822
TOTAL	219	4,770	10,68,999	224	5,143	9,97,000	194	91,56,422	85,89,800		5,66,622
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	407	1,490	7,76,778	521	1,491	6,11,000	410	73,85,088	49,86,000		23,99,088
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	4,09,981	889	461	3,70,000	816	36,96,605	28,98,000	...	7,98,605
Madras	253	840	2,39,903	280	840	2,25,000	271	18,72,977	19,29,000	56,023	
TOTAL	397	2,791	14,26,562	511	2,792	12,15,000	435	1,29,54,670	98,13,000		31,41,670
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	17,174	49,15,916	286	17,841	48,46,000	272	4,34,80,510	4,02,23,400	..	32,57,110
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	161	22,401	139	160	23,100	144	2,11,516	2,30,000		3,536
Tarkessur	273	22	5,488	249	22	5,600	255	62,180	60,900	..	1,280
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec.)	131	66	7,760	118	66	7,700	117	86,849	69,100	..	17,749
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	2,759	77	36	4,900	130	20,672	28,200	1,528	
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	12,574	161	78	14,000	170	1,05,033	1,34,000	28,967	.
Ahmedabad-Parantij	.				33	1,500	45		(*i*) 4,400	4,400	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	16,686	327	51	14,000	275	1,50,213	1,35,000	.	21,213
TOTAL	176	414	67,677	163	446	70,800	159	6,70,483	6,61,600		8,883
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	73	1,521	21	74	1,500	20	14,201	20,300	6,099	.
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	11,271	90	114	9,300	81	60,953	62,600	1,647	..
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	.	.	.	15	2,100	60		20,600	20,600	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	67,327	202	331	66,500	109	5,67,701	5,72,000	4,299	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	2,093	161	13	1,600	123	15,033	10,500		7,533
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	25,546	237	108	9,300	86	1,78,902	88,300	.	90,602
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,005	300	10	2,900	290	23,744	28,600	4,856	..
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(*j*)	98	362	31,655	91	362	48,600	134	3,06,856	3,70,000	63,144	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	7,078	76	93	9,000	97	67,38,	67,500	115	...
Kolhápur	76	29	2,635	91	29	2,800	97	22,770	19,000		3,770
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	7,427	103	72	6,800	94	61,226	43,600	..	17,626
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,207	55	22	1,300	59	13 513	11,300		2,213
TOTAL	120	1,229	1,62,768	132	1,266	1,61,700	128	13,35,284	13,14,300		20,984
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	41,513	124	334	44,900	134	4,66,904	3,72,000	..	94,904
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,389	74	46	4,100	89	36,906	35,100		1,806
Jámnagar					51	3,000	59		(*k*) 17,700	17,700	.
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	24,761	68	364	25,800	70	2,31,709	2,12,000	.	19,709
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,006	33	60	2,600	43	23,558	20,200		3,358
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,453	101	94	10,700	114	89,645	74,800	.	14,845
TOTAL	82	898	81,122	90	949	90,800	96	8,48,722	7,31,800		1,16,922
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,715	52,27,483	265	20,502	51,69,300	252	4,61,34,099	4,29,31,100	.	34,03,899

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárasi railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896
(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st to the 29th May 1897
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 29th May 1897
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th June 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1730 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th June 1897:—

No. 216 of 1897.—Eugen Hornung, gentleman, and Stefan Hansel, manufacturer, both of Vienna, for improvements in the treatment of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and their compositions.

No. 217 of 1897.—Maria Benno von Donat, merchant, of No. 15 Albrechtstrasse, Berlin, for a new method of preparing albuminous cocoa, chocolate and similar matter.

No 218 of 1897.—Vittorio Turati, manufacturer, of Nos. 23 to 29 Via Bramante, Milan, in the kingdom of Italy, for improvements in colour-printing machines.

No. 219 of 1897.—John Edward Glenister, engineer, of 133 Bow road, in the county of London, for an improved manufacture of night lights and candles.

No 220 of 1897.—William Augustus Bailey, a lieutenant in the 36th Sikhs Native Infantry Regiment, and at present cantonment magistrate at Cawnpore, for improvements in portable latrines.

No. 221 of 1897.—Edward Herbert Stone, civil engineer, Allahabad, for a pneumatic apparatus for use with well foundations.

No. 222 of 1897.—Aerators Limited, manufacturers, of Broad street avenue, in the city of London, for improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids.

No. 223 of 1897.—Thomas George Cuyper, builder and engineering contractor, of Nos. 3 and 4 Metcalfe street, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved manufacture of iron or other metal vessels or bowls known by the natives of India as *karai* and extensively used by them for various purposes.

No. 1731 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 249 of 1896.—Peter Donaldson, superintendent of the Presidency jail, Calcutta, for an improved oil mill, to be designated "Donaldson's patent oil mill." (Specification filed 31 May 1897.)

No. 142 of 1897.—George Filewood Dewdney, engineer of Dumball's road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, for an improved method of constructing metal chests and tanks. (Specification filed 28 May 1897.)

No. 1732 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 121 of 1889.—La Société des Générateurs à vaporisation instantaneé, (Système Serpollet) engineers, of Paris, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6 June 1897 to 6 June 1898.)

No. 155 of 1891.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus, having reference more especially to the ejector and brake-controlling mechanism. (From 1 October 1897 to 1 October 1898.)

No. 107 of 1892.—Jabez Turton, metallurgist, of No. 9 Norfolk street, strand, in the county of London, for a process for extraction of metals from ores and minerals containing them. (From 23 June 1897 to 23 June 1898.)

No. 129 of 1892.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum brake apparatus. (From 1 August 1897 to 1 August 1898.)

No. 179 of 1892.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improved means applicable for use in railway trains fitted with pneumatic brakes for enabling passengers to signal the drivers and guards. (From 26 October 1897 to 26 October 1898.)

No. 303 of 1892.—Charles James Fauvel, assayer and mining engineer, of 15 George street, Mansion house, in the city of London, for an improved furnace and method for the treatment of refractory ores. (From 12 July 1897 to 12 July 1898.)

No. 1733 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 32 of 1892.—Frances Joseph Edward Spring, and Harry James Thompson's invention for a pneumatic attachment for foundation sinking. (Specification filed 3 March 1893.)

No. 162 of 1892.—Henry Donald Rosseter's invention for improvements in gear for use in connection with vanishing targets for rifle practice. (Specification filed 3 March 1893.)

No. 229 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth's invention for a punkah twitch. (Specification filed 4 March 1893.)

No. 241 of 1892.—Henry Stainforth's invention for an improved punkah. (Specification filed 4 March 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
J. W. Clough . .	Not stated. . .	14th May, 1897 .	The District Judge of Thaton, on, 22nd May, 1897.	Deceased was European Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Kyaikto Sub-Division of Thaton. No Will found. No application.
Alexander W. Guise .	Not stated . .	19th April, 1897 .	The Officiating District Judge, Rangpore, on 26th or 27th May, 1897.	Deceased was Manager of the Samsing Tea Estate, in the District of Jalpaiguri, and left a Will, which is said to be in possession of his brother, Mr. S J Guise, of Doyapore Tea Estate, Udarband P O., Cachar, who intends to apply for Probate in Calcutta. No application
Mr. Daw or Dow .	On the Rajghat Tea Estate.	12th April, 1897 .	The District Judge of Sylhet, on 28th May, 1897.	Deceased was a Tea Planter on the Rajghat Tea Estate within the Moulvi Bazar Sub Division in Sylhet, and left a Will in the possession of Mr J. Middleton, who intends to apply for probate. No application.
Walter James Court .	Not stated . .	4th May, 1897 .	The Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley District, on 28th May, 1897	Deceased was Assistant Tea Planter of the Kuli Kuchi Tea Estate, Nowgong, near Dharamtul Railway Station. No Will found. No application.
Marco Mucitoch .	Presidency General Hospital	24th May, 1897 .	The District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore, on 28th May, 1897.	Deceased was of the Ship *Walden Abbey*. No Will found. No application.
Humphrey Colquhoun Graham.	Naini Tal . .	4th February, 1897 .	The Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, on 27th May, 1897.	No Will found. Letter of Administration have been applied for by a relative of the deceased.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 9th June, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1896-97	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54	Total.	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	Total.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	Total.			
Balance of 15th May, 1897 .	1,18,70,400	2,12,29,700	15,61,31,200	2,91,92,100	1,50,57,100	10,08,800	28,500	22,26,47,400	8,427	17,900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,49,24,727
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...		...	...	.			..	...	...	.	.	..	.		.	...	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1897 . . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1897 . . .	...	...	1,51,700	16,500	...	..	.	1,68,200	...	...	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...		1,68,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1897 . . .	...	1,800	3,22,400	3,400			..	3,27,600	...		.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,27,600
	1,18,70,400	2,12,31,500	15,66,05,300	2,92,12,000	1,50,57,100	10,08,800	28,500	22,31,43,200	8,427	17,900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,54,20,527
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	5,00,000	29,800	4,64,500	1,63,900		4,000		6,62,300	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	11,62,300
Balance on 31st May, 1897 .	1,13,70,400	2,12,01,600	15,61,40,800	2,90,48,100	1,50,57,100	10,04,800	28,500	22,24,80,900	8,427	17,900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,42,58,227

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Mar., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,657 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,614 lakhs.

,, 1st Apl., 1897,	,, 15th Apl.,	,,	ditto	1 ,,	ditto 33 ,,
,, 16th ,,	,, 30th ,,	,,	ditto	2 ,,	ditto 16 ,,
,, 1st May,	,, 15th May,	,,	ditto	2 ,,	ditto 14 ,,
,, 16th ,,	,, 31st ,,	,,	ditto	5 ,,	ditto 11 ,,
				9,657 lakhs	8,688 lakhs.
				8,688 ,,	
			Balance against India	969 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd June, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the 1st quarter ending 31st March, 1897.

Title in full	Language in which the book is written	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof	Subject	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a p.			
1. Neethuratnakara (Æsop's fables).	Kanarese .	R. Ragunatha Rao, B A	Miscellaneous	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printed at the Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station. Publisher, R. Ragunatha Rao, B A.	December, 1896.	218 pages	Royal 12 mo.	6th edition.	3,000	Printed .	0 7 0	R. Ragunatha Rao, B.A, Bangalore City	14th January, 1897.	A book containing a translation in Kanarese of stories from Æsop's Fables.
2 Haye's Mysore and Coorg Directory, 1897	English .	R F. Hayes .	Do .	Do	Printed at the Daily Post and Examiner Press, Civil and Military Station. Publisher, R. F. Hayes.	8th February 1896	525 pages	8 Royal Octavo	No. 5 .	200	Printed .	4 8 0	R. F Hayes, No. 10, Residency Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	(Copyright not secured). 12th February, 1897.	A well known and useful publication.

BANGALORE,
The 26th April, 1897.

J. R. C. COLVIN, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th June, 1897.

No. 107.—Under section 42 of Act I of 1894 the following is published :—

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven *Between the Bengal Provincial Railway Company Limited* incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its registered office at No. 300 Bow Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and *the Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part WHEREAS by order of the Government of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the twentieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and being notification No 14 the Company were empowered to make a Steam Tramway or light Railway starting from a point about sixteen feet north from the edge of the platform of the Tarkeswar station of the Tarkeswar Railway and running along its own alignment to the Mugragunj near the Mugra Station of the East Indian Railway being a distance of 30¼ miles upon the gauge and in the manner described and in accordance with the provisions contained in the now reciting order and a copy of the Agreement entered into between the promoters on behalf of the Company and the local authority was set forth in the Schedule B annexed to the now reciting order AND WHEREAS the said Steam Tramway was duly constructed and opened for traffic on the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five AND WHEREAS the Company are desirous of extending the said Steam Tramway from the East Indian Railway Bridge No. 102 to the Mugra Station of the East Indian Railway and the Government of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the said Railway have sanctioned such extension AND WHEREAS the Company have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition by the Government for the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 of such land as is required for the purposes of the said extension and by Notification No. 33 of the Government of Bengal Railway Department dated the twenty-third day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the same date it has been declared that for the purpose of the said extension a piece of land measuring more or less 62 bighas 17 cottas and 5·88 chittacks of standard measurement corresponding to 20 acres 3 roods and 5·27 poles as nicked out on the ground required within the villages of Mugragunge, Kola and Shaikpara in Pargana Pownan, Zilla Hooghly AND WHEREAS the Government of Bengal in pursuance of section 41 of Act I of 1894 have called upon the Company to enter into such Agreement with the Secretary of State as is hereinafter contained *Now these presents witness* that it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed between and by the said parties hereto for themselves their successors and assigns in manner following that is to say :—

1. The Company shall pay to the Government of Bengal before the land to be acquired for the purpose of the said extension is transferred to the Company the costs of the said land and all proper costs of the acquisition proceedings including the costs of any references and appeals to Court and the charges for the necessary establishment (an estimate of the charges for such establishment which is only to be treated as an approximate estimate and not as limiting the powers of the Secretary of State his successors or assigns to employ a larger establishment if found necessary is annexed hereto and marked Schedule A) and the Company shall by way of securing such payment and immediately upon the amount being made known to them deposit with the Government of Bengal the amount that may be estimated by the Collector or Officer to be appointed under Act I of 1894 to make the acquisition as the cost of the land and the costs of the said proceedings and the Government of Bengal shall use and apply the monies so deposited in paying and satisfying the same costs and the Company shall from time to time deposit such further sum as may be required by the Collector to bring the amount in deposit up to the estimated cost of the land and of the acquisition proceedings respectively.

2. On payment or satisfaction in full by application of the monies deposited for the cost of such land and the proper costs of the acquisition proceedings and by payment of any balance remaining unsatisfied after such application the land shall at the cost of the Company be conveyed and transferred to the Company by the Secretary of State.

3. The land shall be held by the Company upon and subject to all the terms and provisions set out in the above recited order as if the said extension had formed part of the alignment referred to in the said order the Company hereby agreeing with and to the Secretary of State that this Agreement shall take effect in all respects as if the terms provisions and conditions referred to in this clause had been particularly set out at length in this Agreement in relation to the said land in place of being incorporated herein by reference to the said order.

SCHEDULE A.

Estimate of cost of land required for the extension of the Tarkeswar-Mugra Steam Tramway from the East Indian Railway Bridge No. 102 to the Mugra Station of the East Indian Railway in the villages of Mugragunge, Kola and Sheikpur, Pargana Panduah, District Hooghly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MEMO. OF PROJECT.	Number of mile.	Area of land, bighs, etc.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Average gross profit per bigha per annum.	Gross profit of land under acquisition.	Deduct cost of collection at 10 per cent.	Deduct Government Revenue under Government Rule IV, clause 2.	Net profit (columns 6 minus columns 7 and 8.)	Number of years' purchase.	Market value of land.	Value of tanks, trees, and houses, etc.	Additional compensation at 10 per cent.				REMARKS.
		B. K. Ch.		*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*		*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	
Extension of the Tarkeswar-Mugra Steam Tramway from the East Indian Railway Bridge No. 102 to the Mugra Station of that Railway.	One mile.	0 19 9	Homestead land at Mugragunge	35 0 0	34 0 3											The rates have been arrived at chiefly by local enquiry on the spot. The road cess returns do not give the exact information.
		3 5 9	Homestead land . . .	8 0 0	26 3 7											
		40 17 9	Home and garden land . .	4 0 0	163 6 10											
		9 11 1	Paddy land	3 8 0	33 7 0											
		8 4 3·88	Waste land	2 0 0	16 6 8											
			Adjoining village and bazar site													
		62 17 5·88			273 8 4	27 5 8	1 3 8	244 5 0	20	4,898 12 0	950 0 0	877 5 0	24 9 4	1,350 2 1	8,100 12 5	

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department Railway Branch for the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of—

J. G. H. GLASS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D, Railway.

W. BANKS GWYTHER,
Under Secretary, Government of Bengal, P W. D.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1896.

N.B.—The following letters denote the subjects noted against each of them :—

a.—Compulsory portion. *b.*—Second Language. *c.*—Geography. *d.*—History of India *e.*—Hygiene. *f.*—Needle-work.

Register number	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate.	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed, in what class).
1	...	William Campion	10	Male	Henry Campion	Bishop Cotton's Boys' School.	English		a, c, e	II
2	..	Rudolph Eberhardie	9	Ditto	Charles R Eberhardie	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
3		Charles Hayes	11	Ditto	Albert Hayes	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
4		Gerald Malcolm Harper	11	Ditto	William Harper	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
5	...	Frank Lovery	10	Ditto	Eugene Patrick Lovery	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
6	...	Neil McNeill	11	Ditto	Neil Sinclair McNeill	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	c, d, e	...
7	...	Dairymple Shaw	11	Ditto	Patrick Dunlop Shaw	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
8	.	George Torrens	9	Ditto	Charles P. Torrens	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d, e	I
9	...	Algernon Weir	12	Ditto	Henry Weir	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, d, e	II
10	...	Keith Sackville West	11	Ditto	Absten West	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
11	...	Clarence Burton G. Bartels	12	Ditto	Clarence Archibald B Bartels.	Baldwin Boys' School	Ditto		a, d, e	II
12	...	Vernon Denham	11	Ditto	Jeremiah Denham	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	I
13	..	George Ewart	10	Ditto	Ernest Ewart	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
14	...	George Hope Lawrance	12	Ditto	Reid Lawrance	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
15	.	Stewart Penbryn Lowe	13	Ditto	Alfred Andrew Lowe	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e	II
16	...	George Herbert Mason	9	Ditto	William Benjamin Mason	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
17	...	William Robert Nicoll	10	Ditto	Thomas Nicoll	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
18		Hugh Wiltshire Toussaint	9	Ditto	Thomas Rose Toussaint	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
19		Claude Wale	10	Ditto	Henry Wale	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
20		Thomas Albert Yaull	13	Ditto	Edmund Walter Yaull	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	I
20a	..	W. Rowland	12	Ditto	John Thomas Maloney	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e	II
21	..	Mervyn John Boesinger	12	Ditto	Philip Boesinger	St. Andrew's Boys' School	Ditto		a, c, e	II
22		Reginald Bryant	14	Ditto	Samuel Bryant	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, e	II
23	25	Ralph Winston Buxton	13	Ditto	Joseph Buxton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, e	II
24	.	Percy Gifford Cherry	12	Ditto	John Uriel Cherry	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
25	...	E Norman Maitland Gibson.	11	Ditto	Armine Dudley Gibson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	e	...
27	.	Charles Ailsworth Jacobs	10	Ditto	Zachariah Jacobs	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
28		Benine Albert Mersh	10	Ditto	Charles Mersh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, e	II
29		John Wilson L N. Porter	12	Ditto	John Porter	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
30		Claude Puckridge	10	Ditto	Harry William Puckridge	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, e	
31		Charles Percival Smith	11	Ditto	William Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
32	..	Albert Ernest V Game	10	Ditto	Joseph Game	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
33	...	Gerald Clement Bartels	12	Ditto	Henry Bartels	St. Joseph's Primary School.	Ditto		a, e	...
34	45	Alfred Richard Breggs	15	Ditto	Joseph Breggs	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
35	...	Desmond Joseph Brookes	12	Ditto	Joseph Brookes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d	II
36	44	Francis Alfred Dennam Bunyan.	14	Ditto	William Bunyan	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
38	.	Joseph Cockerton	11	Ditto	Edwin Cockerton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a	
39		Frederick D'Cruz	12	Ditto	Devis Xavier D'Cruz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a	
40	.	Ernest D'Silva	13	Ditto	Clement D'Silva	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
41	51	Henry William D'Vaz	13	Ditto	Joseph D'Vaz	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d	II
42	...	Donald Dyce	13	Ditto	James Dyce	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c	...
43		Herbert Fernandez	11	Ditto	Thomas Fernandez	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
44		Joseph Fitzgerald	10	Ditto	Joseph Fitzgerald	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
45	..	James William Haygreen	12	Ditto	James Haygreen	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c	
46	.	Hugh Jones	12	Ditto	Richard Jones	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
47	...	Robert Keely	11	Ditto	Thomas Keely	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
48	...	Edward Kelly	12	Ditto	John Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
49	60	Walter Doyle Kelly	11	Ditto	William M. Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
50	...	Henry Konwen	10	Ditto	James Konwen	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	d	..
52	..	Owen O'Leary	12	Ditto	John O'Leary	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d	II
53	...	Richard Parkinson	9	Ditto	James Parkinson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
54	...	Robert Parkinson	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
55	...	Bernard Peters	13	Ditto	Lazarus Peters	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
56	...	Joseph Pereira	10	Ditto	Frank Pereira	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
58	...	Joseph Rozario	14	Ditto	John Rozario	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
59	...	Stanislaus Scanlon	11	Ditto	Thomas Scanlon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	d	.
61	.	Edward Simon	10	Ditto	Gabriel Simon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c	
63	...	Edward Welsh	12	Ditto	Lewis Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
64	.	Patsy William Welsh	14	Ditto	Charles Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d	I
65	...	Richard John Davis	16	Ditto	Richard Davis	St. John's Boys' School	Ditto	.	a, c, d	II
66	...	Donald Fairbairn Michael	9	Ditto	Julian R Michael	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
67	.	Edmund Thornton Rolfe Norris.	10	Ditto	Edmund Thornton Norris	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d	I

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1896—continued.

Register number	Previous Register number, if any	Name of the candidate	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or guardian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up	First compulsory language	Second optional language.	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed, in what class)
68		Samuel Emmanuel Wiseman	15	Male	Alaysius Wiseman	St. John's Boys' School	English	...	a, c, d	I
69	.	Arokiaswami	14	Ditto	Kamkum	St Patrick's School	Ditto		d	
70	60	Muhammed Azizuddin	15	Ditto	Muhammad Abdullah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindustani	a, b, d	II
74		Edwin Fosberry	14	Ditto	Francis Fosberry	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d	
75		Revc Marie Goodall	13	Ditto	John Goodall	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
76	.	Anthony Janz	15	Ditto	David Janz	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d	
77		Muhammad Zeinaruddin	15	Ditto	Muhammad Abdulla	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Hindustani	a, d	
79		George Marlam	12	Ditto	Thomas Marlam	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a d	
80	89	Patrick Natione	13	Ditto	Thomas Natione	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
81	77	Anthony Rabel	14	Ditto	Lewis A Rabel	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
82		Henry Roberts	9	Ditto	John Joseph Roberts	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
83		William Saldanah	9	Ditto	Richard Saldanah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
85		James Sheppard	13	Ditto	James Sheppard	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d e	II
86	92	George Simpson	12	Ditto	George Simpson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
87		Joseph Snaize	13	Ditto	John Snaize	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d	
88		Albert Vardon	13	Ditto	H. John Vardon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
90	90	George Wood	12	Ditto	William Wood	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
91		Ethel Olive Burr	13	Female	Jame Burr	Bishop Cotton's Girls' School	Ditto		a, c, e	II
92		Ethel Chamier	11	Ditto	William Chamier	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e.	I
93		Constance Underwood Downes	13	Ditto	Edmund Walter Downes	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, e	II
94		Minnie Rickie	11	Ditto	Robert Rickie	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
95		Harriet Alice Smith	11	Ditto	Robert Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
96		Ellen Sylk	11	Ditto	John Sylk	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	I
97		Gladys Amy Todd	12	Ditto	Hugh Francis Todd	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e.	I
98		Iris Dorothy Vardon	9	Ditto	Henry Samuel Vardon	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
99		Nina Jane Vardon	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
100	..	Lena Geraldine Brown	11	Ditto	Edward Brown	Baldwin Girls' School	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
101		Helene Elizabeth Bryant	12	Ditto	Sam Bryant	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	I
102		Esther Isabella Clay	10	Ditto	Edward Clay	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
103		Clare Lilian Dady	11	Ditto	Edwin Dady	Ditto ditto	Ditto		d, e	
104		Mary David	13	Ditto	William David	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, e	
105		Mary Esther Caroline Lagles	11	Ditto	Henry Lagles	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
106		Louisa Mary J Flynn	13	Ditto	William Moore Flynn	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
107		Constance Violet Hunter	12	Ditto	James C Hunter	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	I
108		Alice Mary Shaw	12	Ditto	Fawcett C U. Shaw	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
109		Dorothy Muriel Trutwein	10	Ditto	Edmund Trutwein	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e	II
110		Ann Adeline Wheeler	13	Ditto	Harry L Wheeler	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
111		Winifred Irene Wright	14	Ditto	John William Wright	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
112		Evelyn Boyton Andree	11	Ditto	William Boyton	Convent of the Good Shepherd.	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	I
113	112	Eileen Bride	15	Ditto	Alexander Bride	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, e	
114		Lilian Buchan	11	Ditto	Henry Buchan	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
115		Ranee Chatterjee	10	Ditto	Surgeon-Major Chatterjee	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	I
116	.	Alice Maud Dalton	11	Ditto	William Dalton	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d, e	II
117		Mercy Gray	11	Ditto	Charles Grey	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
118	.	Florence Kelly	13	Ditto	John Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto		c, e	
119		Henrietta Marshall	11	Ditto	Joseph Marshall	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e	II
120		Winifred Pollett	14	Ditto	Thomas Pollett	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
121	.	May Reynolds	12	Ditto	Joseph Reynolds	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, d, e	II
122		Mildred Syme	11	Ditto	William Syme	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, e	..
123	.	Mabel Welsh	15	Ditto	Andrew Welsh	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	e	..
123a		Alice Quinn	13	Ditto	Thomas Quinn	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, e	II
124		Daisy Annie Bloomfield	10	Ditto	George Bloomfield	St. Andrew's Girls' School	Ditto		a, c, d	II
125		Gladys Charlotte Gibson	10	Ditto	Henry Gibson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
126		Kathleen Milward Houlston	10	Ditto	Charles John Houlston	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
127		Esther Mercy B McNair	13	Ditto	Daniel McNair	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
128		Edith Florence Porter	10	Ditto	John Wilson L. Nelson Porter	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d	
129		Isador Winnifred Smith	11	Ditto	Henry Smith	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	I
130		Ida Tate	9	Ditto	John Edward Tate	Ditto ditto	Ditto		e	
131		Ellen M. Bullock	12	Ditto	James Bullock	St. John's Girls' School	Ditto		a, d	
132		Eva Alice Cruickshanks	14	Ditto	Henry Herbert Cruickshanks.	Ditto ditto	Ditto		d	
133		Matilda Cruickshanks	12	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c, d	
134	.	Ethel May Cresswell	14	Ditto	John Cresswell	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	c	
135		Grace Davids	11	Ditto	Arthur Davids	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
136		Mary Devine	14	Ditto	John Devine	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d,	II

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1896—continued.

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137		Lucy Maud Gándom	10	Female	George Gandom	St. John's Girls' School	English	..	a, c, d, e.	II
138		Hannah Johnson	12	Ditto	Charles Johnson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a,	.
140	.	Edith Louisa Page	11	Ditto	William Page	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d, e	II
141		Olive Pickin	12	Ditto	William Pickin	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d	..
142	...	Emily Cook	10	Ditto	Frank Cook	St Francis Xavier s Girls' School.	Ditto	..	a, d	...
143		Stalla Mary Dias	11	Ditto	Joseph Dias	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	I
144	...	Halen F. Dover	11	Ditto	Henry Dover	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e.	I
145		Edith Dughard	13	Ditto	Alfred Dughard	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a	
146		Katie Dughard	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e.	II
147		Beatrice Fernandez	12	Ditto	Thomas Fernandez	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, e,	
148	150	Nympha Nora Kelly	13	Ditto	William Kelly	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d e	II
149		Theresa Rodrigues	11	Ditto	Joseph Rodrigues	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
150		Zitta Treck	12	Ditto	Frederick Treck	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d, e	II
151	..	Rebecca Biddulph	11	Ditto	William Biddulph	Wesleyan English Girls' School, East Parade.	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
152	155	Laura Maggie Colquhoun	13	Ditto	George Colquhoun	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a c, d	II
153		Linda Millicent Der	11	Ditto	James Der	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d	II
154	.	Annie Dover	13	Ditto	Albert Dover	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c	
155	.	Mary Hodson	9	Ditto	George Hodson	Ditto ditto	Ditto	.	a, c, d	II
156	..	Matilda Vanderwall	40	Ditto	George Vanderwall	Ditto ditto	Ditto	,	a, c, d	II
157	..	Elsie Grace Woodward	12	Ditto	Henry Woodward	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d	II
158		Florence Gertrude Ballantyne.	10	Ditto	Edwin Ballantyne	Wesleyan English Girls' School, St John's Hill	Ditto		a	
159		Elsie Copcutt	9	Ditto	George Copcutt	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
160		Emma Ellen Gasson	9	Ditto	Henry Thomas Gasson	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d,	
161	.	Ethel Florence Vigor	10	Ditto	Ephraim Vigor	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d	II
162		Elizabeth D'Conceicao	15	Ditto	Vincent Paul D'Conceicao.	St. Andrew's Poor School.	Ditto	...	a, c, d	I
164	.	Linda Irene M Twigg	12	Ditto	Edmund Daly Twigg	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d	II
165		Maud Lilian Locke	13	Ditto	H S M. Locke	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, c, d,	I
166		Alfred Edward Brown	13	Male	Charles Brown	Cantonment Orphanage	Ditto		a, d, e	II
167		Evelyn Melrose Aldrich	12	Female	Frederick Charles Aldrich	Ditto ditto	Ditto		a, d, e	II
168		Mary Evelyn Liepienstien	12	Ditto	Henry Liepienstien	Ditto ditto	Ditto	..	a, c, d, e	II
169		James Cyril Thomas	12	Male	James Thomas	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	a, c, d, e	II
170		John Smith	13	Male	John Smith	Cantonment Orphanage	Ditto		a, c, d, e	I.
172		Joseph Patrick Rozario	14	Ditto	Christopher Rozario	Refuge Cottage Day School	Ditto		a, c, d	II
173		Abdul Karim	14	Ditto	Abdul Khader	Ditto ditto	Tamil	English	d	
176		Muhammed Ibrahim	15	Ditto	Muhammed Ameer	Ditto ditto	Hindustani	Ditto	c	
177		Trichinopoly R. Abdul Sathar	12	Ditto	T I Abdul Rahman	St Joseph's Primary School.	Tamil	Ditto	a, b, c	II
178	170	Jankins Anthony	15	Ditto	Rayappa Jankins	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
179		Sigamani Anthony	12	Ditto	Arokiam Sigamani	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
180	..	Trichinopoly Kupuswami	12	Ditto	M Maluswami Pillai	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
181		Timiri Damodaram Naidu	12	Ditto	Timiri Muniswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	...
182	.	Francis Jasudason	11	Ditto	Chourimuthu Francis	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	I.
183		Trichinopoly G. Kalimuthu	11	Ditto	Trichinopoly Govindaraju Pillai.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	
184		R. Kolandaswami	13	Ditto	Jacob Rathnam	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
185		Veeraswami Muniswami	12	Ditto	Veraswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	
186		Muniswami Narayanswami	13	Ditto	M Muniswami	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
187	..	Tanjore Ramarajee	14	Ditto	Tanjore Venkatarama-raju.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c a, b, c	II
188		Trichinopoly V. Shunmugam	13	Ditto	Trichinopoly Vira-raghava Pillai.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	
189		Trichinopoly N. Susanathan	10	Ditto	Trichinopoly Neelamagum	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
191		Krishna Sing R Deva Sing	13	Ditto	Krishna Sing	Ditto ditto	Telugu	Ditto	a, b, c	I
192		Muktavaraju Jagannadham.	13	Ditto	Mooktavaraju Venkiat	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
193		V Seethiat	13	Ditto	Venkiat	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b	
194		Ram Sing Sham Sing	12	Ditto	Ram Sing	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
195	..	S Sureanarayanaswami	14	Ditto	Sidapureddi Gangayya	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
197	...	Kuchu Venkataswami Naidu.	12	Ditto	Kuchu Narayanswami Naidu	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
198	...	Settihully Venkoji Anthojee.	12	Ditto	Settihully Venkoji Mariyappa	Ditto ditto	Canarese	Ditto	a, b, c	II
199	...	Cattamkolathur Chakravarthy.	9	Ditto	Rajagopala Chariar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	b, c	..
200	.	Mathias Jutbroo Cornel	14	Ditto	Mathias Cornel	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
201	178	Silva Bastian D'Silva	12	Ditto	Beppanad Francis D'Silva.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
202		Casmir Anthony Lobo	12	Ditto	Casmir Lobo	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
203	...	Virajpet Francis Juthroo Lobo.	13	Ditto	Verajpet Francis Lobo	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
205	...	Dasamukhi Murthi Rao	10	Ditto	Dasamukhi Lakshmana Rao.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
206	...	S. Rajappa	12	Ditto	Shimoga Santhappa	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
207	.	Bellore Shamachar	11	Ditto	Bellore Srinivassa Char	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
208	...	Doddathoguru R. Venkatappa.	10	Ditto	D. Ramiah	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
209	..	Avadhanam Vencatesiah	10	Ditto	Avadhanam Athmarama Sastri.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II

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210	.	Muhammad Abdul Alim .	12	Male .	Muhammad Abdul Rahim.	St. Joseph's Primary School.	Hindustani,	English .	*a, b, c*	II
211		Muhammad Abdul Samad	10	Ditto .	Muhammad Abdul Rahman	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
212		Abdul Shakoor Ismail Sait	14	Ditto .	Ismail Hamed Sait .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	I
213	191	Punnalall Kasiri Mull .	13	Ditto .	Mothiram Punnalall .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*a, b, c*	II
214	192	Muhammed Khadur Mohideen	14	Ditto .	Muhammad Patcha .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
216	193	Muhammed Salar Mohideen.	12	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
218		A Syed Muhammed .	13	Ditto .	Syed Audum . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
219		M. Abdul Kudus Sahib .	14	Ditto .	Muhammed Mustha Sahib.	A N. M's High School .	Tamil .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
220	195	Vellore K Abboy Mudali	12	Ditto .	Vellore Kuppuswami Mudali.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
221	.	Chingleput R Chandrasekara Naikar	10	Ditto .	C. Ramaswami Nanker .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c*	...
222	...	Trichinopoly Mariappa Chithambara Konar	10	Ditto .	Trichinopoly Mariappa Konar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
224		Puduvayal Devaraj Pillai	8	Ditto .	Puduvyal Anantharanga Pillai.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	.
225	198	M Ganesa Aiyar .	10	Ditto .	A Mrithunjaya Aiyar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
227		Madras C Kumaraswami Naicker	9	Ditto .	Madras Kuppuswami Naicker.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	
228	..	Timiri P. Kumaraswami Mudali	11	Ditto .	Timiri Perumal Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
229		Trichinopoly R. Muthuswami Pillai	10	Ditto .	T. M. Ramaswami Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	I
230	.	Arkonam K Pachappa Mudaliar.	13	Ditto .	A. Kanniappa Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
231		Bangalore Rajagopaul Mudaliar	8	Ditto	Bangalore Gajaraja Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	...
232	...	M Ramachandra Pillai .	11	Ditto .	M Venkatachala Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
233		Vellore Sarangapani Mudaliar	11	Ditto .	Vellore Kumaraswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b*	...
234		Chittoor S Shunmugam Mudaliar.	14	Ditto .	Chittoor Seshachella Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c*	..
235	.	Kudumudi S Sivakamasundaram Pillai	9	Ditto	K S. Saudanam Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
236		Trichinopoly M Subramaniam Pillai	11	Ditto .	T. Madurai Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
237	..	Trichinopoly J Swaminadha Pillai	13	Ditto .	T. Jagannatha Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
239	...	Madras K. Thiagaraya Chetti.	11	Ditto .	M. Kandaswami Chettiar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	I
240		Tirupatur G Thukkanam Rao	12	Ditto .	T. Govinda Rao . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*a, b, c*	II
241		Chelamiah Naidu Duraiswami	10	Ditto .	Chelamiah Naidu . .	Ditto ditto .	Telegu .	Ditto	*a, b, c*	II
243		M Kuppuswami . .	12	Ditto .	Muniswami Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, c*	II
244		Pillari Setti Kuppa Rao .	10	Ditto	Pillari Setti Ranga Rao	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
245	...	M Muniswami . .	12	Ditto .	Muniswami Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*a, b, c*	II
247		Madireddi Pundari Kat chudu.	10	Ditto .	M Kesava Rao Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	*b*	..
248		Nandulu Ramudu .	11	Ditto	Nandulu Ramachendriah	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	*a, b, c*	II
249		Shunmuga Sabapathi .	13	Ditto .	Shunmuga Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
250		Raghaviah Surrih Chetti .	10	Ditto .	Raghaviah Chetti .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b*	
251		Chinnaswami Suramulu .	10	Ditto .	Chinnaswami Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
252	..	Latchmiah Varadaramanjulu	12	Ditto .	Latchmiah Chetti .. .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
253		Paniam Ramachendran .	13	Ditto .	Paniam Ramalinga Sastri	Ditto ditto .	Canarese	Ditto	*a, b, c*	II
254	.	Hariyannah Ramannah .	12	Ditto .	Hariyannah .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	*b*	...
255	.	Nanjundiah Srinivasiah	15	Ditto .	Nanjundiah .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
256		Kolar G Ranganadhan	12	Ditto .	Kolar Gurumurthi Sastri	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	I
257		B S Abdul Khader Sahib	14	Ditto .	B. Syed Burhdeen Sahib	Ditto ditto .	Hindustani,	Ditto .	*b, c*	...
258		M. Abdul Karim Sahib	14	Ditto .	Muhammad Yussien Sahib.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	II
259		T A Abdul Shaker Sahib	14	Ditto .	T. Abdullah Sahib	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, c*	...
260	.	B S Hameed Sahib .	12	Ditto .	B Syed Akber Sahib .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	
261		Thandalam Balasubramaniam	12	Ditto .	T Arumuga Mudaliar .	A N M.'s Branch School, Ulsoor.	Tamil .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
262	.	Trichinopoly K. Loganadhan.	11	Ditto .	T. Kumarswami Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
263		Trichinopoly V. Manikkavelu	11	Ditto .	T. Vyapuri Chetear	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
264		Tiruvannamalai R Paramasivam	13	Ditto .	T Rangaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
265		Madras Somasundaram	12	Ditto .	Kabali Mudaliar . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
266	..	Pampakkam Subbarayan	14	Ditto .	P Kundaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, a, c*	II
268	..	Maduravisab R Thiruvengadam	11	Ditto .	M. Raghava Charri .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
269		Arcot Govinda Rao .	13	Ditto .	A. Ananda Rao . .	Ditto ditto .	Telegu .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
270		Bellary K Govinda Raju	10	Ditto	Bellary Kuppuswami Naidu.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b*	...
271		Mysore M. Murugesan .	13	Ditto .	Mysore Muniswami Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	...
272	.	Trichinopoly M. Audi Pillai	15	Ditto .	T. Manikka Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Canarese	Ditto .	*b, c*	...
274	...	Ulsoor S. Subramanya .	12	Ditto .	U. Santhoji Rao . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b*	...
275		B. Muhammed Abdullah	10	Ditto .	Bangalore Shaik Hyder	Ditto ditto .	Hindustani,	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II

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276	..	R. S H. Muhammed Abdullah.	11	Male .	R. Shaik Hyder . .	A N. M 's Branch School Ulsoor.	Hindustani	English	a, b, c	II
277	...	Samuel Arumanayagam .	16	Ditto .	Philip Samuel . .	Wesleyan Mission Middle School.	Tamil .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
278	.	Veyavoor Balakrishnan .	9	Ditto .	V. Ramakrishna Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c	
279		Ramalingam Chengalvarayam	13	Ditto .	Vellore Ramalinga Chetti.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
280		Narayanaswami Kuppuswami.	12	Ditto .	Narayanaswami . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
281	.	Darayya Krishna Nair .	12	Ditto .	M. Darayya Nair . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a	
282		Narayanaswami Manikkam	11	Ditto .	A Narayanaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	D tto	Dito .	a, c	
283		Srinivasa Muniswami Chetti	12	Ditto .	Ranipet Muniswami Chettiar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
284	.	Maduramuthu Murugesam	1?	Ditto .	Maduramuthu . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	a, b, c, d.	I
285	.	S Niyayatipati . .	15	Ditto .	P Samuel . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
286		Balasundaram Sambaswan	12	Ditto .	P. Balasundara Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
287	375	Ekambaram Sarangapani	12	Ditto .	P. V. Ponnuswami Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c d.	II
288		Darayya Shankara Nair .	10	Ditto .	M. Darayya Nair .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d	II
289		Madurai Shunmugam .	9	Ditto .	T. Madurai Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
290	319	Titus Theophilus . .	13	Ditto .	Joseph Titus .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
291	..	Ramaswami Vejayaranga-das	10	Ditto .	R. Ramaswami Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c, d	II
292	.	Venkataramanappa Muniswami	14	Ditto	B. Venkatramanappa .	Ditto ditto .	Telugu	Ditto .	a, b	...
293		Venkatappa Narayanaswami.	13	Ditto .	B. Venkatappa .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a	..
295	..	Hanuman Tekaram Sing	12	Ditto .	B. Hanuman Sing .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	a	
296	...	Pydipatti Vijayarangam Naidu	12	Ditto .	P. Chennakrishna Naidu	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c	...
297	296	Basappa Bylappa . .	11	Ditto .	T. Basappa . . .	Ditto ditto .	Canarese	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	II
298	...	Narasimmanna Mallappa	13	Ditto .	T. Narasimmanna .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	a, b, c, d.	I
299	..	Seshappa Narasimhalu	12	Ditto .	H. Seshappa .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	b, c, d	...
300	...	Nanjundayya Narasimhayya.	14	Ditto .	I. Nanjundayya . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a	..
300a	.	Narsimhanna Ramakrishna	11	Ditto .	T. Narasimhanna . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d	I
301		Kuppuswami Rangaswami	12	Ditto .	B. Kuppuswami Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
302	..	Vellore Balasundaram .	10	Ditto .	V. Govindaraju Mudaliar.	C. V. S. Sabha School .	Tamil .	Ditto .	c	
303	249 and 284	T. Chithambaram . .	14	Ditto .	I. Muniswami Achari .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	a, b, d	II
304	...	S Kuppuswami . .	10	Ditto .	Subbaraya Mudaliar	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
305	..	Sarangapani Aiyangar .	10	Ditto .	Thiruvenkatachari .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
306	...	T. K. Swaminathan .	10	Ditto .	A. S. Thiruvengadaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, c	
308	...	Munya Balakrishnadoo	10	Ditto .	M. Chengalvaraya Chetti	Ditto ditto .	Telegu .	Dit o .	a, b, c	II
309	...	V. Ethirajulu Naidu .	11	Ditto	Venkataswami Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	a, b, c	II
310	...	Kottadi Ramayya . .	11	Ditto .	K. Muniswami Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
311	..	Ganjam Muddurangayya .	10	Ditto .	G. Anjanayappa . .	Ditto ditto .	Canarese	Ditto .	c	...
312	..	S. David Pillai . .	12	Ditto .	Samuthram Pillai .	St. Mary's School .	Tamil .	Ditto .	b	
313	..	R. Duraiswami Pillai .	13	Ditto .	Ratnaswami Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
314	...	I Easandy Pillai .	12	Ditto .	Thandavaraya Pillai .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d	II
315		R. Joseph Pillai . .	13	Ditto .	Rajappa Pillai . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, d	II
316	...	L. Manuel Pillai .	12	Ditto .	Lazarus Pillai . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b, c	
317	...	J. S Mariapragasam Pillai	11	Ditto .	P. J. Savarinatha Pillai	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c, d	II
318	...	L. Rajarathnam Pillai .	12	Ditto .	Lazarus Pillai . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
319		S Rajendram Pillai .	11	Ditto .	Samuel Pillai . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b	
320	...	S Thumbadorai Pillai	11	Ditto	Savarappa Pillai . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b	..
321	..	Perumal Ellappen .	12	Ditto .	B. Perumal . . .	St Paul's Boys' School .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
322		Muthukaruppan Ramalingam	12	Ditto .	T Muthukaruppam Pillai.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
323	...	Joseph Sundaram . .	14	Ditto .	B. Joseph . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	b, c	
325	.	Rasappen Devanesan .	12	Ditto .	Rasappen . . .	Lutheran Mission School .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
326	...	S. Rayappen Devanesan .	12	Ditto .	S. Rayappen . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
327	.	S. Muniratnam . .	11	Ditto .	Shunmuga Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
328	..	M Samuel . .	10	Ditto .	A. Mathuranayagam .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
329	...	S Samuel . . .	10	Ditto .	C. Y. Simeon . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
330		Jacob Amos . . .	12	Ditto .	Jacob Solomon . .	Wesleyan Mission School, Mutucherri	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
331		David Jabamani . .	12	Ditto .	Rev P. David . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c	.
332		Nanjundan Narayanaswami	13	Ditto .	B. Nanjunda Pillai .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	c	...
333	304	V. Sampangi Muniswami Mudali.	12	Ditto .	V. Sampangi Mudaliar .	Wesleyan Mission School, Shulai.	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, c	II
337	...	Sikamani . . .	10	Ditto .	Muthuswami . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	b	..
338		G. Duraiswami . .	11	Ditto .	Gopaul Naidu . .	Ditto ditto .	Telugu .	Ditto .	a, b	..
339		P. B. Ramanuja Char .	14	Ditto .	P. Krishnama Char .	London Mission High School, Pettah.	Canarese	Ditto .	a, b	..
341		Terupatur Abbu Nadamuni.	12	Ditto .	Tirupatur Abbu . .	Wesleyan Mission School, Marikuppam	Tamil .	Ditto .	a, c, e	II
342		C. David Deva Bhagyam	10	Ditto .	C. David . . .	Ditto ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	a, b, e, e	II

List of Candidates who passed the Primary Examination held in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in December, 1896—concluded.

Register number	Previous Register number, if any.	Name of the candidate	Age.	Whether male or female.	Name of the candidate's father or gurdian.	Whether private or pupil, and, if pupil, the School from which sent up.	First compulsory language.	Second or optional language	The subject or subjects in which passed.	REMARKS (if fully passed in what class).
343	..	Muthur Sabju Sahib .	13	M le .	Muthur Ashhaiap Sahib	Wesleyan Mission School, Oorigum	Tamil	.	*e*	...
344	.	Muniswami Chinnappen .	12	Ditto .	Muniswami . .	St Mary's A. V. School, Oorigam.	Ditto .	English .	*a, c*	.
345		Michael David . .	13	Ditto .	Michael . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c*	...
346		David Duraiswami .	13	Ditto .	David	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	...
348		Appavu Mariadas .	11	Ditto .	Appavu . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
349	..	Francis Rathnaswami .	15	Ditto .	Savariappen . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c*	.
350		Syed Shabuddin . .	11	Ditto .	Syed Jaffar . . .	Ditto ditto .	Hindustani.	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
351		Murugesam Sivalinga Mudali	12	Ditto .	Murugesa Mudaliar .	Ditto ditto .	Tamil .	Ditto .	*a*	
352		Perumal Susanatham .	15	Ditto .	Perumal . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
353		Thipparaj Subbiah . .	13	Ditto .	Thipparaj . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*c*	...
354		Krishnaswami Thamotharan	15	Ditto .	Krishnaswami . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
355		Rungaraj Venkataraj .	15	Ditto .	Rangaraj . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
356	328	Syed Abdul Karim . .	14	Ditto .	Muhammadchanda Sahib	Madrasa-i-Humayun .	Hindustani		*a, d*	...
357	329	Karim Khan . .	15	Ditto .	B. Khan Sahib . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, d*	.
358		Syed Ghouse . .	12	Ditto .	Syed Musthan Sahib .	Madrasa-i-Hufsia .	Ditto .	..	*a, c, d*	II
359	326	Abdul Khaleel . . .	13	Ditto .	Muhammed Shaffir .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	..	*a, c, d*	II
360		Ratnam Ammakkannammal	10	Female	B. Ratna Mudaliar .	Hindu Balika Patsala .	Tamil .	..	*a, c, e,*	I
361	.	Arunachalam Batchammal	11	Ditto .	A. Arunachella Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	..	*a, c, e, f.*	I
362		I Baghirathi Ammal .	10	Ditto .	B Thiruvaranga Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		*a, c, f*	II
363	.	Appadurai Pakkiammal .	11	Ditto .	B. Appadurai Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	*a, c, f*	II
364	...	Muniswami Ranganayaki Ammal	9	Ditto .	B. Muniswami Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	*a, c, f*	I
365	...	Arunachalam Soubhakkammal.	10	Ditto .	A. Arunachella Mudaliar	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	*a, c, e, f.*	I
366	...	Muthuswami Thayarammal	10	Ditto	M Muthuswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, f,*	I
367		Appaswami Vedammal .	11	Ditto .	M Appaswami Chetti .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, f,*	II
368	..	Rajagopaul Devaraj Ammal.	11	Ditto .	B. Rajagopaul Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Telugu .	..	*a, c, f*	I
369		Kuppammal . . .	11	Ditto .	Gangadarappa Naidu .	Govindammal's Girls' School.	Tamil .	.	*a, e, f*	II
370	.	Kittammal . . .	10	Ditto .	Ragavachariar . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .		*e, f*	...
372	315	Maggie Jacob Ammal .	15	Ditto .	Jacob	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Shulai.	.	English .	*b*	Extra
373	325	Annie Nathaniel . .	14	Ditto .	Ebenezer Nathaniel .	Ditto ditto .	...	Ditto .	*b*	Extra.
375		Solomon Rosie Ammal .	11	Ditto .	B. Solomon . . .	Wesleyan Girls' Boarding School.	Tamil .	...	*a, c, d, f.*	II
376	..	Peter Jossie Ammal . .	10	Ditto .	B. Peter . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, d, f*	II
377	.	Moses Anugraham Ammal	13	Ditto .	B. Moses . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	.	*a, c, d, f.*	I
378	346	Jeremiah Louisa Ammal .	13	Ditto .	B. Jeremiah . . .	Wesleyan Girls' School, Markam Road.	Ditto .	...	*a, c, f*	II
380	..	Michael Poosammal .	9	Ditto .	S Michael . . .	Wesleyan Girls' School, Ulsoor.	Ditto .	...	*a, c, f*	II
381		Francis Appaswami . .	23	Male .	Francis . . .	Teacher Candidate .	Ditto .	English .	*a, b, c*	II
382		Narasapuram Narayanaswami.	13	Ditto .	N. Muniswami . .	Private Candidate .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, b, c*	II
383		M Sampangi Ramaswami	12	Ditto .	M. Dasappa . .	Ditto ditto .	Telugu .		*a*	...
384		M Veeraraghavulu .	10	Ditto .	M. Rangiah Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	English .	*a, b*	...
385		K. Venkatachella Chetti .	11	Ditto .	K. Subbiah Chetti .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b*	...
385a		P. V. Sriramulu Naidu .	12	Ditto .	P. Venugopaul Naidu .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*a, c*	...
386		Vellore Manikkam . .	9	Ditto .	V Rangaswami Mudaliar.	Ditto ditto .	Canarese	Ditto .	*a, b*	...
389		Magadi Subramanuam .	12	Ditto .	M Rangappa . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b*	...
390		Clement Vaz . . .	12	Ditto .	John Vaz . . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	*b, c*	...
391		Brian O'Neill Driscoll .	9	Ditto .	Daniel Driscoll . .	Ditto ditto .	English .	.	*a, c, d*	II
392		Edith Flynn . . .	12	Female	George Flynn . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d*	I
393		Winnie Thompson . .	11	Ditto .	John Thompson . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d*	I
394		Laura Abraham . .	12	Ditto .	Walter Abraham . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto .	...	*a, c, d*	II
395		Muhammed Abdul Rahman	13	Male .	N. Meeran Sahib . .	Ditto ditto .	Hindustani.	...	*a*	...

E. MARSDEN,
Chairman, Lower Secondary Examination Board.

MADRAS;
The 31st March, 1897.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1897.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. F. Peacock to be substantive *pro tempore* Official Receiver of the High Court pending further orders.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th June, 1897.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during May, 1897 —

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
Government Telegraph Offices		1897.	
Badani . .	Upper Sind Frontier.	25th May	Opened.
Baleshkhel (Sadda Camp).	Kurram Valley .	5th ,,	Closed.
Baradam Camp .	Chitral Route .	19th ,,	Ditto
Barracoa Camp .	Punjab . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Bombay . .	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Dharmpur . .	Pinjaur District, Patiala State.	17th ,,	Opened.
Fakirganj . .	Assam . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Fazilka . .	Punjab . .	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ghora Dhaka .	Ditto . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Mandal (Ahmedabad).	Bombay . .	28th ,,	Ditto.
Melang . .	Assam . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Muktesar (Naini Tal).	North-Western Provinces.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Muktesar (Ferozepur).	Punjab . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Padong . .	Bengal . .	20th ,,	Closed.
Patan (Gujarat) .	Bombay . .	8th ,,	Opened.
Rawalpindi West Ridge.	Punjab . .	4th ,,	Closed.
Rhenok . .	Bengal . .	20th ,,	Opened.
Sakrail . .	Eastern Bengal .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Shakh-Budin .	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Sikaw . .	Upper Burma .	3rd ,,	Closed.
Talegaon Dabhade	Bombay . .	7th ,,	Opened.
Tiruvadi . .	Madras . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.		1897.	
Asarva . .	Rajpipla Railway.	1st May	Opened.
Dabegain . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto
Naroda . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto
Rakhial . .	Ditto .	1st ,,	Ditto
Surje . .	Bengal North-Western Railway.	8th ,,	Closed.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH, MADRAS COMMAND.

No. 37.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade on 16th October, 1896, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the date specified against his name :—

No. 1211, 3rd grade, K. Kanaren (E), 16th October, 1896.

(E) Passed in English.

No. 38.—The service of the undermentioned second class Military Assistant Surgeons, of the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for famine duty :—

F. J. Salts.
E. A. Bedell.
F. G. Henderson.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 5th June, 1897.

No. 2289-*G.*—The medical charge of the Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu, was transferred on the afternoon of the 10th May, 1897, from First Class Hospital Assistant Ashgarali Khan to First Class Hospital Assistant Desu Ram, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 5th June, 1897.

No. 2435.—Under section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Resident in Mysore directs that the following clauses shall be substituted for clauses 1, 2, and 3, of Rule IV in Notification No. 302, dated 3rd March, 1880, issued by the late Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and declared applicable to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by

Foreign Department Notification No. 126-G.P., dated 28th April, 1881 :—

(*a*) For horses and full grown cows and buffaloes at four to eight annas per head as the Judge may in each case direct.

(*b*) For young calves and donkeys at one anna to an anna and a half per head as the Judge may in each case direct.

(*c*) For sheep and goats at half an anna to one anna per head as the Judge may in each case direct.

J. COLVIN, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 3rd June, 1897.

No 81.—Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent, Sultanpur Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is promoted from the new 4th to the new 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st June, 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS

No. 82.—The following probationary Assistant Superintendents having passed the prescribed Departmental Examination, are confirmed in their appointments as Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, with effect from the 28th May, 1897.—

Mr. E. Dampier-Bennett.
„ E. G. Winn.
„ H. B Welsh.
„ G. W C. Lisle.
„ E. D. Beatson.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1897.

No. 47.—Mr. C. E Stanley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Price, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 8th June, 1897.

No. 49.—Director General of Railways Notification No. 44, dated the 28th May 1897, transferring 2nd Lieutenant C. J. Heath, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey to the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, is hereby cancelled.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th June, 1897.

No. 6-A.—Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 23rd January, 1897.

2. This cancels Director General's Notification No. 3-A. of 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,
Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 27th day of January, 1897, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at R13-1-0, was found hidden in a vacant village site belonging to one Perumalrazu, in the village of Vepaguntapollem in the Tirutani Division of the Karaetinagar Zemindari in the North Arcot District.—

Description of property.	Value. R	a.	p.
An old broken brass pot	0	4	0
12 broken pieces of silver bangles, weighing 9½ tolas	5	0	0
7 gold whole beads and 5 broken pieces of gold, weighing $\frac{1}{16}$ pagoda weight	2	4	0
A broken piece of silver bangle, weighing 1¾ tolas	1	4	0
2 pairs of hollow gold sockets, weighing 1¼ pagoda weights	4	0	0
2 pieces of silver, weighing $\frac{1}{8}$ tola	0	2	0
2 pieces of gold, weighing $\frac{1}{16}$ pagoda weight	0	3	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of North Arcot, at his office at Chittoor, on the 15th day of November 1897, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Palmaner, 28th May, 1897.

The Governor-General in Council invites the attendance at this Ceremonial of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore, the Secretaries to the Government of India, all Heads of Departments, all officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil and Military, not on duty, and all loyal subjects of Her Majesty resident in Simla. As space is limited, admission can only be granted by tickets which will be issued on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

At the Special Divine Service on Sunday, the 20th, and at the Ceremonial at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 22nd June 1897, full dress will be worn by all Officers entitled to wear uniform; morning dress by Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The maintenance of order and the supervision of the arrangements will be carried out under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA: THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 10th June, 1897.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, will attend Divine Service at Christ Church, Simla, at 11 o'clock on Sunday, the 20th June 1897, the day appointed for the General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the protection afforded to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, during the sixty years of Her Auspicious Reign.

Officers of Her Majesty's services, Civil and Military, are invited to attend. Admission will be by tickets, which will be issued by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore to all seat-holders. Others who desire to attend should apply to the Venerable the Archdeacon for accommodation.

On Tuesday, the 22nd June 1897, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will receive at the Town Hall the Deputations assembled at Simla, bearing Congratulatory Addresses, for transmission to Her Majesty. His Excellency will arrive at the Town Hall at 11 A.M.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure, weighing 37⅛ seers and valued at R13-2-0, was discovered by one Chidambara Velan of Kattimode in Survey No. 133-M. of Kattimode village, Tiruthiraippundi Taluk, belonging to pattadar Govinda Velan, while he was baling water to his adjoining field from a pond.—

	Description of the Treasure.	Weight in seers.	Approximate value.
			R a. p.
1	Copper idol (Amman) with Thiruvasi	34	12 12 0
2	Thupakkall	2	0 4 0
3	A broken circular wheel .	1⅛	0 2 0
	TOTAL .	37⅛	13 2 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 6th day of October, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. B. AYLING,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th May, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found buried in Survey No. 169 (dry land forming the dockyard of ryot No. 40—Rengan, a piper) in the village of Sembiyamahadevi, Negapatam Taluk, on 6th January, 1897, while digging earth for the purpose of planting plantains:—

Serial No.	Description of Treasure.	No.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Seers.	R. a. p.	
1	Big Perumal, copper .	1	90	22 8 0	
2	Nachiyar do. .	1	63	15 12 0	
3	Do. do .	1	64	16 0 0	
4	Durgai with (Tiruvasi), copper . .	1	54	13 8 0	
5	Sakkarathalwar, copper	1	38	9 8 0	
6	Small Perumal do.	1	41	10 4 0	
7	Do. Sakkarathalwar do.	1	⅛	0 2 0	
8 to 14	Small idols do.	7	6	1 8 0	
15 to 17	Do. broken do.	3	2½	0 4 0	
18	Sangam do	1	1½	0 4 0	
19 to 26	Small Tripods do.	8	5½	1 0 0	
27 to 28	Do. broken	2	1½	0 2 0	
29	Bell, broken in 3 pieces,	1	2½	0 3 0	
30 to 34	Foot-stools for small idols	5	4	0 8 0	
35	Small . .	1	½	0 1 0	
36	Foot-stool, one leg broken	1	3½	0 6 0	
37		1	1½	0 6 0	
38		1	2	0 6 0	
39	Big tripod, . . .	1	7	1 0 0	
40	Copper chatti and broken pieces, ...	1	13	1 10 0	
41	Silver pieces . . .	...	1½	0 12 0	
	TOTAL .			96 0 0	

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 11th day of October, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. B. AYLING,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th May, 1897.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Trimulgherry, this 7th day of June, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2715, Sergeant William B C. Kaye
Age,—29 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—30th July, 1889.
Place of Enlistment,—Chester.
Parish and County in which Born,—Dublin.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th June, 1897.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Trimulgherry.
Marks,—Vaccination two left, one right arm.
Tattooed sailor right forearm Has a complete set of false teeth.
Under 8 years' service.

E. J. LAMB, *Capt. for Major,*
Comdg. 1st Cheshire Regimen.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1897.

No. 675-C.—Mr. C. L Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 7th June, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Pigott or until further orders.

No. 678-C.—The following revised acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr G. A. T. Bennett, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 22nd March to the 2nd April, 1897, and from the 6th April, 1897, until further orders.

Mr. J. Hogan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 3rd to the 5th April, 1897.

No. 702-C.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd May, 1897, in

place of Mr, S. Le M. Lord, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. E. A. Pereira, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C E. Oshea is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 707-*C*.—Mr. M. J. Stephen, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 18th April, 1897, during the absense on privilege leave of Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, made in Notification No. 1855, dated the 14th May, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th May, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd June, 1897.

No. 751-*C*.—Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st July, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders —

Mr. M. R. Muthusawmy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 4th June, 1897.

No. 805-*C*.—Mr. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st July, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absense on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Sufder Husain, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. K. Vythialingum Pillai to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade

The 5th June, 1897.

No. 822 *C*.—Mr A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is appointed, with effect from 1st April, 1897, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. F. Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

No. 849-*C*.—Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, having been confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 2nd May, 1897, Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade from that date, and until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 8th June, 1897.

American Waltham Watch Co.
Arnold & Co., B.
Bamber, M. K.
Barry, D.
Cator, Capt. C F
Chamson & Co., W.
Combermere & Co., Booksellers.
Darley Butler & Co.
Excelsior Medicine Co.
Greenway, C.
Holdesworth, Mr.
Howell, O.
King, Harman & Co.
Lawson, Dr. J. A.
Ledger Sons & Co.
Mair, Alexr. M.
Makintosh & Co
Manager, Calcutta Twist Mill.
Manager, "Retotm."
Managing Agents, New Manbhum Coal Co
Martin, Mrs. Stewart
McArthur, J.
Meikle & Co., T. T.
Milney, J.
Osborne, Henry.
Rabe, Dr. Frank.
Read Bros.
Scott, G. B.
Smith, Dr. M. L.
Ward, R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E. R.
Anderson, A. G.
Argo, Mr.
Barnes, John.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Brownlow, E. O.
Bulsson, D. D. (of Ceylon)
Burke, Miss Maude, care of Mrs. Blane.
Burlington, F
Campos, L.
Cator, Mrs. C. F.
Cattell, Miss.
Chanter, Miss.
Collins, R. A.
Comedish, T. A. K.
Corbitt, W. L.
Craster, Major J. C.
Crockwell, J. H.
Daly, H.
Daly, Mrs. Wm.
Davidson, G.
Davies, D. P.
Davis, Miss L.
Davis, Mrs. L.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeLamaugarry, Arthur
Delhni, Reisi, Miss.
Descos, Monsieur.
DeVine, Dr. C. Leslie
Devonshire, E. T
Eady, G. B.
Eaton, Sam.
Eddy, H. C.
Edwards, J. T.
Evans, Arthur.
Farquhar, A.
Fleming, Albert.
Forde, J.
Galbraithe, John M. R.
Goldglask, Mrs. L.
Gomas, F.
Gosak, J. F.
Goulden, Miss.
Grant, Lewis.
Grevel, C.
Guillain, Ernest.
Harvey, G P.
Harvey, Mrs D. P.
Hendrys, G. V.
Hirsch, Rosina.
Hosking, R.
Hoyle, Mr.
Izzard, W H.
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs. G.
Kemp, R. M
Kenna, Thos. J.
Lacey, E. A.
Lemon, E. A.
Leonard, T. D.
Leslie, Mrs. K L.
Lynch, Mrs. A.
Mackintosh, Mrs.
Maclean, Mrs.
Makradt, E A
Mansell, Miss.
Martin, H. A.
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos. G.
Meikle, James.
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G B.
Mitchell, James.
Mitchell, Mrs
Morrison, Miss Emmie
Noble, J. R
O'Grady, W.
Pantin, H
Patrick, J
Perkins, H.
Price, Mr.
Radmore, F.
Ramage, W.
Robbins, Capt. J. A
Roche, Mr.
Rousac, J
Russell, Miss E.
Ryan, J.
Salvatori, B.
Sarak, Michael.
Sawni & Co.
Schabli, Robert.
Schvartz, Bertha.
Scolfield, Robert.
Sett, H.
Sinclair, M. D.
Smedley, Ronald.
Smith, Albert M.
Smith, H. J.
Smith, W L.
Smithett, A. C. H.
Smyth, L. G
Smyth, Mrs. J
Stevens, Mrs. M.
Stokes, Miss.
Street, H. A.
Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Target, C. A. B.
Tasker, W.
Tasselli, Miss Gladys.
Thomas, G H
Thomas, Miss Mary, care of I. Ryan, Esq.
Thorley, E. J
Tiefels, Carls
Townsend, Prof. D. J.
Walker, E. W.
Walker, J. M.
Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Wears, R.
Weinblatt, P.
Wightman, F. W.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.
Winter, A. L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winterroth, F.
Wolosaczuk, Rosalie, Mrs. (at B. Weissmann).
Workman, E.
Yates, Mrs.
Yates, Revd. C. R. E.
Young, Miss.
Young, Mrs. S. R.
Zuel, Esq.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Gregoriantz, T S.
Hockly, C.
Meikle, James.
Miller, F., & Co.
Mullagerino, Max.
Noble, H. J.
Ryan, E.
Scharmann & Sons.
Wilson, R. J. Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abraham, A
Brown, W. Lindsay.
Cox, H. E.
Cutler, Dr.
Dickson, D. D.
Eden, Mr (care of Col. Eden, late R. H. A.).
Francis, J. W. S.
Geary, J. W.
Green, G. De Billing.
Gaschsan, Thos.
Holzalem, Bernhard
Hutchinson, H. D., Col.
Hawthorne, Julian.
Jonnson, J. S.
Jennagi, E.
Jackson, S.
Khambata, B. N.
Lawson, H.
Lachman Butler.
Lewis, J. W., Capt.
Masters, J.
Montagne, H.
Nabab Officeram.
O'Connor, T.
O'Brien, Major.
Pombart, J. E.
Row, J.
Russell, James Watts.
Revdore, James.
Scott, Bertie.
Sanderson, E. C.
Sanderson, G.
Taylor, John.
Thompson, C. W.
Virjee Narayanjee.
Wilson, Captain.
Wills, W. G., Mrs.
Wright, W. Barton.
Wilson, C., Sub-Conductor.
Young, G E.

Unclaimed Letters laid in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th June, 1897.

Jones, J.	Pilgrim, Surgn.-Capt. H. W.	Shuri, Mrs.
Lowry, H., Capt.	Sanderson, H. E.	Simson, Mrs. A. E.
Moses, E. D.	Scott, S., Rev.	Skinner, J. H.
Moverley, Lieut.		Watson, Capt. C. G.

The 12th June, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	23th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	14th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	12th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	16th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	14th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Umsinto*.
Ditto ditto . . .	14th ,,	Ditto from Madras.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossibé, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colony.	18th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمي حسب درخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هي — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب درخ ديل مل سکتي هي - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows —

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post free,	R15-12.
½ ,,	R7-8,	,,	R8.
¼ ,,	R3-12,	,,	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৫৷৷০
½ আধ ,, ,,		৭৷৷০	,, ৮৲
¼ সিকি ,, ,,		৩৷৷০	,, ৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনী-ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইহা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার সার্টিফিকেট দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতায় নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3 Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893) Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th June, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 81,19,301 8 10			
Public Deposits at Branches . 67,31,891 12 0	1,48,51,193	4	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,01,73,897	7	0
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	3,06,433	1	8
Sundries	26,71,944	8	3
RUPEES .	9,56,03,468	5	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .	38,15,318	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .	66,15,329	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .	2,28,76,816	6	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	2,23,03,572	10	6
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,62,94,449	9	2
Balances with other Banks . .	11,03,107	7	2
Bullion	3,196	11	0
Dead Stock	13,47,883	4	1
Stamps	9,360	5	9
Sundries	11,57,237	4	8
	7,55,26,271	6	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 88,73,037 9 3			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,12,04,159 6 1	2,00,77,196	15	4
RUPEES .	9,56,03,468	5	9

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th June, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 29·5.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B —The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required :—

VOLUME I*

Section	I.	Building Materials (1895),	R2-0.
„	II.	Masonry (1891),	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings (1891),	R1-4.
„	VII	Bridges (in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads (in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

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XIII **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R E)† R8.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by fire.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note, No. B001945, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Deepchund Nalchund, and last endorsed to Dinmahomed Asoodamull, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

DINMAHOMED ASOODAMULL,
Shikarpur, Sind.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 5961 Bom., of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Sitabai, and last endorsed to Rakhmabai, widow of Pandharinath Babajee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

The O mark of
RAKHMABAI,
Widow of Pandharinath Babajee,
No.18, Khatcerally.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1895-96

No 306-A. R., dated Simla, the 1st June, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by A R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1895-96, No. 89R., dated 16th February 1897.

RESOLUTION.—The note by the Accountant General, copy of which is appended, exhibits the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1895-96, and shows the financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed railways.

2. During the year under review, 575¼ additional miles of railway were opened for traffic, and the further capital outlay incurred was as under —

	Miles.	Capital outlay.	
		Rx.	£
State Railways—			
Productive . . .	414¼	3,400,484	...
Defensive	...	524,271	...
Total State railways .	414¼	3,924,755	...
Guaranteed railways . .	...	...	318,249
State lines leased to Companies	160¾	...	783,734
	575¼	3,924,755	1,101,983

The mileage open at the end of the year aggregated 17,308 miles exclusive of 2,377¾ miles of lines belonging to Native States and other bodies, with which the Government of India have no financial concern.

The capital outlay incurred on construction of State and Guaranteed railways to the end of 1895-96 stood as under :—

	Rx.	£
(i) On State lines—		
Direct capital outlay including outlay incurred from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company	89,420,028	
Redemption of liabilities		33,553,451
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies .		25,521,568
(iii) On Guaranteed railways		45,912,510
	89,420,028	104,987,529

3. The gross revenue for the year showed an increase of Rx. 521,067 over that of the previous year, bringing the total up to Rx. 24,839,082, derived as under :—

1894-95 Rx.		1895-96. Rx.
18,152,155	State railways	18 558,699
6,124,166	Guaranteed railways	6,255,131
41,694	Subsidised railways (repayment of advances of interest)	25,252
24,318,015	GRAND TOTAL	24,839,082

The gross charges for the year showed a decrease of Rx. 207,154 bringing the total expended down to Rx. 26,459,350 as under:—

1894-95 Rx.		1895-96 Rx.
11,405,777	Working expenses	11,578,792
1,059 804	Surplus profits, share of net earnings, etc.	943,444
5,634,056	Interest on sterling outlay, including interest paid to Guaranteed Companies .	5 426,318
5,299,011	Interest on rupee outlay	5,390,984
3,119,261	Terminable annuities issued for purchase of railways	3,001,104
148,595	Other charges	118,708
26,666,504	GRAND TOTAL	26 459,350

The transactions thus recorded result in a net charge to the State of Rx. 1,620,268, as compared with a net charge of Rx. 2,348,489 in the preceding year In paragraph 7 of the Accountant General's note, the charge for the year will be seen to have been distributed as follows :—

1894-95. Rx.		1895-96. Rx.
— 737,450	State railways	— 493,868
— 1,535,679	Guaranteed railways	— 1,061,752
+ 25,000	Subsidised Companies	+ 7,001
— 100,360	Miscellaneous	— 71,649
— 2,348,489	Net charge	— 1,620,268

The transactions of the principal lines working up to the above result were as follows:—

Railway	Gross Traffic earnings	Charges. Working expenses including Companies' share of surplus profits, etc	Interest and annuities	Charges for land and cost of controlling establishments, etc.	Total charges	Gain or loss + or —
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways.						
East Indian	5,493,794	1,884,547	2,916,323		4,800,870	+692,924
Rajputana-Malwa System	2,350,825	1,161,503	597,815	...	1,759,318	+591,507
Bengal-Nagpur	657,924	329,530	467,943	...	797,473	—139,549
Burma	655,301	347,382	215,508	...	562,950	+ 92,351
Eastern Bengal	1,431,568	560,968	593,909	..	1,154,877	+276,691
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	567,201	437,903	101,984	...	539 887	+ 27,314
Oudh and Rohilkhand	974,518	500,857	622,451	...	1,123,308	—148,790
Indian Midland	454,476	284,851	443,591	...	728,442	—273,966
North-Western	3,485,691	1,876,863	2,264,256	...	4,141,119	—655,428
South Indian	903,488	542,308	420,580	...	962,888	— 59,400
East Coast	231,152	183 920	205 472	...	389,392	—158,240
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	824,470	553,542	540,984	...	1,094,526	—270 056
Other Railways	528,291	376,662	620,855		997,517	—469,226
TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS	18,558,699	9,040,836	10,011,731	...	19,052,567	—493,868
Guaranteed Railways						
Great Indian Peninsula	3,351,374	1,967,478	2,116,829	12,650	4,096,957	—745,583
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,785,916	977,273	751,555	5,495	1,734,323	+ 51,593
Madras	1,117,841	536,649	938,291	10,663	1,485,603	—367,762
TOTAL GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	6,255,131	3 481,400	3,806,675	28,808	7,316,883	—1,061,75 2
Subsidised Railways	25,252	...	...	18,251	18,251	+ 7,001
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	..	...	...	71,649	71,649	— 71,649
GRAND TOTAL	24,839,082	12,522,236	13,818,406	118,708	26,459,350	—1,620,268

The traffic during the year was considerably greater than that of previous years, and the charge for interest and annuities was smaller owing to the rate of exchange that obtained during the year being somewhat higher. In return for the charge of 1,620,268 the State receives all the indirect benefits arising from a railway system of 17,308 miles open.

4. The net receipts accruing to Government from all State lines, after deducting the payments made to working Companies in respect of surplus profits or share of net earnings, amounted to Rx. 9,517,863 (paragraph 11 of Accountant-General's note), which gives a return of 6·11 per cent. on the total capital outlay actually incurred by the State as entered in rupees in the Government Accounts. This capital outlay does not, however, include that portion of the purchase price of the East Indian, the Sind Punjab and Delhi and the Eastern Bengal railways, which is being redeemed by the payment, from current revennes, of terminable annuities. If, however, in the case of the Guaranteed railways that have been purchased by Government the amounts of capital expended by the several companies prior to their purchase by the State *plus* the capital outlay since incurred by the State, be taken in lieu of the figures now appearing in the Government Accounts, which, as explained above, are not complete, the return given by the net receipts (Rx. 9,517,863) is 5·12 per cent., as shown in paragraph 15 of the Accountant-General's note. These percentages indicate a satisfactory return on the capital expended, and the fact that there was a net charge to the State of Rx. 493,868 in respect of the State railways, as shown in paragraph 3 above, is due partly to the loss by exchange on the payments in England of the annuities and interest on the sterling portion

of the capital, and partly to the fact that the annuities that are charged against the net revenues cover the enhanced value at which the capital of the several companies was taken over by Government and include also sinking fund charges for the redemption of the capital.*

5. The working of the three Guaranteed railways during the year is reviewed in paragraphs 57 to 60 of the note. Including charges for land and supervision, the result has been a loss to the State of Rx. 1,061,752. The Great Indian Peninsula, and the Madras railways entailed a loss of Rx. 745,583, and Rx. 367,762 respectively; while the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway was worked at a gain of Rx. 51,593.

On the other hand, however, although the result of working the Guaranteed railways has been a net loss to the State of Rx. 1,061,752, the companies received during the year from Government a total sum of Rx. 479,750 as their share of surplus profits, which are, under the terms of the contracts, declared half-yearly the sterling interest being converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* against 1*s.* 1·63814874*d.* the rate adopted in the Government Accounts of the year under review. The unfavourable effects of this provision in the contracts with regard to each line are brought out in paragraph 58 of the Accountant General's note.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the resolution and note be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Account General, Public Works Department, No. 89-R., dated 16th February 1897.

* There is, however, another way in which the return from State railways, including the lines taken over from companies may be stated The capital involved in the purchase of the East Indian railway, the Eastern Bengal railway, the Sind Punjab and Delhi railway, the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway and the South Indian railway is stated partly in sterling and partly in rupees

From the rupee earnings on these railways, on other State railways whose entire capital is stated in rupees, and on the State lines leased to companies, remittances have to be made yearly to pay the sterling interest upon a sum of £93,762,025 which is the amount of the sterling capital while rupee interest is paid in India upon Rx 93,510,690 which is the amount of the Rupee Capital involved

The effect as regards dividend to a shareholder is the same as if the sterling sum of £93,762,025 were converted into rupee capital at the rate of exchange for the year and the resulting rupees added to the rupee capital of Rx. 93,510,690 to form the total upon which the shareholder's return is based Stated in this way the capital outlay on these lines is equivalent to Rx 258,510,254, and the net earnings of Rx 9,724 959 give a return of 3·76 per cent thereon

This method is not accurate as portions of the capital are being redeemed yearly by annuities forming a charge against current revenues

In the case of the East Indian railway the net return on the capital stated in this way is 5·42 per cent. and this is practically what the East Indian railway deferred annuity holder, as partner with Government, receives.

W. S. S. B.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 306 A. R., dated 1st June 1897.

Note by A. R. Becher, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1895-96.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads :—

Revenue—

XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

34.—Construction of protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).
38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.
39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest.
40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).
48.—State Railways—Construction.
50.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it embrace the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies," as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Amraoti Railway.
Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards Capital and Revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections :—

Section *A*.—State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).
" *B*.—Guaranteed Railways—
(*i*) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).
(*ii*) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).
" *C*.—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).
" *D*.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).
" *E*.—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50).
" *F*.—Capital Account of Guaranteed Companies.
" *G*.—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).
" *H*.—Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract by Fund and Finance heads the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and Guaranteed Railways during the year, and a comparison is made therein of the results of the year, with the Budget and Revised Estimates and with the actuals of 1894-95.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows :—

	Rs.
34.—Construction of protective Railways (Famine Insurance)	529,867
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to the above)	7,661
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue)	3,387,227
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies	347,179
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies	1,385,411
Capital outlay met from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company	271,698
TOTAL	5,929,045

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows :—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts . . .	18,558,699	6,255,131	25,252	...	24,839,082
Working expenses . .	8,598,899	2,979,593	...	...	11,578,792
Net earnings .	9,959,800	3,275,238	25,252	...	13,260,290
Charges upon net earnings.					
Surplus profits and share of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	441,937	501,507	...	...	943,444
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	5,390,984	...	...	...	5,390,984
Annuities charged upon Revenue Accounts* £1,705,296 .	3,001,104	...	...	...	3,001,104
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State £218,884	‡385,682	...	...	. .	385,682
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies £681,919 . .	†1,233,961	...	...	...	1,233,961
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies . . .	...	3,806,675	...	...	3,806,675
Land charges, supervision, and subsidies	...	28,808	18,251	...	47,059
Advances of interest to certain Companies . .	...	...	...	...	.
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	.	71,649	71,649
TOTAL CHARGES	10,453,668	4,336,990	18,251	71,649	14,880,558
Net gain + or loss — to Government	—493,868	—1,061,752	+7,001	—71,649	—1,620,268
Compared with—					
In 1894-95 . . .	—737,450	—1,535,679	+25,000	—100,360	—2,348,489
„ 1893-94 . . .	—666,180	—778,938	+13,054	—103,439	—1,535,503
„ 1892-93 . . .	—1,041,200	—805,569	—11,143	+10,860	—1,847,052
„ 1891-92 . . .	+109,560	—333,228	—136	—92,060	—315,864

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result of the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 1,620,268. The traffic during the year considerably exceeded that of previous years, and the charge for interest and annuities was smaller owing to the rate of exchange that obtained during the year being somewhat higher, the net charge of Rx. 1,620,268 is consequently less than in the previous year when it amounted to Rx. 2,348,489. The loss in this as in previous years may, however, be directly attributed to the low exchange prevailing. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,747,782 which, at the exchange of 13·63814874*d.* the rupee, aggregated Rx. 10,114,771, the difference between this and the old par of exchange being no less than Rx. 4,366,989.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

† Includes Rx 19,415 and Rx. 14,526 on account of interest paid in India on Capital deposited by the Bengal-Nagpur and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Companies respectively.

‡ Includes Rx. 315 and Rx. 182 on account of interest on rupee advances made in India for the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, respectively.

SECTION A.

(i) STATE RAILWAYS.

Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

9. At the beginning of the year under review 14,146½ miles of State Railway were open for traffic,* *viz.* :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State—	
Standard gauge	4,033½†
Metre gauge	1,310
Special gauge	36
	5,379½
State lines worked by Companies—	
Standard gauge	3,529½
Metre gauge	5,238 ‡
	8,767½
TOTAL	14,146½

10. During the year 1895-96, the following lengths of line were opened for traffic :—

	Miles	
East Indian—		
Sultangunge to Sultangunge ghât	1½**	
Shekhpur to Gourangdi	14½	
Dheria Joba towards the Damoodur river	8**	
		23½
Indian Midland—		
Bina to the point of junction with the Bina-Guna Railway	1½	
Bhopal to the point of junction with the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway	½**	1½
Bezwada Madras (Madras Ennur Section)—		
Washermenpet to Ennur	...	9
North Western—		
Haranpur to Bhaganwala (Bhaganwala branch)	7½**	
Wazirabad to Hafizabad (Wazirabad-Lyallpur branch)	37½	
Hafizabad to Sangla Hill „ „	31	
Sangla Hill to Lyallpur „ „	27½	
		103½
East Coast—		
Palasa to Berhampore, Ganjam	46	
Berhampore, Ganjam, to Rambha	29½	
Rambha to Khurda road	61½	
		137½
Assam Bengal—		
Chittagong port to Chittagong	2 **	
Chittagong to Feni	57	
Feni to Comilla	39	
Comilla to Akhaura	29½	
Laksaur to Chandpur (Chandpur branch)	31½	
		159
Burma—		
Nankan to Mohnyin	74½	
Mohnyin to Mogaung	52½**	
Nahakaung to Katha (Katha branch)	14½	
		141½
TOTAL		575½

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1895-96—Part I, Appendix C.

† Includes Bengal Central Railway.

‡ Includes Bengal and North-Western Railway } Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

** For goods traffic.

These figures give a total open mileage of 14,721¾ miles at end of the year, and allowing for corrections in mileages, the mileage open on 31st March 1896 was 14,721* miles. The mileage of Railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under :—

	Miles.
Imperial	13,859¾†
Provincial	861¾
TOTAL .	14,721

11. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 18,558,699, the working expenses to Rx. 8,598,899, the share of net earnings, surplus profits, and contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies to Rx. 441,937, raising the total charges to Rx. 9,040,836, and leaving Rx. 9,517,863 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1895-96. This result is better than that of 1894-95 by Rx. 156,739.

12. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines formerly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State, is as under :—

	Rx	£
(i) On State lines—		
(*a*) Direct Capital outlay . . .	89,145,330	.
(*b*) Redemption of liabilities . . .	...	33,553,451
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly or in part by Companies under guarantee)	32,882,977‡	...
(iii) Expenditure incurred from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company .	271,698	...
* TOTAL .	122,303,005	33,553,451

13. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review, on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with Store-keepers at ports, on projects abandoned or in abeyance, and inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, aggregating Rx. 4,942,252 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1895-96 may be stated at Rx. 150,914,204 (*vide* Schedule A).

14. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 9,517,863, give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year at the rate of 6·11 per cent. and on the *open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 6·31 per cent.

15 The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon the various undertakings. Those of the old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the periods for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which was purchased outright, the outlay, as shown in the Government books, includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual out-

	Miles.
* As per Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1895-96, Part I, Appendix C .	14,721¾
Add—Cheria Companyguny Railway now treated as a tramway for administrative purposes .	8
	14,729¾
Deduct—Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway now treated as a Railway for administrative purposes	8¾
	14,721

† Includes Bengal Central and Bengal and North-Western Railways.
‡ Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

lay incurred on the State Railways—taking, in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may* be stated at Rx. 185,855,533,† and on open lines at Rx. 180,913,281, on which amounts the net receipts for 1895-96 give a return at the rate of 5·12 and 5·26 per cent., respectively.

16. The receipts and charges, the Capital outlay, and the return per cent. on Capital outlay, of each line, will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule A. The following is a general summary:—

	Receipts	Expenditure.	Net receipts.	Percentage of working expenses on receipts.		Capital outlay to 31st March 1896.	Percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay to 31st March 1896.
				Including payments to Companies	Excluding payments to Companies		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx			Rx.	
Imperial . .	17,415,254	8,655,735	8,759,519	48·49	44·96	144,944,112	6·34
Provincial . .	1,143,445	385,101	758,344	54 38	54·38	5,970,092	5·41
TOTAL .	18,558,699	9,040,836	9,517,863	48 71	5·31	150,914,204	6·31

17. It will be seen from the above that the railways classed as Imperial yielded a return of 6·34 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government accounts, while those classed as Provincial yielded a return of 5·41 per cent.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year:—

Railways.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits and net earnings paid to Companies)	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
IMPERIAL.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	3,609,247	2,916,323	692,924
Rajputana-Malwa System, including Godhra-Ratlam	1,189,322	597,815	591,507
Tirhoot	129,298	101,984	27,314
Eastern Bengal	870,600	593,909	276,691
Palanpur-Deesa	1,068	875	193
Warora Colliery	14,385	8,137	6,248
PROVINCIAL.			
Burma	307,919	215,568	92,351

* Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

† Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (*vide* para. 12) — Rx. 155,856,456

Add—Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (*vide* Schedule A)—

	Rx.	
East Indian	21,643,501	
Eastern Bengal	1,970,053	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,175,306	
South Indian	277,955	
	31,066,815	
Deduct—Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway . .	1,067,738	
		29,999,077
TOTAL .		185,855,533

19. The net receipts of the North-Western Railway fell short of the interest and annuity charges by Rx. 655,428, and were sufficient to give a return of only 3·68 per cent. on the actual capital outlay. This is due to the unfavourable results on the Frontier section and to the heavy charge for exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities.

20. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines, classed as State Railways, are shown more fully in Schedule I.

Comparison with Actuals during 1894-95 and Budget and Revised Estimates.

21. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1895-96 compare with the actuals of 1894-95, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1894-95.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts .	18,558,699	18,375,100	+183,599	18,001,900	+556,799	18,152,155
Working expenses (including surplus profits, etc.)	9,040,836	9,033,700	+7,136	8,697,000	+343,836	8,791,031
Net receipts .	9,517,863	9,341,400	+176,463	9,304,900	+212,963	9,361,124

Receipts.

22. *With Actuals of 1894-95.*—The receipts are more than the actuals of the previous year by Rx. 406,544, the increase being due chiefly to traffic in connection with the Chitral Expedition, to the general development of coaching traffic, to improvement in coal traffic and to festivals. The additional open mileage also contributed to the increase. The largest increases are on the East Indian Railway (Rx. 245,285) and North Western Railway (Rx. 231,504), but there are also increases on the Burma (Rx 59,757), South Indian (Rx. 72,168), East Coast (Rx. 53,571), Mysore (Rx. 14,365) and Southern Mahratta Railways (Rx. 69,778), while the following lines show decreases :—

Rajputana-Malwa (Rx. 162,299), Bengal-Nagpur (Rx. 21,290), Oudh and Rohilkhand (Rx. 130,820), Indian Midland (Rx. 73,191) and Lucknow-Bareilly Railways (Rx. 17,370).

The large increase of Rx. 245,285 on the East Indian Railway occurred partly under coaching and partly under goods traffic. The increase under coaching traffic was due to steady development of ordinary traffic, a small portion only being due to abnormal causes, such as pilgrim traffic. The increase under goods traffic is attributed chiefly to improvement in coal traffic. There was a decrease under other goods traffic owing to a falling off in the traffic in edible grains, wheat and rice.

The large increase of Rx. 231,504 on the North Western Railway occurred chiefly under coaching traffic due to the movement of troops for the Chitral Expedition and the opening of about 100 miles of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway. There was also an increase under goods traffic due to large bookings of wheat to Kurrachee in May and June 1895. The large outstandings against the Military Department at the end of 1894-95 were also recovered during the year under review. On the other hand the earnings from sundries were much smaller; this is due to large amounts having been received in the previous year under this head for mileage and demurrage of stock which travelled over the East Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways in connection with heavy grain booking from the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway.

The increase on the Burma Railway occurred under coaching and goods traffic, due to the development of traffic and to better trade.

The increase on the South Indian Railway was due chiefly to a general development of traffic. The increase under Coaching is also attributed to well attended festivals at Srirangam and Chidambaram and to the festivals at Mailam, Teruvallur and Pulni having occurred twice during the year, *viz.*, once in April 1895, and again in March 1896. The increase under Goods is partly accounted for by the terminal charges, which were introduced on 1st January 1895, having been in operation throughout the year against 8 months only in the previous year.

The increase on the East Coast Railway is attributed to additional mileage having been opened during the year and to development of traffic.

The increase on the Mysore State Railway was due to the diversion of traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the latter half of 1895; to the booking of race horses *viâ* Bangalore; to improved receipts in jawar, grain, pulse and salt and to the carriage of pipes from Bombay for the Water-works at Bangalore.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway occurred both under Coaching and Goods traffic and is attributed partly to the general development of traffic and partly to the diversion of traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's system consequent on the breaches on the former line during the heavy rains in the latter part of 1895. The increase under Goods traffic was also to some extent due to heavier bookings of coal from the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway to Dharmavaram for the South Indian Railway and to Goribidnur for Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. There was also a considerable improvement in the traffic in salt, wheat, rice and til seeds, while on the other hand the traffic in castor seeds, chillies and earthnuts shewed a falling off. Under Sundries there was an increase due to the recovery of certain arrear charges for rent; of commission for stores purchased in England for the Kolhapur State Railway and of interest charges on the customs shed and sidings at Castle Road for the period ended 31st December 1895.

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway occurred chiefly under Goods traffic and was due to a falling off of traffic in grains, oil-seeds and salt to the extent of over 32 lakhs. The traffic in raw cotton and general merchandise was, however, favourable as well as the passenger traffic which showed an increase of over 6¼ lakhs, due partly to ordinary fluctuations and partly to the development of traffic on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

The decrease on the Bengal Nagpur Railway occurred chiefly under Goods traffic and was due to dullness of business both in Calcutta and Bombay, to bad linseed and wheat crops and specially to a very poor rice crop. There was also a decrease in the traffic under Sundries due to the East Indian Railway not having hired vehicles as in the previous year and to the receipts under mileage and demurrage of vehicles having fallen off owing to the decline in goods traffic. The coaching traffic, however, improved during the year owing to the pilgrim traffic to Allahabad and Benares; to despatches of emigrants; to the running of a new local train and of more special trains and to an increase in the receipts from parcels traffic.

The large decrease on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is attributable entirely to a fall in goods traffic. The earnings from this traffic in the previous year were exceptionally favourable owing to abnormally large imports of wheat, gram and other grains into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh consequent on unsatisfactory local spring crops and damage to other crops by floods during the monsoon and later rains. The earnings from Coaching traffic and Sundries shewed increases, that under the former being due to the passenger traffic in the previous year having been unfavourable. The movement of troops in connection with the Chitral Expedition contributed partly to the increase and the earnings were further favourably influenced by an important fair having been held in the last week of March instead of, as usually in April. The increase under Sundries was due to the receipts for the year having exceeded the payments for mileage of foreign stock owing to a light import traffic, whereas in the previous year the payments exceeded the receipts.

The large decrease on the Indian Midland and Bhopal Railways occurred almost entirely under Goods traffic and was due chiefly to there having been an abnormal import traffic of wheat and food-grains in the previous year in conse-

quence of the failure of crops in certain districts when the great scarcity which prevailed was met by heavy imports from the Punjab and locally from districts where the crops had been good. The traffic in oil-seeds also shewed a heavy decrease due to poor crops and small demand for exports. The earnings in the previous year were also further augmented by the carriage of heavy consignments of permanent-way material and bridgework for the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways which were then under construction. On the other hand there were increases under Cotton due to the season's crop having been an early one, and the outturn much above the average, while the demand in the Bombay market for export and local consumption was brisk; under Sugar and jagree a considerable quantity of which was carried in the latter half of the year; also under Coaching traffic due to larger receipts from ordinary passenger traffic and from other Military traffic in consequence of the Chitral Expedition; and under Sundries—due to receipts from the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways for the hire of rolling stock.

The decrease on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway was due to general dullness of passenger traffic at all stations on the Railway; to the falling off in pilgrim traffic and to the fact that in the previous year some of the traffic of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was diverted and carried *viâ* the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway in consequence of a breach on the former line near Shahjehanpur.

23. *With Budget Estimates.*—The actuals were more than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 556,799; this increase being due to much the same causes as mentioned above with regard to the increase over the actuals of the previous year.

The large increase of Rx. 243,389 on the East Indian Railway was due principally to causes mentioned in para. 22 above.

The increase on the Burma State Railway is attributed to the development of traffic and to better trade.

The increase on the Assam-Bengal Railway is explained by no reliable data having been available at the time of the preparation of the Budget Estimate.

The large increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to a favourable jute crop.

The increase on the Bengal Central Railway was due to a more favourable jute and passenger traffic,

The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway occurred under both Coaching and Goods traffic. The passenger traffic proved very favourable during the year, and the movements in connection with the Chitral Expedition helped to swell the receipts from this source. The spring crops having proved less favourable than was anticipated led to a fairly heavy import of food-grains from the Punjab, and the improvement in goods traffic may be generally attributed to this import traffic and to the earnings from the carriage of stores in connection with the Chitral Expedition.

The very large increase of Rx. 335,691 on the North Western Railway is attributed to the Chitral Expedition; to the opening of the Wazirabad Lyallpur Railway and to the recovery from the Commissariat Department of amounts outstanding at end of 1894-95.

The increase on the South Indian Railway is attributed to both the coaching and goods traffic having been considerably more favourable than was anticipated. The general improvement in traffic and the occurrence of certain festivals twice during the year, *vide* paragraph 22 above, account mainly for the increase.

The increase on the Mysore Railway is attributed to the goods earnings having been considerably more than was anticipated; the traffic improved steadily, and the breaks on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the consequent diversion of traffic on to the Southern Mahratta Railway and on to this line, account for the better results obtained.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due partly to the traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having been diverted on to this line in consequence of breaches on the latter Railway; partly to the carriage of

troops and baggage for the Chitral Expedition and partly to improvement in traffic.

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due chiefly to a heavy falling off of traffic in grain and oil-seeds—the decrease in goods traffic amounting to over 27 lakhs. The passenger traffic throughout the year was more favourable than was anticipated, the result being an increase of over 6¾ lakhs.

The decrease on the Umaria Colliery was due partly to the rate of large coal sold to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and other customers having been reduced and partly to a smaller output of coal than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway occurred chiefly under Goods traffic owing to the rice and wheat crops in the Central Provinces having suffered greatly from want of rain. The decrease in this traffic also caused a falling off under Sundries due to smaller receipts for mileage and demurrage of vehicles and to vehicles not having been hired by the East Indian Railway to the same extent as in the previous year. The passenger traffic was, however, more favourable than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate and resulted in a large increase. This was due chiefly to despatches of cooly emigrants to Assam for tea plantations and to the passenger traffic towards Allahabad and Benares during the last quarter having considerably increased in consequence of special concessions having been allowed to pilgrims from the Nagpur-Sambalpur section.

The large decrease on the Indian Midland and Bhopal Railways was due to a heavy falling off in goods traffic, the estimate having been framed on a higher train-mileage than that actually run.

The decrease on the East Coast Railway was due to stoppage of traffic in consequence of breaches caused by floods in September 1895.

24. *With Revised Estimates.*—The actual receipts were more than the Revised Estimate by Rx. 183,599, the principal increases being on the Rajputana-Malwa, Eastern Bengal, North Western and East Coast Railways. The increase was due chiefly to the passenger and goods traffic having proved favourable and to a revival of the jute traffic during the last quarter of the year.

The increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway arose chiefly from passenger traffic and was due partly to ordinary fluctuations and partly to development of traffic on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway. The traffic in goods shewed a falling off due to the estimate of earnings for the last quarter, based on the transactions of previous years, not having been realised. The receipts under Sundries shewed an increase due chiefly to the adjustment of supervision charges on construction works on the Nagda-Ujjain Railway and of charges in connection with the hire of rolling stock lent to the Rutlam-Nagda and Oodeypore-Chittore Railways.

The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is attributed to considerable cooly traffic for the plantations and pilgrim traffic to Allahabad and Benares during the last quarter of the year; to the running of a new local train; to the carriage of stores for construction purposes and to the net receipts from mileage and demurrage of stock having been larger than was anticipated.

The increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway is attributed to larger jute traffic during the last quarter of the year than anticipated.

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due to the receipts from passenger, goods and steam boat traffic having been better than was anticipated and to fluctuations under Suspense.

The increase on the North Western Railway was due to improvement in goods traffic.

The increase on the East Coast Railway was attributed mainly to the opening of the section from Rambha to Khurda road in March 1896.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due to the receipts for the closing months of the year having proved better than was anticipated and to the adjustment of bills due by Government for carriage of troops and baggage in connection with the Chitral Expedition.

The decrease on the Burma State Railway was due to the Revised Estimate having been placed at too high a figure.

The decrease on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is attributed chiefly to a falling off in goods traffic. The early cessation of the monsoon and the entire failure of the usual winter rains led to great uncertainty as to the outturn of the spring crops of wheat and seeds, and traffic fell off very considerably during the latter weeks of the year.

The decrease on the Indian Midland Railway was due entirely to the continued falling off in goods traffic in which, on account of the scarcity and the expected import traffic in food-grain, it was anticipated there would be some improvement.

Working Expenses.

25. *With Actuals of 1894-95.*—The increase of Rx. 249,805 in working expenses as compared with the actuals of the previous year may be attributed to renewals, both special and ordinary, and to the larger traffic worked. The increase in working expenses absorbs about 61 per cent. of the increased earnings.

The increase on the East Indian Railway occurred chiefly under Locomotive and Traffic expenses and General charges. The increase under Locomotive expenses was due to the higher price of coal; to greater consumption of coal and stores owing to increased train-mileage and to engine renewals. The increase under Traffic expenses is attributed to the growth of traffic and to the payment of 15 per cent. of salary in lieu of exchange compensation allowance to train and station staff which was not sanctioned in the previous year. That under General charges was due to the accounts of the previous year having included a special credit of Rx. 43,176 on account of rebate from the Government Telegraph Department. On the other hand there was a decrease under Special and Miscellaneous expenditure due to less payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, for mileage and demurrage of foreign stock, and to fluctuations due to variations in exchange on Home payments to servants, etc.

A portion of the Assam-Bengal Railway was opened to traffic during the course of the year under review

The increase on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due chiefly to relaying work, to the erection of goods wagons having been carried out during the year under review; to the price of coal having risen, to fluctuations in suspense and to a larger payment on account of Company's share of net earnings

The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is attributed mainly to heavier expenditure on special renewals of permanent way, of girders and of wagon stock. On the other hand there was a decrease under Locomotive expenses due to the smaller traffic worked during the year, and under Special and Miscellaneous expenditure consequent on reduced payments for mileage of foreign stock owing to the reduced import traffic.

The increase on the South Indian Railway is attributed to a greater length of line having been renewed with 50lb rails; to an increase in fuel consumption consequent on the increased train miles run, to an increase in the carriage of revenue stores, owing to coal having been delivered at Dharmavaram and Madras and trained thence to depôts along the line; to the payment of gratuity and furlough allowances to Mr. W. S Betts, late Agent, and to a larger payment on account of additional contribution to the Provident Fund and Company's share of net receipts in consequence of the increased earnings.

The increase on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due to the larger train mileage run and heavier repairs to engines and wagons; to the entertainment of additional station staff; to the grant of mileage allowance to guards instead of batta; to additional outlay on oil and miscellaneous stores for the running of night trains; to the provisional adjustment on account of pontage charges for the Kristna bridge traffic for the four half-years ended 31st December 1895 and to a larger payment on account of the Company's share of net

earnings. There was, however, a decrease under Maintenance of way and works due to the special renewal of sleepers having been less extensive than in the previous year.

The increase on the East Coast Railway was due to the longer length of line worked during the year.

The decrease on the Warora Colliery was due to reduction in establishment; to reduction in the rate of issue, and decrease in the quantity, of coal consumed by Revenue; to less repairs and renewals of machinery, and to a charge, during the previous year, to revenue, loss on stores, of the value of three warren girders transferred to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The decrease on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway occurred chiefly under Maintenance of way, works and stations, and was due to reduction in wages of permanent-way gangs; to credits for materials returned from Katni-Umaria section; to a special credit for stores found in excess on verification of Engineers' reserve stock of the Bilaspur District; and to heavy repairs having been carried out to staff quarters, and larger charges for ballast trains, during the previous year.

The decrease on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to the transfer of the Goalundo-Narayangunj steamer service to the India General Steam Navigation Company with effect from the 1st July 1895.

The decrease on the Indian Midland Railway occurred chiefly under Maintenance of way and was due to decreased expenditure on extraordinary renewals of permanent-way and painting and re-timbering bridges. Decreases also occurred under Traffic expenses due to considerable saving having been effected in station and train staff consequent on the lighter traffic dealt with and the decreased train mileage run; also in expenses at joint stations, for which heavy charges were incurred in the previous year, and under General charges, chiefly in the cost of audit and accounts staff.

The decrease on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway was due mainly to decreased train service in consequence of there not having been any of the special diverted traffic referred to in para. 22 above, and to a smaller payment of surplus profits to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company owing to the decrease in earnings.

The decrease on the North-Western Railway occurred principally under Maintenance, the charges for renewals, flood damages and strengthening bridges not being so heavy as in the preceding year. There was also a decrease under Carriage and Wagon expenses, mainly in repairs and renewals of stock. Increases occurred under Locomotive and Traffic expenses owing to heavier traffic.

26. *With Budget Estimates.*—The actual working expenses exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 343,836. The more important variations in line estimates are as under

The excess on the East Indian Railway was due to charges in connection with supervising the improvements of fencing and strengthening bridges having been higher; to larger debits on account of carriage of revenue stores, to the work of renovating coaching stock having been more extensive than was anticipated; to the replacement of wheels for increasing the carrying capacity of stock; to the causes enumerated in para. 25 above; and to a larger payment on account of Company's share of surplus profits owing to the increased earnings. There was a saving under General charges due chiefly to a credit for a re-adjustment of the charges by the Government Telegraph Department for rent, maintenance, etc.

The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due to larger expenditure than was anticipated on maintenance of way, works and stations; to short provision under Fuel, Maintenance and renewals of locomotive engines and machinery, General superintendence, Station staff, Lighting, Water and general stores, and Printing, stationery and tickets. There was a decrease in the amount of the surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company which was due to the net result of the year's working not having proved as satisfactory as was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was pepared.

The excess on the Burma State Railway occurred chiefly under Locomotive expenses, and was due to sufficient provision not having been made in the Budget Estimate.

The excess on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due to work in connection with relaying 110 miles and erecting the Gogra temporary pile bridge not having been anticipated; to the price of coal having risen; to expenditure incurred on the erection of 60 iron covered goods wagons in replacement of old wooden ones not having been anticipated; to an under-estimate of Home Engineering charges; to an under-estimate of working expenses and fuel; to law expenses incurred in connection with the Bunwar Chak embankment case, and to a larger payment on account of Company's share of net earnings than was provided for in the Budget Estimate.

The large excess on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due to the grant sanctioned having proved inadequate to meet the requirements of the year, especially in connection with special renewals of permanent way, repairs of bridges, and repairs and renewals of vehicles which were carried out with the sanction of Government.

The excess on the North Western Railway was due to fluctuations in suspense balances.

The excess on the East Coast Railway is attributed to large issues of materials for repairs which were necessitated by the heavy floods in September 1895.

The excess on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due principally to a larger payment on account of the Company's share of net earnings.

The excess on the South Indian Railway was due to larger expenditure having been incurred under Locomotive expenses consequent on the increased earnings; to the payment of the gratuity to the late Agent referred to in para. 25 above and to a larger payment on account of Company's share of net receipts.

The lapse on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway occurred chiefly under Maintenance, owing to the relaying of 5 miles of the Katni-Umaria section not having been taken up during the year; to repairs to buildings having been less than was expected, and to a larger provision having been made for general superintendence than was found necessary.

The lapse on the Warora Colliery was due to an over-estimate of requirements in the Budget Estimate which was based on the actuals of the previous year.

The lapse on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to the transfer of the Goalundo-Narayangunj steamer service to the India General Steam Navigation Company.

The lapse on the Indian Midland Railway was due to the provision made for extraordinary renewals, fuel and station and train staff, having been in excess of actual requirements.

27. *With Revised Estimates.*—The actual working expenses compare very favourably with the Revised Estimate, the result being a small excess of Rx. 7,136. The more important variations on individual lines are explained below.

The excess on the East Indian Railway was due to the credits in respect of 75lb D. O. sleepers taken out in place of 85lb sleepers in the Howrah district having been over-estimated; to heavy repairs of stations and buildings; to larger debits on account of carriage of revenue stores, and to increased train-mileage, arrear repairs and freight on increased coal stocks.

The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due chiefly to larger payments than were anticipated on amintenance; to a larger payment on account of surplus profits to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, in consequence of the year's working having proved better than was expected, and to fluctuations in suspense.

The excess on the Burma State Railway occurred chiefly under Locomotive and is due to the cause mentioned in para. 26 above.

The excess on the East Coast Railway is attributed to the opening of the section from Rambha to Khurda Road.

The lapse on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways was due chiefly to a smaller payment on account of Company's share of net earnings owing to 25 per cent. of the gross earnings for February 1896 not having been paid to the Company during the year as provided for in the Revised Estimate.

The lapse on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due chiefly to less issues of stores for revenue purposes by the Engineering and Locomotive Departments, and to savings under steam boat service.

The lapse on the Bengal Central Railway was due chiefly to 90 per cent. of the Company's share of net earnings for the half-year ended 31st December 1895 having been paid in April instead of in March as was anticipated in the Revised Estimate.

The lapse on the North Western Railway was due to less expenditure having been incurred on repairs to bridges; to smaller charges for fuel and to smaller repairs to goods vehicles.

The lapse on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due to less renewals having been carried out, owing to delay in the supply of sleepers by the Forest Department; to a credit for a large quantity of surplus materials, which were found in the carriage shop, and returned into stores; and to an over-estimate of the Company's share of net earnings.

(*ii*) *Interest and Annuities.*

28. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 10,011,731 as under:—

	England.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupee equivalent.		
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State . .	...	..	3,491,881	3,491,881
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State:—				
On debentures since discharged . .	...	...	174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock, and on India stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures, and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	980,020	1,724,609	...	1,724,609
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines .	1,705,396	3,001,104	...	3,001,104
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	681,919	1,200,020	33,941	1,233,961
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances by Secretary of State . .	218,884	385,185	497	385,682
TOTAL .	3,586,219	6,310,918	3,700,813	10,011,731

29. Interest is charged in India at 4 per cent. per annum on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, except on a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway which bears interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.

30. The debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines acquired by the State from Companies is on account of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of the Companies, for which the State assumed the direct liability on the transfer of the lines to Government; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of

stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stock, which are bought up as opportunity offers.

The debentures discharged up to date are as under:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway, £2,950,000 or expressed in Rx., converted at the contract rates for the years in which discharged .	3,546,684
Eastern Bengal Railway, £612,350 or expressed in Rx, converted at the average rates for the years in which discharged.	815,670

and interest is calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on these sums as in the case of direct outlay by the State.

31. The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows:—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western)	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
On debentures discharged .	141,867	32,627	...	...	...	174,494
On debentures and debenture stock	113,688	24,542	...	27,079	51,597	216,906
On India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock.	414,728	35,241	285,165	—807	...	734,327
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock, and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies . . .	13,084	37	. .	545,521	210,973	769,615
On India 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	...	...		...	...	...
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised .	...	...	...	3,761	...	3,761
TOTAL .	683,367	92,447	285,165	575,554	262,570	1,899,103

32 The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company, the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6-3-4 79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-3-3·141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to one-fifth of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000, has been deferred, and on this sum interest at 4 per cent. is guaranteed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits.

33. The charges in respect of each line were as follows:—

	East Indian	Eastern Bengal	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western).	TOTAL.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,493,490	205,096	653,496	2,352,082
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	461,060	...	...	461,060
Sinking Fund . . .	109,535	8,167	67,157	184,859
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc . .	2,421	227	455	3,103
TOTAL .	2,066,506	213,490	721,108	3,001,104

34. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies, the lines undertaken by which are classed as State Railways. During later years, the funds required for additional capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances." It has further been arranged that money required for *Indian* expenditure on the construction of the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Saugor-Katni Extension of the Indian Midland Railway shall be advanced in India, the expenditure in England on account of these Railways being met by sterling borrowing. The interest chargeable against the Companies on the rupee advances appear under India under the same heading. The East Indian Railway Company have also been allowed to raise sterling debentures to meet the Capital expenditure on the main line and the extensions. The interest on these debentures is accounted for under the head "Interest on Capital deposited by Companies."

35. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table:—

Railways.	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies			Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances			Grand Total
	India.	England and Exchange	Total	India	England and Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
East Indian . . .	..	3,299	3,299	...	...	...	3,299
Bengal-Nagpur . .	19,415	290,362	309,777	315	157,851	158,166	467,943
Assam-Bengal . .	...	103,427	103,427	...	...	...	103,427
Bengal Central . .	...	30,796	30,796	...	28,596	28,596	59,392
Indian Midland . .	...	366,486	366,486	182	76,923	77,105	443,591
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	14,526	...	14,526	...	...	...	14,526
South Indian .	...	52,793	52,793	...	...	...	52,793
Southern Mahratta* .	..	352,857	352,857	...	121,815	121,815	474,672
Total .	33 941	1,200,020	1,233,961	497	385,185	385,682	1,619,643

* Including Mysore

36. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" represents interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking; this expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. The amount entered against the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway represents interest on money raised by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company for capital expenditure on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, and interest on advances made to the Company in excess of the money raised.

SECTION B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

37. This section deals with (i) the revenue transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways; and (ii) the charges incurred by the State in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds; on land, which, under the several contracts, is supplied free of charge to the Companies; on Government controlling establishments; and on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also exercise, in some instances, supervision over State lines leased to Companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is included under this head. Recoveries are, however, made from State lines leased to Companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of such recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

XXVII.—Net Traffic Receipts.

38. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows*:—

	Total length open	Length laid with two or more tracks
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,287	462
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460¾	70¾
Madras	839¼	42½
TOTAL	2,587	575¼

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1895-96, Part I, Appendix C.

39. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 3,275,238. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Madras
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts—			
Administrative	3,469,434	1,768,540	1,104,329
Suspense	108,047	549,063	162,506
TOTAL	3,577,481	2,317,603	1,266,885
Payments—			
Administrative	1,795,748	653,625	530,520
Suspense	226,107	531,687	148,99
TOTAL	2,021,855	1,185,312	679,514
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	1,673,686	1,114,915	573,809
Suspense	—118,060	17,376	13,512
TOTAL	1,555,626	1,132,291	587,321
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	51·76	36·96	48·04
Average earnings per mile per week	51·56	73·42	25·17

40. Taking the Capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee), the return per cent. on Capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under:—

	Capital outlay to 31st March 1896	Net Receipts, 1895-96.	Percentage on Capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,895,875	1,555,626	5 58
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	10,101,311	1,132,291	11·21
Madras	12,089,188	587,321	4·86

41. The traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was somewhat better than that of the previous year. The improvement was principally under Coaching owing to the development of the third class passenger traffic. Under Goods traffic there was a decrease of Rs. 71,435 The working expenses during the year under review were less than in 1894-95, due chiefly to reduced outlay on maintenance and carriage and wagon and traffic expenses. The decrease under Maintenance resulted from smaller issues of permanent-way materials, the more favourable rates of issues and the suspension of outlay on platelayers' huts. The reduction in the Carriage and Wagon Department was due mainly to curtailment of repairs to coaching and goods vehicles, to the lower price of new iron-work for renewals, to smaller issues of new materials, and to the use of second-hand materials as far as possible. The decrease in the Traffic Department is ascribed to reduction of station and train staff and to the absence of staff on compulsory leave.

42. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the results were more favourable than in the preceding year, the earnings being larger by Rs. 14,36,697, while the increase in working expenses was only Rs. 5,72,248. There was an increase under coaching owing to the development of passenger traffic under all classes. The goods earnings also improved, principally under Cotton, Grain and pulse, Metals, Provisions, Timber and Coal both for the public and for the Locomotive Department. The increase would have been greater but for a slight fall in the traffic in oil-seeds and salt, and in the earnings under the head "Sundries" owing to the receipts from hire of engines having been credited to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway from the date of the through opening of that line. The increase in working expenses was due principally to heavy outlay in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments. The increase in the former is accounted for by increased consumption of coal per train mile owing to the larger use of country coal, increased train mileage and larger renewals and repairs of engines, and that in the latter is attributed to engagement of extra station staff to meet heavy traffic, to the supply of new wagon covers, to a heavier consumption of stores, and to the charges in 1894-95 having been reduced by a large credit for overcharges on oil in previous years.

43. On the Madras Railway there was an improvement in the coaching earnings due chiefly to the increase of the third class passenger fare from 1½ to 2 pies per mile. The result would have been better but for the serious breaches in September 1895 on the Great Indian Peninsula, Nizam's and East Coast Railways which led to the suspension of through booking over these lines for a period of nearly two months. The working expenses were less than in the previous year, due principally to short outlay in the Carriage and Wagon Department owing to repairs of vehicles having been less extensive than in 1894-95, to a large reduction in loss by exchange consequent on the smaller issues of English stores for repairs, and to the more favourable rate of exchange. The reduction in working expenses would have been larger but for the heavy outlay in the Locomotive Department in connection with the increase in cost of fuel, and the more extensive renewals and repairs of engines and machinery.

Comparison with Actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

44. A statement, attached to this review as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the Revised and Budget Estimates and the Actuals of 1894-95. The following is a summary of the net results:—

Railways.	Net Receipts.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Net Receipts
	Actuals, 1895-96	Estimate.	Actuals, more +or less —.	Estimate.	Actuals, more +or less —.	Actuals, 1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula .	1,555,626	1,600,000	—44,374	2,000,000	—444,374	1,502,384
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,13?,291	1,097,500	+34,791	965,000	+167,291	1,033,825
Madras . .	587,321	572,500	+14,821	530,000	+57,321	514,102
Total .	3,275,238	3,270,000	+5,238	3,495,000	—219,762	3,050,311

45. The increase in the actuals over those of 1894-95 was due to the improvement of traffic, both passenger and goods, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and of passenger traffic on the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate was due mainly to the provision for a revival of traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which was made in the estimate, not having been realised. The difference between the actuals and the Revised Estimate is comparatively small.

II.—Surplus Profits, etc., Land, Supervision and Interest.

Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds.

46. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, taken separately, is paid to the Companies; but in calculating the total surplus for division the Secretary of State is able to place against the net earnings stated in rupees, one rupee only for every 1*s* 10*d*. of guaranteed interest which he has paid. The share falling to the Companies is, therefore, much in excess of a true moiety of the real surplus after meeting the sum which the Secretary of State actually pays as interest charges. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

47. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of the Provident Funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, for the benefit of the Companies' employés, when the net earnings on capital give a return of more than 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and of 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, a contribution equal to one-half of the obligatory subscriptions of the members during the half-year being given as a charge to Working Expenses, and a further contribution being made in half-years in which there are surplus profits, out of such surplus profits, and within certain prescribed limits.

48 The payments to the Companies during the year 1895-96 on account of Surplus Profits and Contributions to Provident Funds were as follows:—

	Surplus profits	Contributions to Provident Funds.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
Great Indian Peninsula	161,973	9,757	171,730
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	312,600	11,048	323,648
Madras	5,177	952	6,129
Total .	479,750	21,757	501,507

Land.

49. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows :—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	—747
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	699
Madras	1,928
TOTAL	1,880

Supervision.

50. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The amounts recovered from Railway Companies are credited to this head. The charges during the year under review were as follows :—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.	
Bombay	11,616	11,474	
Madras	7,631	5,118	
Calcutta	10,509	6,456	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,965	6,285	
Assam	4,608	2,335	
Director General of Railways, etc. (share of office of)	16,577		
	61,906	31,668	
TOTAL			93,574
Less—Recoveries from Companies			66,646
NET CHARGE			26,928

51. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies, were as follows :—

	Rx
East Indian	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa	14,314
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	3,149
Bengal-Nagpur	7,515
Bengal Central	1,000
Indian Midland	5,419
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,704
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,140
South Indian	8,333
Assam-Bengal	5,072
TOTAL	66,646

52. The contribution payable from East Indian Railway revenues has been fixed under the contract at Rs 50,000 half-yearly. With the exception of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies, the contributions paid by Railway Companies are calculated at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed or under construction. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Companies are calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly.

53. No contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

51. The charges for Interest during the year 1895-96 were as under:—

	On Capital held in England		On Capital held in India.	On over-drawals on Capital Account.	Total.
	Amount. £	Equivalent Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	1,201,871	2,115,017	1,812	...	2,116,829
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	426,655	750,814	122	619	751,555
Madras	533,037	938,022	...	269	938,291
Total .	2,161,563	3,803,853	1,934	888	3,806,675

55. The foregoing figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not the liability for interest for the year 1895-96. No additional capital was raised during the year under review except a small sum of £24-12 on account of premium at £1-0-6 per cent. on £2,400 Debentures at 3 per cent. issued to replace the same amount falling due on 1st July 1895. The interest on overdrawn capital represents interest charged by Government at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on advances to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railway Companies on Capital Account.

Comparison with Actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

56. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule C, a comparison in detail will be found of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1894-95, of which the following is a summary:—

	Actuals, 1895-96	Revised Estimate		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1894-95.
		Estimate	Actuals, more + or less —	Estimate.	Actuals, more + or less —.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus profits, etc.	501,507	501,200	+307	585,000	−83,493	600,695
Land and Supervision .	28,808	31,100	−2,292	33,000	−4,192	31,541
Interest . .	3,806,675	3,794,600	+12,075	3,964,600	−157,925	3,953,754
Total .	4,336,990	4,326,900	+10,090	4,582,600	−245,610	4,585,990

The decrease in payments on account of surplus profits, etc., as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having fallen short of expectations. The difference would have been larger but for the increase in the share of profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company and the Madras Railway Company having earned surplus profits for the first time.

The decrease in Land and Supervision as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to smaller payments for land for the railways in Bombay and Madras. The difference would have been greater but for the increased expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due partly to the formation of new offices in connection with the Southern Punjab Railway and partly to fluctuations of salaries owing to change of officers. The lapse on

the Budget and Revised Estimates was due principally to the demands against the grant for unforeseen charges for land for the railways in Bombay having fallen short of the provision.

The decrease in the interest charges as compared with the actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget Estimate was due to the more favourable rate of exchange.

Effect on State Revenues.

57. The following table shows the direct results to the State of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year :—

	Net Traffic Receipts	Charges				Gain or loss (+ or —).
		Interest.	Surplus Profits	Contribution to Provident Funds.	Total	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,555,626	2,116,829	161,973	9,757	2,288,559	—732,933
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	1,132,291	751,555	312,600	11,048	1,075,203	+57,088
Madras . .	587,321	933,291	5,177	952	944,420	—357,099
Total .	3,275,238	3,806,675	479,750	21,757	4,308,182	—1,032,944

58. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments have to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of its connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provision in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest is converted for the purpose of this division at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* (*vide* para. 46). Thus the Great Indian Peninsula Railway received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 161,973, while Government, although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company, sustained a loss of Rx. 732,933. During the second-half of 1895 the net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and Government had to make good the deficiency and to bear also the loss by exchange on interest paid in England. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received Rx. 312,600 as surplus profits, while there was a gain to the State of Rx 57,088 only. The Madras Railway, for the first time, received surplus profits of Rx. 5,177, while the loss to Government amounted to Rx. 357,099.

59. In the following statement the results to the State of the working of these railways for the last five years are exhibited :—

Gain or Loss (+ or —)

Railways.	1891-92.	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula .	+20,680	—377,138	—418,409	—1,022,715	—732,933
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	+39,382	+1,719	+22,988	—19,010	+57,088
Madras	—359,428	—400,727	—349,513	—462,413	—357,099
Total .	—299,366	—776,146	—744,934	—1,504,138	—1,032,944

60. The following statement shows the total amount paid on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies still in existence on 31st March 1896, the net Revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1895, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount, and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling :—

Railways.	Guaranteed Interest paid to 31st March 1896.			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1895 inclusive—less moieties of surplus profits repaid to Companies.	Net amount paid
	In England.	In India	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	37,068,290	477,489	37,545,779	34,126,116	3,419,663
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,962,184	92,697	13,054,881	11,950,963	1,103,918
Madras	17,609,669	2,579	17,612,248	9,340,133	8,272,115
Total .	67,640,143	572,765	68,212,908	55,417,212	12,795,696

There were of course similar figures relating to each Company whose Railway Government purchased by annuities or on other terms.

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(Major Heads XXVIII and 40.)

61. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which appear in the Government accounts under the heading Subsidized Companies, represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest.

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40.—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies paid, and advances of interest.

(i) *Repayments of Advances of Interest.*

62. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments of advances of interest by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway.

63. In the case of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest:—

YEAR	Advances.	REPAYMENTS	
		England.	India
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	432	.	.
1883-84	4,667	...	
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86	...	...	119
1886-87		...	32
1889-90	...	91	...
1890-91	...	975	..
1891-92		1,427	...
TOTAL	13,085	2,493	151

64. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway, and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the recovery from the Mysore Durbar of the net amount of interest only (*i.e.*, interest on capital expended *minus* net receipts) is credited under this head.

* Interest (£295) realised from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period taken in reduction of advances of interest.

65. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1895-96 was Rx. 25,252, arrived at as under:—

	Rx.
Interest on capital	84,469
Less—Charge borne by Government for interest on the unexpended balance of the capital retained in their hands	7,881
Remainder .	76,588
Net receipts	51,336
Net charges for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar .	25,252
Compared with, for 1894-95	41,694
„ „ 1893-94	34,054
„ „ 1892-93	17,883
„ „ 1891-92	31,567
„ „ 1890-91	30,505

(*n*) *Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.*

66. The charges for land, subsidies and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial Revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the South Behar, Bengal and North-Western, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, Nilgiri and Ahmedabad-Parantij Railways. The Nilgiri Railway was also entitled, under the terms of its contract, to interest at 3 per cent. on its capital deposited in a Government treasury for three years, or until the line was opened throughout for traffic, if earlier. The three years expired on the 30th September 1893.

67 The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1895-96 on account of subsidized railways were—

		Rx.
South Behar Railway	(Land charges) . .	82
Bengal and North-Western Railway	(„) . .	6,589
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	(„) . .	613
Nilgiri Railway	(„) . .	850
Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway	(„) . .	
	TOTAL .	8,134

68. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments in connection with subsidized railways are—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with the net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on Capital outlay; and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Bengal.—Charges for land which, under the terms of the contracts, has to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

69. The amounts, debited against Provincial Revenues during 1895-96 were—

	Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy and audit) . . .	10,061
Dooars Railway (Land)	56
TOTAL .	10,117

70. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1895-96 will be found in the statement attached to this note as Schedule D.

Comparison with Actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

71. The actual receipts during the year under head XXVIII compare with the actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1895-96	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1894-95.
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.						
Rohilkhand-Kumaon . .	.	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	25,252	29,200	—3,948	39,900	—14,648	41,694
Total .	25,252	29,200	—3,948	39,900	—14,648	41,694

No provision was made in the estimates on account of the Government share of surplus earnings of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway for the year 1894 owing to there being unsettled questions as to the amount of that share.

The difference between actuals and the Revised and Budget Estimates of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar was due to the net revenue of the railway having been more than estimated for.

72. The actual expenditure during the year under head 40 compares with the actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1894-95
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
40.—Subsidized Companies—						
Imperial	8,134	15,300	—7,166	20,000	—11,866	2,605
Provincial . . .	10,117	10,200	—83	10,100	+17	14,089
Total .	18,251	25,500	—7,249	30,100	—11,849	16,694

73. The lapse under *Imperial* as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to short payments on the Bengal and North-Western Railway of compensation charges in the districts of Gonda, Bahraich and Barabanki for land acquired for the Gogra Bridge and approaches and for the Gonda-Bulrampur and Tulsipur Branch, and to smaller outlay on land for the Nilgiri Railway owing to the liquidation of the Company. The expenditure relating to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway exceeded the Budget Estimate owing to a greater portion of the work, which was expected to be finished in the previous year when the original estimate was framed, having to be taken up and completed during the year under review. The lapse as compared with the Revised Estimate occurred principally on the Bengal and North Western and Ahmedabad-Parantij Railways. The lapse on the Bengal and North-Western Railway was due to the cause mentioned above; that on the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway was due to payments for land not having been made during the year.

SECTION D.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

74. The following expenditure is recorded under this head :—

(*a*) Outlay on surveys.
(*b*) Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
(*c*) Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of).
(*d*) Port Storekeeper's Establishment.
(*e*) Abt material and engine suspense account.
(*f*) Land charges in connection with Native States Railways.
(*g*) Watch and ward charges in connection with the Frontier Railway Reserve material.

75. At the commencement of the year 1895-96 the following surveys were in hand :—

Imperial.

Chambal-Muttra.
Shadipalli-Balotra.
Saugor-Katni.
Assam-Burma Railway Connection.
Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla.
Mogaung-Myitkyina.
Khagaria-Katihar.
Northern Bengal-Assam Connection.
Tochi Pass.
Kalka-Simla
Bhatinda-Samasata.
Madura-Paumben.
Arsikere-Mangalore.
Shoranur-Cochin.
Cannanore-Calicut
Vizianagram-Parvatipur.

76. The expenditure incurred by Government in surveying the Nagda-Ujjain section of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway has been recovered from the Gwalior Durbar, as the construction of this section is being carried out from funds provided by that Durbar. The expenditure incurred by Government in surveying the Saugor-Katni extension to end of 1894-95 was refunded by the Indian Midland Railway Company in terms of clause 6 of the Contract with that Company.

77. During the course of the year the undermentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government.—

Sambalpur-Khurda Survey.—A further investigation of the proposed site for a bridge over the Mahanadi near Sambalpur in connection with the Sambalpur-Cuttack Project, at an estimated cost of Rs 1,416.

Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey.—A reconnaissance survey from Tipumia to Tinsukia (23 miles), and from Tipumia *viâ* Jaipur to Margherita (30 miles) with the object of ascertaining which route was the more favourable and suitable for connecting the Dibru-Sadiya Railway with the Assam-Bengal Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs 4,200.

Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.—A preliminary survey of this line was made in 1893-94, including a branch line from Gajrala, a station on the east bank of the Ganges river, to Chandausi station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. During 1895-96 orders were issued for a detailed survey of the main line from Ghaziabad to Moradabad, a distance of 83 miles, with a branch line to Meerut. The detailed survey is estimated to cost Rs. 58,184.

Bogra-Kaligunge Survey.—A survey for an alternative branch line to the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Sultanpur *viâ* Bogra to Kaligunge, 60 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,400

Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey.—A survey of the extension of the Cooch Behar Railway from Cooch Behar to Santrabari, a distance of 36 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs 4,378 The expenditure on this survey is, for the present, being met from funds supplied by Government.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Extensions and Branches.—Surveys for the following lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,420.

Standard Gauge.

	Miles.
From Rajbari to Faridpur	20

Metre Gauge.

From Lalmanirhat to Teesta (near Jalpaiguri)	68
From Saidpur to Titalya	68

Hoshiarpur-Jullundur-Kapurthala.—A detailed survey for a feeder line from Hoshiarpur *vid* Jullundur to Kapurthala, a distance of 38 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000

78. Surveys were not undertaken by Local Governments during the year under review, but the Local Administration of Burma sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 to meet the cost of completing and tracing the plans of the project for a line from Henzada to Basscin. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 256. The survey for this line was carried out in 1885.

79. The expenditure incurred during the year 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 71,649 as under.—

	Rx.
Imperial	71,623
Provincial	26
	71,649

The Imperial outlay includes the following :—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	49,517
Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges . . .	2,063
Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of) . .	16,577
Port Storekeeper's Establishment	2,438
Land charges in connection with Native States Railways . .	207
Watch and ward charges in connection with the Frontier Railway Reserve material	725
Abt material and engine suspense account	96
TOTAL .	71,623

80. The details of outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E.

81. The items debited during 1895-96 under "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were :—

	Rx.
Leave allowances (other than privilege leave) of pensionable employés of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	859
Leave allowances of the following :—	
B. A. Maine, Sub-Engineer	33
Sheik Mohomed Abdulla, Accountant	90
Mr. G. A Anderson, Assistant Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	24
Babu Mahabir Sinha	23
Rai Kally Shunker Chatterjee, Executive Engineer . . .	17
Lieutenant Manser	166
Babu Rai Churn Chatterjee	9
Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway . .	17
Mr P. Dease, Executive Engineer	301
Petty items	2
Carried over .	1,541

	Rx.
Brought forward .	1,541
Bonuses, etc.—	
Contribution to Clerks' Provident Fund	289
Salary of Captain Bonham-Carter, R.E., from 28th March to 30th April 1895	53
Rent of land at Howrah	40
Expenditure incurred in fitting up a pile engine on the North-Western Railway	86
Expenditure incurred for assembling a Committee at Lahore for testing the signalling arrangements on the Eastern Bengal, North-Western, and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways . .	49
Petty items	5
TOTAL .	2,063

82. The amount debited to this head on account of the establishment of the Director General of Railways represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the actual salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the Major head "39—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

83. The amount shown under Port Storekeeper's Establishment represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Storekeeper's Office at Calcutta . .	* 2,234
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	204
TOTAL .	2,438

Comparison with Actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

84. The actual outlay during the year under "41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" compares with the actuals of 1894-95 and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

HEAD OF ACCOUNT	Actuals, 1895-96	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1894-95.
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
41—Imperial .	71,623	75,000	—3,377	100,000	—28,377	101,104
41—Provincial .	26	100	—74	...	+26	—744
TOTAL .	71,649	75,100	—3,451	100,000	28,351	100,360

85. The lapse under Imperial as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to the refunds referred to in para. 76 above of the expenditure incurred in surveying the Nagda-Ujjain Section of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway and the Saugor-Katni extension, and to the amount set aside to meet expenditure on surveys likely to be undertaken during the course of the year not having been fully utilised.

SECTION B.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 50.

86. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction from funds provided by the State:—

	Miles.
By State Agency—	
East Coast Railway, Palasa to Naraj near Cuttack and the Puri branch	192½
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	95½
Kotri-Rohri (chord line)	182½
Mushkaf-Bolan	87
Mari-Attock	80
Cawnpore-Gogra (metre gauge link)	80
Mu Valley	140½
By Agency of Companies—	
Madras-Ennore Branch	8½
East Indian Railway extensions	26
Godhra-Rutlam Railway, Rutlam to Nagda	25½
Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's extensions	116½*

87. The section of the line from Rutlam to Nagda is treated as a part of the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway. The section from Nagda to Ujjain, 34½ miles in length, is being constructed from funds provided by the Gwalior Durbar.

88. During the course of the year construction was commenced on the following new lines and extensions:—

	Miles.	
East Indian Railway—		
Chanch branch extension	1	
East Indian Railway Extensions—		
Moghal Sarai to Gya	130	
		131
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—		
Najibabad to the right bank of the Koh river opposite Kotdwara		15½
Eastern Bengal Railway—		
Belgachhia to the Ganges	2½	
Panchooria junction to the Ganges (Fakirabad line)	5½	
Rajbari to Lalgola new station	3½	
		11½
Rae Bareli-Benares Railway—		
Rae Bareli to Benares		139
Beswada-Madras Railway—		
Ennore to Bezwada		230
Kotri-Rohri Railway—		
Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind) with bridge over the Indus		5½
Bengal and North-Western Railway—		
Company's Section—*		
Gogra-Ganges-Doab lines—		
Turtipur to Benares	84½	
Mau to Azamgarh	27	
Mau to Ballia and Revelganj	71½	
Syedpur to Ghazipur	29	
		211½
Burma Railway—		
Mogaung to Myitkyina		37
Mandalay-Kunlon Railway—		
Myohaung to the right bank of the Salween river		224
TOTAL		1,004½

* The expenditure on these lines will be met from Company's capital.

89. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 3,709,400 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	9,400
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,700,000
TOTAL	3,709,400

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	847,000
For outlay in India	2,156,600
„ Exchange	705,800
TOTAL	3,709,400

90. The allotments to lines were as below:—

	Rx.
By State Agency—	
Mu Valley	120,000
East Coast, including Bezwada extension	500,000
Open lines, including stores	473,700
Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Linking up Scheme	140,000
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	170,000
North-Western Railway Gradient Improvement Works	—26,100
Mari-Attock	150,000
Mushkaf-Bolan	351,400
Kotri-Rohri	500,000
TOTAL	2,379,000
By Agency of Companies—	
Rutlam-Ujjain	240,000
Godhra-Rutlam	35,000
Assam-Bengal { Land	195,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction	305,000
Open lines	590,400
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore section)	30,000
TOTAL	1,395,400
Total specially allotted	3,774,400
Indents thrown forward	135,000
	3,909,400
Deduct—	
Over-allotments	200,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,709,400

91. The grant was modified during the year by the following additions and reductions, and the amount available ultimately stood at Rx. 4,635,200:—

	Rx	Rx.
Add—		
Additional grant approved by Finance Department		500,000
Ditto ditto for the Assam-Bengal Railway	624,100	
Less—		
Anticipated lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway surrendered on the six months' estimates	195,000	
		429,100
Additional grants sanctioned by Local Governments and Administrations under 37—Provincial		1,700
		930,800
Less—		
Transfer to 49—Irrigation Works		5,000
Net Increase		925,800

92. The Revised Estimate was submitted for Rx. 4,166,700, or for Rx. 468,500 less than the amount of the grant available. This lapse occurred as under:—

	Rx.
On lines classed as 37—Construction of Railways . . .	1,400
On the Assam-Bengal Railway under 48—State Railways—Construction	467,100
	468,500

The lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway was surrendered in accordance with paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 303 A.—R., dated 26th June 1895, as it was not available for any other purpose. It was anticipated that the Secretary of State would not expend the whole of the moneys placed at his disposal for stores to be purchased in England, but it was expected that, by the more vigorous prosecution of work in India, the Revised Estimate would, with the exception of a small amount of Rx. 36,600 which remained unallotted, be worked up to. The results show a lapse of Rx. 241,945 which occurred principally on the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railways, and the circumstances which led to the lapses on these Railways are explained further on.

93. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz*, Rx. 4,166,700, was provided as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	534,800
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . .	9,700
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,622,200
TOTAL .	4,166,700

and was distributed for expenditure as under:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England	704,500
,, ,, India	2,931,000
For Exchange	531,200
TOTAL .	4,166,700

94. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 3,924,755 as under:—

	Rx.
In England	679,562
,, India	2,728,882
Exchange	516,311
TOTAL .	3,924,755

resulting in an excess of Rx. 215,355 on the Budget Estimate and a lapse of Rx. 241,945 on the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the actuals in India and in England are as follows:—

	Revised Estimate	Actuals.	Actuals. More	Actuals. Less
	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
England	704,500	679,562	.	24,938
India	2,931,000	2,728,882	..	202,118
Exchange	531,200	516,311	.	14,889
TOTAL .	4,166,700	3,924,755	..	241,945

95. The distribution of the outlay of the year by finance heads is as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	529,367
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . .	7,661
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,387,227
TOTAL .	3,924,755

96. No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

Comparison with the Budget and Revised Estimates.

97. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, and showing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract :—

Railways	Actuals, 1895-96.	Budget Estimate.		Revised Estimate.	
		Estimates.	Actuals + more or — less	Estimates.	Actuals + more or — less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure by State Agency.					
Open lines*. . . .	472,940	492,000	—19,060	469,400	+3,540
Mu Valley	114,253	120,000	—5,747	121,900	—7,647
North-Western Railway Gradient Improvements . .	1,085	—26,100	+27,185	3,900	—2,815
Kotri-Rohri . . .	665,332	500,000	+165,332	675,700	—10,368
Mandalay-Kunlon. . .	59,396	...	+59,396	50,000	+9,396
Rae Bareli-Benares . .	59,244	...	+59,244	60,000	—756
Wazirabad-Lyallpur . .	190,752	170,000	+20,752	207,100	—16,348
Mushkaf-Bolan . . .	199,460	351,400	—151,940	208,200	—8,740
Mari-Attock . . .	266,639	150,000	+116,639	259,800	+6,839
East Coast	696,689	500,000	+196,689	690,000	+6,689
Bezwada-Madras . . .	139,475	...	+139,475	140,000	—525
Cawnpore-Gogra . . .	101,217	140,000	—38,783	110,200	—8,983
Stores (fluctuations in reserve and stores in transit) . .	—116,048	116,700	—232,748	—89,300	—26,748
Total .	2,850,434	2,514,000	+336,434	2,906,900	—56,466
Expenditure by Agency of Companies.					
Open lines	465,170	590,400	—125,230	555,000	—89,830
Rutlam-Nagda . . .	158,653	240,000	—81,347	131,600	+27,053
Godhra-Rutlam . . .	27,376	35,000	—7,624	31,600	—4,224
Assam-Bengal (Construction) .	320,437	305,000	+15,437	377,000	—56,563
Ditto (Land) . .	62,498	195,000	—132,502	85,000	—22,502
Madras-Bezwada (Ennore Section)	40,187	30,000	+10,187	43,000	—2,813
Total .	1,074,321	1,395,400	—321,079	1,223,200	—148,879
Reserve and over-allotments .	...	—200,000	+200,000	36,600	—36,600
GRAND TOTAL .	3,924,755	3,709,400	+215,355	4,166,700	—241,945
Distributed as under :—					
England . . .	679,562	847,000	—167,438	704,500	—24,938
India	2,728,882	2,156,600	+572,282	2,931,000	—202,118
Exchange . . .	516,311	705,800	—189,489	531,200	—14,889
Total .	3,924,755	3,709,400	+215,355	4,166,700	—241,945

* Includes Frontier Railway Reserve material, and Sind-Peshin Petroleum Operations.

Budget Estimate.

98. The more important variations from the Budget Estimate are explained below :—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 19,060, the principal variations being as follows :—

A lapse of Rx. 26,561 on the Warora Colliery, due chiefly to the abandonment of work in connection with the proposed new Pits Nos. 7 and 8 and to the provision made for the purchase of machines in England for these pits, not having been utilised

A lapse of Rx. 41,924 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, due chiefly to certain works, provision for which was made in the estimate, having been deferred or abandoned; to savings on the provision for some other works ; to credit for value of an engine transferred to the North Western Railway and to sales of surplus plant and stores. The savings referred to above were to some extent utilised on the Najibabad-Kotdwara branch, the construction of which was sanctioned during the year.

An excess of Rx. 22,528 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, due chiefly to provision not having been made in the Budget Estimate for doubling the line from Ranaghat to Poradaha and for the purchase of sleepers.

An excess of Rx 23,686 on the North-Western Railway, due to larger expenditure having been incurred on doubling the line between Kurrachee and Kotri; to the transfer of an engine from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; to the adjustment with the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway of the cost of works on the Kolepur-Quetta section and with the Forest Department of the cost of fuel supplied in excess of contract quantity.

Lines under construction.—The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 355,494. The excess was partly due to funds not having been provided in the Budget Estimate for the Mandalay-Kunlon, Rai Bareli-Benares and Bezwada-Madras Railways, the construction of which was commenced during the course of the year when the necessary allotments of funds were made. There were also excesses on the provisions for most of the other lines, the causes being detailed below. These excesses were to a considerable extent counter balanced by a large lapse under Stores transactions, but for which the total excess would have been much greater.

The excess on the Gradient Improvement Works, North Western Railway, was due to more work having been done than was provided for in the Budget Estimate on earthwork, Bakrala and Sehala projects, and on bridges over the rivers Ling, Kurring and Sohan

The excesses on the Kotri-Rohri and Mari-Attock Railways were due to greater progress having been made in construction than was contemplated in the Budget Estimate.

The excess on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway was due chiefly to the erection of rolling stock, provision for which was not made in the Budget Estimate.

The excess on the East Coast Railway was attributed to the provision made in Budget orders having been found inadequate to cover the heavy expenditure, which was incurred under Formation, Ballast, Bridgework and Ferries.

The lapse on the Mu Valley State Railway was due to less work having been carried out on bridges than was provided for, to the transfer of the cost of plant for the Ywatoung workshop to the Burma State Railway, and to fluctuations in suspense accounts.

The lapse on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway was due to the provision made in the Budget Estimate for English stores for doubling the line not having been utilised, as stores for a single line only were eventually obtained, and to larger sales of materials to other lines than were contemplated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

The lapse on the Cawnpore-Gogra Railway was due to the Budget Estimate having been based on the original project estimate which was subsequently

very considerably modified and reduced. Considerable savings were also effected on several items in the final estimate, more particularly under permanent way, the actual rates for both new and second-hand material being below estimated rates.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 125,230. The principal variations on individual lines are as under :—

On the East Indian Railway the funds for Capital expenditure during 1895-96 were provided from two sources, *viz.*, from a grant under head 48 and from the equivalent of £150,000 debentures which were raised by the Company during the course of the year. In the Budget Estimate an allotment of Rx 310,000 was made under head 48, and when the debentures were raised a further grant of Rx. 245,000 was provided under the head Capital of Indian Railway Companies, thus raising the total grant for expenditure to Rx 555,000. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rx. 521,114, and, in accordance with orders received subsequently from the Secretary of State, Rx. 271,698, representing in Indian currency the equivalent of the whole of the £150,000 debentures raised, has been deducted from the total expenditure incurred, and the balance, Rx. 249,416, charged to 48.—State Railways—Construction. The lapse of Rx. 60,584, as compared with the provision of Rx. 310,000 made in the Budget Estimate, was the result of this procedure.

The lapse on the Palanpur-Deesa Railway was attributed to several works provided for in the Budget Estimate not having been undertaken.

The lapse on the Wardha Coal State Railway was due to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company not having been able to utilise the full provision made in the Budget Estimate for bridgework.

The lapse on the Tirhoot Railway was due to short outlay under bridgework in connection with the changing of girders over the Boor Gunduck, Kosi and Bagmatti rivers and of other bridges on the Eastern Branch, and to larger issues of stores to Revenue than were provided for in the Budget Estimate.

The lapse on the South Indian Railway was due to the postponement of several large works, provision for which was made in the Budget Estimate, and to smaller outlay on English stores.

The lapse on the Dhond and Manmad Railway occurred chiefly under bridgework, fencing and stations and buildings. The short outlay under bridgework is due to a saving in the estimated cost of girders required for the replacement of 7 spans of warren girders and to the late arrival of these girders from England, in consequence of which the work could not be completed before the end of the year. The saving under Fencing was due to the cost of the English material for fencing 25½ miles not having been charged to the work and to the Company's workshops not having been able, through pressure of work, to complete the level crossing and wicket gates before the close of the year. The short outlay under Stations and buildings was due partly to a saving in the estimated cost of the signals received from England and partly to most of the available labour having, through urgency, to be employed on bridgework.

The excess on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due to increase in the suspense balances, owing chiefly to the cost of works at Ujjain having remained unadjusted in the miscellaneous advance account, to increased purchases of coal and to smaller issues of stores to Revenue.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 195,849. The more important variations are as under:—

The lapse on the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway was due principally to the Gwalior Durbar supplying the funds for the construction of the Nagda-Ujjain section. The lapse is also attributed partly to economical construction.

The lapse on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway is explained to be due to the fact that when the Budget Estimate was framed, it was expected that the stores suspense accounts of this line would be closed in 1894-95. Owing, however, to delays the clearance credit fell in the year under review.

The large lapse on the provision made for land for the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to the Land Acquisition officers having greatly over-estimated their actual requirements and to a write-back to Part II—Construction—of the value of buildings and land taken up for manufacturing operations charged in previous years to Part I—Land.

In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 305,000 was provided from Government funds for the Assam-Bengal Railway in accordance with clause 43 of the contract to meet the probable expenditure on construction during the year in excess of paid up capital. The amount actually charged against Imperial funds is Rx. 320,437, and the deviations from the amounts provided in the estimate both from Company's Capital and Imperial funds are reviewed in section G—Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

The excess on the Ennore section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway was due to larger expenditure having been incurred than was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was framed in consequence of the expenditure during the preceding year having fallen short of anticipations.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

99. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations and the reasons assigned for them are briefly as follows:—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals approximate closely to the Revised Estimate, the result being a small excess of Rx. 3,540. The more important variations on individual lines are as under.—

An excess of Rx. 14,986 on the North Western Railway which is attributed to the adjustment with the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway of the cost of works on the Kolepur-Quetta section and with the Forest Department for fuel supplied in excess of contract quantity and to smaller issues of stores to Revenue.

A lapse of Rx. 13,524 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, due chiefly to short outlay on the Najibabad-Kotdwara branch and to sales and transfers of surplus plant which were arranged for towards the close of the year.

Lines under construction.—The actuals are less than the Revised Estimate by Rx. 60,006.

The principal lapses were:—

On the Mu Valley State Railway, due to the cost of the plant for the Insein workshops, provision for which was made in the Revised Estimate of the Mu Valley State Railway, having been charged to the Burma State Railway in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and to the transfer of stores to the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, for which allowance was not made in the estimate.

On the Kotri-Rohri Railway, due chiefly to an over-estimate of Indian charges on English stores and to short receipts of English stores.

On the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, due to the write-back to the North Western Railway of certain freight charges on permanent-way material. These charges were debited to the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway in the previous year.

On the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, due to short outlay on works owing principally to non-completion of stations and buildings and non-receipt of points and crossings from England and to larger sales of stores than were anticipated.

On the Cawnpore-Gogra Railway, due to smaller payments for land than were anticipated; to provision made for an overbridge at Cawnpore not having been utilised owing to delay in the settlement of the design, and to certain works at Cawnpore, for which provision was made in the estimate, not having been carried out under orders received from the Director General of Railways.

Under Stores transactions, due chiefly to smaller expenditure on stores in England than was anticipated.

The principal excesses were:—

On the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway, due to provision for stores taken over from the Burma and Mu Valley Railways, not having been made in the

Revised Estimate, as it was anticipated that their value would not be debited in transfer during the year under review.

On the Mari-Attock Railway, due chiefly to the transfer of stores from the Gradient Improvement works, North Western Railway, and of new sleepers from the North Western Railway, and to debits by that Railway for freight on stores and hire of engines. Provision for these charges was not made in the Revised Estimate.

On the East Coast Railway, due chiefly to an unexpected debit from the Civil Department for land and to heavy construction train bills.

Companies' Agency.

Open lines.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 89,830. The lapse has occurred chiefly on the East Indian Railway, the cause being that explained in para. 98 above. There were also lapses on the following lines:—

On the Tirhoot Railway, due chiefly to larger issues of stores to Revenue than were provided for in the Revised Estimate.

On the South Indian Railway, due to allowance not having been made in the Revised Estimate for the transfer to Revenue during the year of certain charges in connection with the reconstruction of 25 third class carriages. It was originally intended to collect all the charges on this account in the Capital Account and to make the necessary transfer to Revenue in the accounts for the ensuing year, but this was subsequently considered incorrect. The lapse was further due to contractors' bills for buildings at Pakala having been received too late for payment before the close of the year and to larger sales of stores than were provided for.

On the Dhond and Manmad State Railway due to the causes mentioned in para. 98 above.

Lines under construction.—The actuals fell short of the Revised Estimates by Rx. 59,049. Lapses occurred principally on the Assam-Bengal Railway. The lapse on the provision made for land for the Assam-Bengal Railway was due to the expenditure by Land Acquisition officers not having been as heavy as was anticipated The lapse under Part II—Construction is explained in Section G,—Capital of Indian Railway Companies

The excess on the Rutlam-Nagda Railway occurred under Suspense and was due to the issues of stores to the Nagda-Ujjain section, which is being constructed from funds supplied by the Gwalior Durbar, having been over-estimated.

100. *Total Capital Outlay* —The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 122,701,781 as under:—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	67,313,030
Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	55,388,751
TOTAL	122,701,781

the distribution by finance heads being as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	6,550,931
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . . .	6,505,704
48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	76,091,695
50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	33,553,451
TOTAL	122,701,781

101 Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

102. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts entered upon many years ago, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at the fixed rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, and advances in England when converted into Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent in rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.*; where stated in Rx., sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate.

103. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1896:—

	Share Capital.		Debentures		Debenture Stock		Capital not bearing Interest		Total
	India.	England.	Nominal amount	Cash received.	Stock represented	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	496,897	19,503,103	*2,970,900*	2,970,900	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	74,029	215,145	25,736,533
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21,672	7,528,628	*1,538,500*	1,538,500	..	.		18,419	9,107,219
Madras . .		10,257,630	*800,000*	800,000	...	..	.	12,039	11,069,669
TOTAL .	518,569	37,289,361	*5,309,400*	5,309,400	*2,701,450*	2,475,559	74,029	245,603	45,913,421

104. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under:—

	Great Indian Peninsula	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.	Total
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent. .	20,000,000	7,550,300	8,757,670	36,307,970
„ „ 4¾ „ . .	...	...	999,960	999,960
„ „ 4½ „ . .	...	...	500,000	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 „ . .	2,701,450	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3½ „ . .	1,602,100	1,238,500	402,200	3,242,800
„ „ 3 „ . .	1,068,800	300,000	337,800	1,706,600
„ „ 2¾ „ . .	300,000	...	60,000	360,000
TOTAL .	25,672,350	9,088,800	11,057,630	45,818,780

105. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little over 4·71 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates

guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at about 2½ per cent., but it has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital which, with the low exchange at the average rate for 1895-96, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of about 8·29 per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

106. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1896, and the balances of Capital at their credit or overdrawals at their debit on that date:—

	Paid up Capital.	Capital withdrawn			Balance at	
		India	England	Total	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula . .	25,736,533	6,251,790	19,319,429	25,571,219	165,314	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,107,219	2,309,228	6,950,307	9,259,535		152,316
Madras	11,069,669	4,064,491	7,017,265	11,081,756	..	12,087
Total .	45,913,421	12,625,509	33,287,001	45,912,510	165,314	164,403

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid up Capital	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India	England	Total	Credit.	Debit
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	28,076,218	6,820,134	21,075,741	27,895,875	180,343	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,935,147	2,519,158	7,582,153	10,101,311	..	166,164
Madras	12,076,002	4,433,990	7,655,198	12,089,188	..	13,186
Total .	50,087,367	13,773,282	36,313,092	50,086,374	180,343	179,350

107. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £318,249 as below:—

	Withdrawals			Refunds.			Net withdrawals.
	In India	In England	Total	In India.	In England	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	345,894	251,423	597,317	557,471	751	558,222	39,095
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	411,225	237,076	648,301	388,864	6,841	395,705	252,596
Madras	206,154	68,707	274,861	246,533	1,770	248,303	26,558
Total .	963,273	557,206	1,520,479	1,192,868	9,362	1,202,230	318,249

108. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which, in the first instance, are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

109. The following table compares the actual net withdrawals during the year, with the actuals of 1894-95, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1895-96:—

	Actuals, 1895-96	Revised Estimate	Revised Estimate — Actuals, more or less	Budget Estimate	Budget Estimate — Actuals, more or less	Actuals, 1894-95
	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	42,648	44,700	−2,052	68,200	−25,552	161,021
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	275,559	281,300	−5,741	304,000	−28,441	166,520
Madras	28,972	34,100	−5,128	96,300	−67,328	18,890
Total .	347,179	360,100	−12,921	468,500	−121,321	346,431

110. The actuals of the year under review compare closely in totals with those of 1894-95, but taking the figures of the three lines separately there are large differences. The decrease on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was due principally to smaller purchases of rolling stock, Pintsch's gas fitting apparatus, bridge, and station materials, coal and coke and sleepers. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is attributed to large purchases of permanent-way materials, wooden sleepers, bridge materials and locomotive and wagon iron work. The decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate in the case of all three lines was due partly to smaller outlay on stores in England, and partly to short outlay on works and to larger receipts in India from issues of stores to Revenue and from sales to outsiders. The difference between the Revised Estimate and the actuals was comparatively small.

SECTION G.

CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

111. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the capital transactions of the following Railway Companies :—

Bengal Central.
Bengal-Nagpur.
Indian Midland.
Southern Mahratta.
Mysore.
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly undertaking).
Assam-Bengal.
Ahmedabad-Parantij.
South Behar.

112. The capital of these Companies (excepting the Ahmedabad-Parantij and South Behar Railway Companies) consists partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51 Viet., Cap. 5. The sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

113. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly stated below.

114. *Bengal Central Railway.*—This line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company and is merely, as a matter of convenience, classed among State Railways. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum while the line was under construction, such interest, together with interest thereon, being repayable out of surplus profits. But a revised contract was entered into, with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of net earnings paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital of the Company on the 1st July 1885 amounted to £750,000. The whole of this amount was practically spent by the Company before Government took over the line, and its equivalent in Indian currency is held to be Rs. 90,82,343, the expenditure in rupees as exhibited by the Company's books. The balance of the Company's capital (including advances), *viz.*, £250,000 when stated in Indian currency, is converted at the rate of 1*s.* 5·262*d.* the rupee.

115. *Bengal-Nagpur Railway.*—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—*i.e.*, of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency as regards the main line has hitherto been £1=Rs. 13, but it has now been arranged that all further sterling capital raised for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway both for the main line and the extensions, including the sum of £500,000 raised by debentures in 1896, should be converted at the average rate obtained for bills during the half-year preceding that in which the capital is received.

116. *Indian Midland Railway.*—This Company also receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share

of surplus profits calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency as regards the main line is £1=Rs. 12½ and as regards the Saugor-Katni extension which is being constructed by the Company £1=Rs. 16½.

117. *Southern Mahratta Railway.*—This Company now receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of net earnings. The rates of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into rupees are, as regards the capital (£530,957), specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company, £1=Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the capital, £1=Rs. 12. The Company also gets the advantage of outlay by the State on the construction of the Bellary-Kistna Railway to the extent of Rx. 1,657,841 without any charge for interest.

118. *Mysore Railway.*—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously incurred by that State and to complete the extension to link in with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company also receives a quarter of net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1*s.* 5·931*d.* the rupee.

119. *Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).*—The Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways, undertaking to complete the link between these lines and to work the whole with their own line of Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge any portion of this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £147,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,195. This sum was paid into the Calcutta treasury, and, at the rate fixed by the contract, is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay by the State are to be divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective shares of capital.

120. *Assam-Bengal Railway.*—This Company took over, in November 1892, the construction work in progress on the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Railway which had been commenced by the State. The capital authorised to be raised by the Company is £1,500,000, and the rate of interest guaranteed is 3½ per cent. per annum up to the 1st July 1898, and after that date 3 per cent. The rate for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for bills payable on demand drawn on India during the calendar half-year next preceding the time at which the conversion is required to be made under the terms of the contract.

121. *Ahmedabad-Parantij and South Behar Railways.*—The capital of these Companies is not guaranteed by the Secretary of State These lines are being constructed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and East Indian Railway Companies, respectively, from funds paid into Indian Treasuries, and the element of exchange does not, therefore, enter into the accounts of these Railways. The Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway Company has an Indian domicile and a rupee capital. The South Behar Railway Company has an English domicile and a sterling capital. The transactions of the South Behar Railway that pass through the Government accounts are confined to the withdrawals against the amounts deposited in the Treasury for expenditure in India.

122. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1896 :—

	Bengal Central	Bengal-Nagpur	Indian Midland	Southern Mahratta	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.	Ahmedabad-Parantij	South Behar
Share Capital—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Rx.	Rx.
India (at contract rates)		..		8,460	...	.	..	.	
Do. (not guaranteed) .						.		‡63,800	‡100,000
England . .	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540			1,491,970	..	
Debentures—									
Nominal amount		*1,500 000*	*3 004,100*	*943,100*		*147,000*	*500,000*	.	..
Cash received .		1,500,000	3,004,100	943,100	...	160,837†	500,000	...	...
Debenture Stock—									
Stock represented			..	.	*1,200,000*		.	.	...
Cash received	.			.	1,200,000*		..	...	...
Capital not bearing interest—									
India (at contract rates) . .		.		34				...	...
England .	.	5,781	2,727	30,923	24,000		15,885		.
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	4,505,781	6,006,827	4,474,057	1,224,000	160,837	2,007,855	63,800	100,000
Advances made from money raised under Act 51 Vict, Cap. 5	500,000	2,760,000	1,345,000	2,129,900		..			
TOTAL	1,000,000	7,265,781	7,351,827	6,603,957	1,224,000	160,837	2,007,855	63,800	100,000
	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
Equivalent in Rx .	1,255,819	9,445,515	9,200,069	8,030,939	1,633,280	203,419	3,143,886	63,800	100,000

* The cash received in this case was £1,224,000, of which the sum £24,000 is included under "Capital not bearing interest"

† Rupees 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £160,837

‡ Represents amounts deposited in Indian Treasuries to end of 1895-96.

123. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each line on the share and debenture capital :—

	Bengal Central	Bengal-Nagpur	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta	Mysore	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	..	3,000,000	3,000,000	.	.	..	.	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3½ per cent	500,000	..	...	3,500,000*		..	1,491,970	5,491,970
Debenture stock at 4 per cent . . .	.		..		1,200,000	...		1,200,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent			1,754,100†	688,100	.	147,000	.	2,589,200
Debentures at 3 per cent		1,500,000	1,000,000	255,000		..	500,000	3,255,000
Debentures at 2½ per cent.			250,000		.		..	250,000
TOTAL .	500,000	4,500,000	6,004,100	4,443,100	1,200,000	147,000	1,991,970	18,786,170

* Four per cent up to 31st December 1890, thereafter 3½ per cent.

† Debentures to the extent of £171,200 which matured on the 1st January 1896 have been renewed at 2½ per cent.

124. During the year 1895-96 the following capital was raised direct by Companies :—

	£	£
Assam-Bengal Company's Share Capital . .	25,362	
Ditto Debentures at 3 per cent. . .	500,000	
		525,362
Indian Midland Railway Company's Debentures at 2½ per cent. to meet expenditure on the Saugor-Katni Extension		‡250,000
		775,362

‡ £711 premium received in respect of these debentures has been treated as capital not bearing interest.

125. No advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51 Vict., Cap. 5, to any of these Companies during the year under review.

126. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn by the several Companies up to the 31st March 1896, and the balances of capital at their credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books.

	Paid-up Capital (including advances).	Capital withdrawn.			Balance at	
		India.	England	Total	Credit.	Debit
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal Central	1,000,000	337,434	494,719	832,153	167,847	
Bengal-Nagpur	7,265,781	5,168,560	2,530,818	7,699,378	..	433,597
Indian Midland	7,351,827	4,713,774	2,348,119	7,061,893	289,934	
Southern Mahratta	6,603,057	5,810,186	1,834,831	7,645,017	182,940	.
Mysore	1,224,000					
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	160,837	197,530	78,233	275,772		114,935
Assam-Bengal	2,007,355	1,232,422	774,933	2,007,355	...	.
TOTAL	25,613,757	17,459,915	8,061,653	25,521,568	640,721	548,532

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the average rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as in the statement below. The transactions of the Ahmedabad-Parantij and South Behar Railways being on a rupee basis are shown only in this statement:—

	Paid up Capital	Capital withdrawn.	Balance at	
			Credit	Debit
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
Bengal Central	1,255,819	1,022,161	233,658	.
Bengal-Nagpur	9,445,515	10,040,458	...	594,943
Indian Midland	9,290,069	8,834,808	455,261	...
Southern Mahratta	8,030,939	7,973,244	57,695	...
Mysore	1,638,280	1,457,774	180,506	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	203,419	371,409	...	167,990
Assam-Bengal	3,143,886	3,143,886	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	63,800	29,689	34,111	...
South Behar	100,000	9,548	90,452	..
TOTAL	33,171,727	32,882,977	1,051,683	762,933

127. The overdraft shown against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383* expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 36 above), and to outlay in India on the extensions being met from rupee advances. A sum of Rx. 1,657,841 expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Govern-

* Equivalent at contract rate to £373,372.

ment on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in these statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 37.—*Construction of Railways* and 48.—*State Railways—Construction*, and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with actuals during 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates.

128. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the actuals during 1894-95:—

Railways	Actuals, 1895-96	Revised Estimate		Budget Estimate		Actuals, 1894-95
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate	Actuals, more or less	
	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
Bengal Central	5,666	5,500	+166	10,100	—4,434	5,873
Bengal-Nagpur	211,201	299,800	—88,599	69,400	+141,801	33,848
Indian Midland	43,909	83,800	—39,891	21,100	+22,809	61,698
Southern Mahratta	53,188	59,200	—6,012	96 200	—43,012	59,634
Mysore	20,541	20,000	+541	25,000	—4,459	7,793
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	20,915	30,800	—9 855	20,500	+445	11,183
Assam-Bengal	990,726	976,300	+14 426	971,700	+19,026	810,008
Ahmedabad-Parantij	29,689	32,500	—2,811	...	+29,689	
South Behar	9,548	7,500	+2,048		+9,548	..
Total	1,185,413	1,515 400	—129,987	1,214,000	+171,413	990,037

Compared with actuals of previous year.

129. The increase of Rx. 395,376 in the expenditure during 1895-96 as compared with the outlay during 1894-95 was due chiefly to construction having been commenced on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and on the Ahmedabad-Parantij and South Behar Railways during the year under review and to a larger amount of the expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway having been met from capital raised by the Company.

The principal variations for individual lines between the outlay of the year and that of the previous year are explained as under.—

The increase on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due chiefly to construction having been started during the year on the Sini-Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta Extensions. There were also large increases under Ballast and Permanent-way and Rolling Stock on the main line, which are attributed to work in connection with the addition of two sâl sleepers to each rail throughout the line having been in progress during the year and to expenditure on six mail engines obtained from England. The transactions in connection with stores resulted, however, in a large decrease as compared with the transactions of the previous year due for the most part to the issue of stores to the Extensions.

The increase on the Mysore State Railway was due chiefly to the construction of a permanent station at Yeswantpur and of staff quarters at Bangalore and Davengere; and to additions to the Station Yard at Bangalore.

The increase on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway occurred chiefly under Suspense and was due to a large balance, representing the value of sleepers manufactured for other Railways and the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, having remained unadjusted at the end of the year in the Manufacture account.

The outlay on the main line of the Indian Midland Railway was Rx. 48,485 less than the outlay during the previous year, due to the completion of the workshops with the necessary plant and to decreased expenditure as the line becomes properly equipped with rolling stock. The construction of the Saugor-Katni extension was, however, commenced during the year, and including the expenditure incurred on the extension, together with the cost of the surveys undertaken prior to the date the work was taken over by the Company, the decrease amounts to Rx. 17,789.

The decrease on the Southern Mahratta Railway was due chiefly to the stores balances having been increased in the previous year by purchase of a large quantity of coal for consumption during the year under review.

The figures of expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway in the table in para. 128 show an increase over 1894-95, but comparing the total outlay on the Railway both from Company's capital and loan funds with the total expenditure in the previous year, the result is a decrease of Rx. 228,670, which is explained to be due to smaller expenditure having been incurred on the portions of the line opened for traffic.

Compared with Budget Estimate.

130. As compared with the Budget Estimate there was an excess of Rx. 171,413, due mainly to funds not having been provided in the Budget Estimate for the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways and for the Ahmedabad-Parantij and South Behar Railways, the construction of which was commenced during the course of the year when the necessary allotments were made.

The excess on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due principally to construction having been started on the Sini Midnapur-Cuttack-Calcutta Extensions during the course of the year. The Budget Estimate provided for expenditure on capital works on the main line only, and the actual expenditure resulted in a lapse of about Rx. 5,600. The lapse was due chiefly to the issue of stores to the extensions and to smaller purchases of English stores, but the saving due to these causes was to some extent counter-balanced by outlay for the supply of sal sleepers for re-sleepering the line, provision for which was not made in the Budget Estimate.

Funds were not provided in the Budget Estimate for the construction of the Saugor-Katni Extension of the Indian Midland Railway, and the excess on the Indian Midland Railway was due chiefly to this cause. Comparing the expenditure on the main line with the Budget-Estimate, which provided for works on the main line only, the result was a lapse of Rx. 7,887. This lapse was due chiefly to the provision made for the improvement of permanent way on the Gwalior-Agra section having been found largely in excess of ultimate requirements; to large credits for materials returned from the Sheora Quarry siding and other works; to provision having been made in excess of requirements for additional staff quarters at Bina and for supplying condensers at the workshops; to the provision made for tanks and stand pipes at stations on the Eastern Section and for a goods shed at Mahoba not having been utilised as the works were not sanctioned; and to larger issues of stores to works on the Bhopal State Railway than were provided for. The provision made for Rolling Stock was, however, exceeded owing to larger expenditure than was anticipated having been incurred on the erection of additional coaching stock.

In the Budget Estimate of the Assam-Bengal Railway a total provision of Rx. 1,276,700 was made both from Company's capital and loan funds to meet the estimated outlay during the year. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 1,311,163 or Rx. 34,463

in excess of the provision. The funds allotted in Budget Orders from Company's capital represented the total estimated balance available from this source; owing, however, to the restriction of the grant available from loan funds a sufficient amount could not at the time be allotted under the head 48.—State Railways, Construction—to cover the total estimated expenditure of the year. Additional funds were, however, subsequently sanctioned and the excess brought out above was therefore due to this cause.

The lapse on the Southern Mahratta Railway occurred chiefly on the provision made for expenditure in England in consequence of an indent for steel sleepers having been cancelled, and another for miscellaneous stores having been submitted for compliance during the ensuing year. The lapse under works was due to unavoidable delay in the completion of certain capital works.

Compared with the Revised Estimate.

131. Compared with the Revised Estimate there was a lapse of Rx 129,987. Lapses occurred on nearly all the railways dealt with in this section, the more important of which are explained as follows:—

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, due to earthwork having been considerably interrupted by an epidemic of cholera on the extensions, and by the rice lands in some parts of the extensions having been water-logged in consequence of which work could not be started till January 1896; to the designs for large bridges on the extensions not having been finally approved by Government in sufficient time; to the work of collecting ballast for the extensions having been postponed as it was not considered advisable to put this work in hand until the districts had been more fully explored by the Engineers for the purpose of discovering the best sources of ballast supply; and to indents for pot sleepers, steel rails and steam hoists for the extensions not having been complied with to the extent expected.

On the Indian Midland Railway, due chiefly to short outlay on English stores; to smaller expenditure than anticipated on formation and bridgework owing to work on the Saugor-Katni Extension having been greatly retarded in consequence of sickness among the labourers; and to the work on the Scindia section of renewing timber sleepers with Indian Midland Railway pot sleepers having been delayed for want of sleepers.

On the Southern Mahratta Railway, due chiefly to expenditure on English stores having been smaller than was anticipated.

On the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, due to permanent-way materials purchased from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway not having been paid for owing to question of price being unsettled; to the cost of land taken up at Aishbagh and Daliganj not having been paid during the year; and to smaller purchases of English stores.

Comparing the total expenditure from Company's capital and Government funds with the Revised Estimate for the Assam-Bengal Railway, the result was a lapse of Rx. 42,137 which is attributed to smaller outlay on stores in England and to expenditure in some divisions having been over-estimated.

SECTION H.

NATIVE STATES RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

132. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the transactions of the following Railways belonging to Native States, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department: —

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Khamgaon Railway.
Amraoti Railway.

133. It may be mentioned that the transactions of the following foreign Railways, with the accounts of which this Department is not directly concerned, are not dealt with in this review: —

* The Gaekwar's.
* Jodhpore-Bickaneer.
Ditto Bickaneer-Khari Extension.
* Nagda-Ujjain.
Nizam's Guaranteed.
Morvi.
* Rajpura-Bhatinda.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar.
* Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section).
* Kolhapur.
* Cooch Behar.
* Shadipalli-Balotra—Balotra-Jodhpore Frontier Section.
Bina-Guna.
Ditto Guna-Bara Extension.
* Oodeypore-Chitore.
Bhopal-Ujjain.
West of India Portuguese.
Rajkot-Jamnagar.
* Rajpipla.
Jetalsar-Rajkot.
Pondicherry.
Karikal-Peralam.
Mysore { Mysore-Nanjangud Section. / Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier. / Kolar Gold-fields.

134. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar and Rajkot-Jamnagar Railways, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers. The construction accounts of the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways are audited annually by a Public Works Accounts officer. Arrangements have also been made for the monthly audit of the construction accounts of the Guna-Bara Extension by the Government Examiner, Indian Midland Railway.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

135. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal State. The line connects Itarsi, on the

Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with Bhopal, crossing the river Nerbudda in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

136. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government	125,000
„ Bhopal State	500,000

But as further moneys were required to meet the cost of additional works and alterations necessary to bring the line up to the required standard to carry the heavy traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the 50 lakhs, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar had all been utilised before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48.—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in the section pertaining thereto.

137. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1895-96 amounted to Rx. 731,716 and has been found as follows:—

	Rx.
By the British Government	231,716
„ Bhopal State	500,000

138. *Revenue.*—The line is worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms: on payment of such sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year as the aggregate working expenses of the amalgamated undertaking bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling-stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1895-96 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1895.

139. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1895 was as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	14,266	31,807	46,073
Expenditure	9,655	21,525	31,180
Net receipts	4,611	10,282	14,893

140. The Durbar share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 2·06 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar. The amount was paid to the Durbar under the instructions conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 383 A.—R., dated 9th September 1889.

Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways.

141. *Capital.*—These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in

length, runs from Jalamb Station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Khamgaon; and the Amraoti Railway, 5½ miles in length, connects Budnera with Amraoti.

142. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1895-96 is as under:—

	To end of 1894-95.	During 1895-96	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	49,912	2,183	52,095
Amraoti „	44,899	100	44,999

143. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on the following terms: the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the State lines for the use of rolling-stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1895-96 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1895

144 The receipts and charges of the year 1895 are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	6,423	3,820	2,603
Amraoti „	9,782	5,957	3,825

145. The net receipts represent returns of 5·00 and 8·50 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

146. The actual Capital outlay on the lines dealt with in this section compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

Railway.	Actuals, 1895-96	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate	
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less	Estimate,	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway . .	2,183	2,500	−317	1,900	+283
Amraoti „ . .	100	200	−100	180	−80
Total .	2,283	2,700	−417	2,080	+203

The excess on the Khamgaon State Railway as compared with the Budget Estimate was due to more work having been done in the renewal of permanent-way with second class rails and pot sleepers than was contemplated in the estimate. The lapse on the Revised Estimate was due to less expenditure having been incurred than was provided for on additions and alterations to Khamgaon Station.

147. The actual revenue transactions compare with the actuals of 1894-95 and the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals, 1895-96.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1894-95.
		Estimate	Actuals, more or less	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less	
Bhopal—	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	31,807	31,800	+7	37,500	−5,693	38,021
Expenditure	21,525	21,500	−25	23,500	−1,975	23,561
Net Receipts	10,282	10,300	−18	14,000	−3,718	14,460
Khamgaon—						
Receipts	6,423	6,300	+123	5,500	+923	5,307
Expenditure	3,820	3,800	+20	3,300	+520	3,110
Net Receipts	2,603	2,500	+103	2,200	+403	2,197
Amraoti—						
Receipts	9,782	9,500	+282	10,500	−718	10,252
Expenditure	5,957	5,800	+157	5,800	+157	6,061
Net Receipts	3,825	3,700	+125	4,700	−875	4,191

148. The decrease under Receipts on the Bhopal State Railway as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to a falling-off in goods traffic. The decrease under Expenditure was due in both instances to the lower train-mileage run.

149. The increase under Receipts on the Khamgaon State Railway as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year was due to an improvement in merchandise traffic, and the decrease on the Amraoti State Railway was due to a falling-off in that traffic. The increase under Expenditure on the Khamgaon State Railway as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year was due to the payment for working expenses to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company having been higher in consequence of the improvement in earnings.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th February 1897.

Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W Dept, memorandum No 89 R., dated 16th February 1897

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Document accompanying.

Abstract and Detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during and to the end of 1895-96.

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 89 R., dated 16th February 1897.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1895-96 compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1894-95.

Revenue				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule	Expenditure.			
	1895-96						1895-96			
Accounts, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Accounts, 1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.				Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
					IMPERIAL.					
					XXVI AND 38.—STATE RAILWAYS					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
5,248,525	5,250,400	5,500,400	5,493,794		East Indian		1,884,547	1,850,000	1,700,000	1,758,964
2,513,124	2,550,000	2,310,000	2,350,825		Rajputana-Malwa		1,101,503	1,15- 500	1,140 000	1,159,520
3,861	4,500	3,900	3,754		Palanpur-Deesa		2,686	2,90	3,000	2,780
16,163	17,500	14 200	14,266		Bhopal		9 654	9 700	11,000	10,018
22,024	24,000	19,200	19,155		Wardha Coal		11,719	11,600	13 200	13,095
51,955	53,500	53,500	54,597		Warora Colliery		40,212	40,500	49 500	48,099
42,023	45,000	41,000	39,620		Umaria Colliery		39 29	40,00	40,000	40,041
679,214	680,000	645,000	657,924		Bengal-Nagpur		329 530	330,000	335 000	334,855
32,291	55,000	35,000	40,853		Mu Valley		62,545	60,000	7,500	50,354
..	...	5,000	.		Burma					...
.	35,000	40,000	42,516		Assam-Bengal		32,686	35,000	30,000	...
1,005,407	935,000	978,700	996,268		Eastern Bengal		560,968	567,500	570 000	572,185
84,226	82,500	94,000	93,603		Bengal Central		61,152	66,000	57,500	58,888
567,284	565,000	560,000	567,201		Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		437,903	445,000	402,500	411 373
1,105,338	950,000	980,000	974,518		Oudh and Rohilkhand		5 08,7	500,000	435,000	482,205
527,667	550,000	470,000	454,476		Indian Midland		284,851	287,800	31 ,500	300 483
98,727	85,000	82,000	81,157		Lucknow-Bareilly		53 638	51,500	51 500	60,199
3,254,187	3,150,000	3,120,000	3,485,691		North Western		1,876,861	1,915 000	1,85(000	1,907,434
831,320	840,000	900,000	903,488		South Indian		542,308	5 8,000	52 ,000	493 469
38,280	40,000	42,000	44 682		Guntakal-Mysore Frontier		25,758	26 000	25,000	24,794
146,404	150,000	160,000	160,769		Mysore		109,433	113 000	110,000	109,151
..	3,000				Bezwada Madras (Ennore Section)		.		1,000	..
177,581	255,000	205,000	231,152		East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)		183,920	165,000	175,000	142,680
38,199	40,000	39,000	40,824		Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)					
593,923	595 000	655,000	663,701		Southern Mahratta		444,109	450,000	435 00	433 013
17,077,723	16,955,400	17,252,900	17 415,254	A	TOTAL	A	8,63 ,735	8,657 000	8,740,800	8,408,934
					Interest on debt					
					India		3,450,807	3,457,400	3,452,80	3,282,919
					England		980,020	9 0,000	980 000	983,212
					Exchange		744,589	738,900	816,700	818,017
					TOTAL		5,175,416	5,172,3 0	5,249,500	5,084,148
					Annuities on purchase of Railways.					
					East Indian		2,066,506	2,059,700	2,153,300	2,148,148
					Eastern Bengal		213,490	212 800	2 2,900	222,544
					North Western		721,108	718,8 0	751,300	748,569
					TOTAL		3,001,104	2,991,300	3,127 500	3,119,261
					Interest Chargeable against Companies on Advances.					
					Bengal Central		28,596	28,600	29,900	29,770
					Bengal-Nagpur		158,160	160,800	164 400	164 329
					Indian Mid'and		77,105	76,7 0	80,100	80,080
					Southern Mahratta		121,815	121,400	126,900	126,813
					TOTAL		385,682	387 500	401,300	400 992
					Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.					
					East Indian		3,299	3,300	...	...
					Assam-Bengal		103,427	103,100	108,100	90,634
					Bengal Central		30,7 6	30,700	32,100	31,060
					Bengal-Nagpur		309,777	308 800	321 900	333,142
					Indian Midland		366,486	365,400	381,900	363,817
					Lucknow-Bareilly		14,526	14,00	15 200	15,025
					Southern Mahratta		352,857	351,700	367,600	369,672
					South Indian		52,793	52 600	55,000	54 960
					TOTAL		1,233,961	1 230,200	1,281,800	1,219,310

Revenue.				For details see schedule	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule	Expenditure.			
	1895-96						1895-96.			
Accounts, 1894-95	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts.				Accounts	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways					
					Net Traffic Receipts					
514,102	530,000	572,500	587,321		Madras					
1,033,825	965,000	1,097,500	1,132,291		Bombay, Baroda and Central India .					
1,502,384	2,000,000	1,600,000	1,555,626		Great Indian Peninsula . . .					
3,050,311	3,495,000	3,270,000	3,275,238	B	Total .					
					XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.					
					Repayment of Advances of Interest.					
41,694	39,900	29,200	25,252	I	Mysore					
					34.—Construction of Protective Railways.					
					East Coast		529,867	534,800	...	556,867
					Total	F	529,867	534,800	...	556,867
					39.—Guaranteed Companies. Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest					
					Surplus Profits.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		323,648	321,100	255,000	283,413
					Great Indian Peninsula . .		171,730	171,800	330,000	317,282
					Madras		6,129	6,300	...	
					Total .	C	501,507	501,200	585,000	600,695
					Land and Supervision					
					India (share of office of Director General of Railways)		16,577	16,500	16,100	15,811
					Central Provinces		55	100	100	50
					Assam		6,943	7,000	7,000	7,194
					Bengal		16,965	17,300	13,500	16,589
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh		17,250	17,000	16,500	15,668
					Madras		14,677	15,700	16,400	15,502
					Bombay		22,987	24,200	29,400	25,453
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision		95,454	97,800	99,000	96,267
							66,646	*66,700*	*66,000*	*64,726*
					Total .	C	28,808	31,100	33,000	31,541
					Total surplus profits, Land and Supervision		530,315	532,300	618,000	632,236
					Interest					
					Madras		938,291	3,794,600	3,964,600	976,515
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India .		751,555			769,422
					Great Indian Peninsula . . .		2,116,829			2,207,817
					Total .	C	3,806,675	3,794,600	3,964,600	3,953,754

Revenue. Accounts, 1894-95.	Revenue. 1895-96. Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate.	Expenditure. Accounts, 1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		40.—Subsidized Companies—Land and Advances of Interest.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					Bengal and North-Western—Land		6,589	12,500	17,700	709
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka—Land		613	700	300	693
					Nilgiri—Land		850	1,000	2,000	1,203
					Ahmedabad-Parantij—Land			1,000	...	...
					South Behar—Land		82	100	...	..
					Total	D	8,134	15,300	20,000	2,605
					41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges		2,063	2,500	5,000	2,044
					Director General's Establishment (share of)		16,577	16,500	16,100	15,811
					Port Store-keeper's Establishment		2,438	2,400	1,400	2,024
					Baroda-Godra Survey		33		..	...
					Rutlam-Bara Survey		—1,094	—1,100	.	2,988
					Chambal-Muttra Survey		1,740	1,700	2,200	3,194
					Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey		...		..	2,106
					Shadipalli-Balotra Survey		985	1,000	1,400	4,446
					Bina-Guna Railway (Land)		16	100*	300	383
					Sambulpur-Khurda Survey		137	100	...	...
					Saugor-Katni „		—5,659	—5,700	2,500	3,236
					Raipur Sonpur „				..	410
					Assam-Burma Connection Survey		17,911	18,000	14,800	5,430
					Mandalay-Kunlon „		...		.	7,584
					Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey		1,916	2,000	2,300	10,688
					Mogaung-Irrawaddy Survey				.	936
					Mogaung-Myitkyina Survey		...		2,000	1,577
					Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey		442	500	..	...
					Mymensing-Serajganj Survey		— 185	—200	..	724
					Cuttack Midnapur-Calcutta Survey		...	.	...	1,420
					Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey		—1	..	...	—14
					Anarpur-Begum Serai „				...	14
					Monghyr Extension „				...	4
					Khagaria-Katihar Survey		1,517	1,500	1,000	292
					Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey		...		...	844
					Bogra-Kaliganj Survey		763	1,000	..	...
					Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey		1,863	1,600	1,600	3,294
					Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey		165	200	...	...
					Eastern Bengal State Railway Extensions and Branches		1,769	1,800	...	...
					Sone Bridge Survey		...	1,400	...	...
					Mahanadi Bridge Survey		2,890	2,900	...	...
					Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey		1,832	1,800	...	3,825
					Rampur-Ramnagar „		—59	...	...	—26
					Bareilly-Soron „		.	...	...	1,465
					Najibabad-Kotdwara Survey		.	..	...	63
					Hoshiarpur-Jullunder-Kapurthala Survey		449	500	...	...
					Kalka-Simla Survey		1,987	1,700	2,000	5,900
					Tochi Pass Reconnaissance		322	300	300	316
					Bhatinda-Samasata Survey		3,693	2,700	2,900	1,516
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account		96	200	...	349
					Frontier Railway Reserve Material		725	1,500	1,800	719
					Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey		..	.	...	1,880
					Delhi-Minchinabad Survey		...	...	...	—613
					Madras-Beswada „		...	..	..	6,806
					Puri Branch Survey		...	..	...	880
					Madura Pamban Survey		2,174	2,200	1,300	2,190
					Shorana-Cochin „		1,508	1,500	2,900	1,137
					Cannanore-Calicut Survey		927	900	1,300	2,155
					Arsikere-Mangalore Survey		9,987	10,000	5,500	3,011
					Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey		1,505	1,500	1,300	1,406
					Rajpipla Railway—(Land)		191	.	...	...
					Reserve			2,000	30,100	...
					Total	E	71,623	75,000	100,000	101,104
					48.—State Railways—Construction					
					East Indian		*521,114	310,000	310,000	388,939
					Rajputana-Malwa		83,226	85,000	39,300	104,004
					Holkar		131	200	5,800	298
					Godhra-Rutlam		27,376	31,600	35,000	183,137
					Rutlam Ujjain		158,653	131,600	240,000	7,047
					Palanpur-Deesa		701	1,300	6,400	934
					Bhopal		4,723	5,100	7,500	13,174
					Stores and Reserve		—116,048	—52,700	—83,300	111,998
					Wardha Coal		311	700	10,500	...
					Warora Colliery		—8,161	—7,000	18,400	39,795
					Umaria „		5,657	5,300	5,200	4,999
					Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account		..	...	...	18,871
					Burma		—6,476	—11,000	—8,900	41,746
					Mu Valley		114,253	121,900	120,000	993,104
					Mandalay-Kunlon		59,396	50,000	...	...
					Carried forward		844,856	672,000	705,900	1,200,046

* Includes Rs. 271,698 representing debentures of £150,000 raised by the Company.

Revenue.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure			
	1895-96						1895-96.			
Accounts 1894-95.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					48.—State Railways—Construction—*continued.*					
					Brought forward .		844,856	672,000	705,900	1,900,046
					Assam-Bengal—Part I . .		62,498	85,000	195,000	125,306
					Ditto " II . .		320,437	377,000	305,000	729,825
					Eastern Bengal . . .		142,529	141,600	120,000	60,268
					Tirhoot		50,824	60,300	70,000	25,810
					Cawnpore Achnera . . .		7,043	8,200	10,800	4,777
					Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .		122,176	135,900	164,300	157,276
					Rae Bareli-Benares . . .		59,244	60,000	..	...
					Cawnpore-Gogra . . .		101,217	110,200	140,000	94,538
					Rewari Ferozepore . . .		9,394	9,500	7,700	4,809
					North-Western . . .		214,086	199,100	187,400	206,566
					" Gradient Improvements		1,085	3,900	—20,100	104,015
					Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan		—500	—500	...	—48
					Frontier Railway Reserve Material		1,031	2,700		1,105
					Wazirabad-Lyallpur . . .		190,752	207,100	170,000	50,444
					Kotri-Rohri		605,312	675,700	500,000	94,666
					Mari-Attock		266,639	250,800	150,000	85,343
					Mushkaf-Bolan . . .		199,460	208,200	351,400	607,950
					Guntakal Mysore Frontier . . .		1,795	2,000	5,000	757
					South Indian		38,234	45,000	85,000	18,503
					Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Madras Section) . . .		40,187	43,000	30,000	17,058
					" " (Ennore-Bezwada Section)		139,475	140,000		..
					East Coast*		106,822	155,200	500,000	258,268
					Dhond and Manmad . .		14,021	21,600	28,600	4,804
					Bellary-Kistna		88	100	.	...
							3,658,925	3,622,200	3,700,000	3,852,086
					Deduct—Outlay met from debentures raised by the East Indian Railway Company		271,698	.	...	...
					Net Total	F	3,387,227	3,622,200	3,700,000	3,852,086
					PROVINCIAL.					
					XXVI and 38.—State Railways					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
595,544	635,000	660,000	655,301		Burma		347,382	340,000	322,500	350,344
7,357	7,300	7,800	8,076		Jorhat		7,435	7,300	6,400	5,913
2,488	2,700	2,300	2,565		Cherra-Companyguni . . .		2,311	2,100	2,300	2,046
433,222	365,000	411,300	435,300		Eastern Bengal . . .		.	.	.	.
14,642	14,000	16,000	17,549		Hyderabad-Shadipalli . . .		12,691	11,900	11,000	10,720
21,179	22,500	24,800	24,654		Mayavaram-Mutupet . . .		15,282	15,400	14,000	13,074
1,074,432	1,046,500	1,122,200	1,143,445	A	Total .	A	385,101	376,700	356,200	382,097
					Interest on debt					
					India		215,568	215,500	215,200	214,869
					37.—Construction of Railways.					
					[illegible]at		1,020	1,900	4,600	887
					Jorhat-Companyguni . . .		31	100	...	243
					Chavaram-Mutupet . . .		5,263	6,000	3,800	12,668
					Majerabad-Shadipalli . . .		1,347	1,700	1,000	5,871
					Hy[illegible]					
					Total .	F	7,661	9,700	9,400	19,669

See al[illegible]o under 234."

Revenue				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads	For details see schedule.	Expenditure.			
	1895-96						1895-96.			
Accounts, 1894-95	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate.	Accounts				Accounts	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate	Accounts, 1894-95.
Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—Subsidized Companies—Land and Subsidy					
					Dooars (land)		56	100		36
					Dibru-Sadiya (subsidy and audit)		10,061	10,100	10,100	10,053
					Rohilkhand-Kumaon (subsidy)		...	...		4,000
					Total	D	10,117	10,200	10,100	14,089
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure					
					West Coast Survey					—417
					Nanjangod Gudalur Survey			...	..	—327
					Henzada-Bassein Survey		26	100		
					Total	F	26	100	..	—744
					* Capital of Indian Railway Companies					
					State ownership					
					East Indian			245 000	...	...
					Assam-Bengal		990,726	976,300	971,700	810,008
					Bengal Central (a)		5,666	5,500	10,100	5,873
					Bengal-Nagpur		211,201	299,800	69,400	33,848
					Indian Midland		43,909	87,800	21,100	61,698
					Lucknow-Bareilly		20,945	30,800	20,500	11,183
					Southern Mahratta		53,188	59,200	96,200	59,634
					Mysore		20,541	20,000	25,000	7,793
					South Behar		9,548	7,500		...
					Ahmedabad-Parantij		29,689	32,500		...
					Total		1,385,413	1,760,400	1,214,000	990,037
					Companies' ownership					
					Madras		28,972	34,100	96,300	18,890
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		275,559	281,300	304,000	166,520
					Great Indian Peninsula		42,648	44,700	68,200	161,021
					Total		347,179	360,100	468,500	346,431

* The figures entered under this head represent the actual Rupee outlay (actuals and estimates) expressed in Rx
(a) Although, for convenience, classified among State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

CALCUTTA,
Dated 16th February 1897.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accts. Genl., P. W. Dept.

SCHEDULE A

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1895-96.

		Receipts			Expenses			Net Receipts			Capital outlay to 31st March 1890	Percentage of net receipts on total Capital outlay to 31st March 1896	* Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts			
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx		
I.—India.	Imperial.												
	East Indian	5 250,000	5 500,000	5,493,389	1,540,000	1,675,700	1,704,938	3,550,000	3,650 000	3,608 842			
	" Surplus profits				160,000	174,300	179,609						
	England—Rent of buildings occupied by East Indian Railway Company including Exchange	400	400	405				400	400	405			
	Total East Indian	5,250,400	5,500,400	5,493,794	1,700,000	1,850,000	1,884,547	3,550,400	3 650,400	3,609,247	(a) 16,532,549	21·83	34 30 / 31 04
	Rajputana-Malwa, including Godhra-Rutlam	2,550'000	2,310,000	2,350,825	980,000	1,003,500	1,014,958	1,410,000	1,157,500	1,189,322	14,883 950	7 99	49·41
	" Surplus profits				160,000	149 000	146,545						43 17
	Bhopal	17,500	14,200	14,266	11,000	9,700	9,654	6,500	4,500	4 612	231 717	1 99	67·67
	Palanpur-Deesa	4,500	3,900	3,754	1,750	1,750	1 553	1,500	1,000	1,068	22,231	4 80	71 55
	Net receipts payable to the Palanpur Durbar				1,250	1,150	1,133						41 37
		7,822,400	7,828,500	7,862,639	2,854,000	3,015,100	3,058,390	4,968,400	4,813,400	4,804,249			
I.—Central Provinces	Wardha Coal	24,000	19,200	19,355	13,200	11,600	11,719	10,800	7,600	7,636	499,080	1 53	60 55
	Warora Colliery	53,500	53,500	54,597	49,500	40,500	40,212	4,000	13,000	14,385	199,328	7 22	73·65
	Umaria Colliery	45 000	41,000	39,620	40,000	40 000	39,293	5,000	1,000	327	109,479	30	99 17
	Bengal-Nagpur	680,000	645,000	657,924	335,000	330,000	329 530	345,000	315 000	328,394	9 893 059	3 32	50 09
		802,500	758,700	771,496	437,700	422,100	420,754	364,800	336,600	350,742			
III.—Burma	Mu Valley	55,000	35 000	40,853	67,500	60 000	62,545	—12,500	—25,000	— 21,602	2,209.178		153·09
	Burma		5,000						5,000				
		55,000	40,000	40,853	67 500	60 000	62,545	—12,500	—20,0 0	—21 692			
VI.—Assam	Assam-Bengal	35,000	40,000	42,536	30,000	35,000	32,686	5,000	5,000	9,850	4,463,187	22	76 84
V.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	935,000	978,700	996,268	570,000	567,500	560,968	365,000	411 200	435,300	(b) 8 840,345	(c) 9·85	(d) 39 19
	Bengal Central	82,500	94,000	93,603	49,200	56,100	56,271	25,000	28,000	32,451	1,022,161	3 17	65 33
	Company's share of net earnings				8,300	9,900	4 881				(g)		60·12
	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	565,000	560,000	567,201	225,000	240,000	249,203	162,500	115,000	129,298	2,574,997	5 02	77 20
	Company's share of net earnings				177 500	205,000	188,700						43 94
		1,582,500	1,632,700	1,657,072	1,030,000	1,078,500	1,060,023	552,500	554,200	597,049			

VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	950,000	980,000	974,518	435,000	500,000	500,857	515,000	480,000	473,661	(c)11,569,673	4·09	51·40
	Indian Midland	550,000	470,000	454,476	313,500	287,800	284,851	236,500	182,200	169,625	8,804,112	1·93	68·68
	Lucknow-Bareilly	85,000	82,000	81,357	49,700	49,700	51,897	33,500	30,500	27,719	883,524	3·14	65·93 / 63·79
	„ Surplus profits	...	...		1,800	1,800	1,741						
		1,585,000	1,532,000	1,510,351	800,000	839,300	819,346	785,000	692,700	671,005			
VII.—Punjab	North-Western	3,150,000	3,420,000	3,485,691	1,850,000	1,915,000	1,876,863	1,300,000	1,505,000	1,608 828	(d)36,564,165	4 40	53 84
VIII.—Madras	South Indian	840,000	900,000	903,488	507,800	510,000	514 821	315,000	362,000	361,180	(e)7,342,101	4 92	60 02 / 56 98
	Company's share of net receipts				17,200	28,000	27,487						
	Mysore	150,000	160,000	160,769	96,800	97,000	93 243	40,000	47,000	51,336	1,457,774	3 52	68 07 / 58·00
	Company's share of net earnings	...			13,200	16,000	16,190						
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	3,000			1,600			1,400					...
	East Coast (including Bezwada Extension)	255,000	205,000	231,152	175,000	165,000	183,920	80,000	40,000	47,232	5,485,144	86	79 57
	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	40,000	42,000	44,682	25,000	26,000	25,358	15,000	16,000	19,324	588 362	3 28	56·75
		1,288,000	1,307,000	1,340,091	836,600	842,000	841,019	451,400	465,000	479,072			
IX.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad (Net Receipts)	40,000	39,000	40 824				40,000	39,000	40,824	1,136,911	3 59	...
	Southern Mahratta	595,000	655,000	663,701	385,000	385,000	378,625	160,000	205,000	219,592	(f)9,631,085	2 28	66·91 / 57 05
	Company's share of net earnings				50,000	65,000	65,484						
		635,000	694,000	704,525	435,000	450,000	444,109	200,000	244,000	260,416			
	Total Imperial	16,955,400	17 252,900	17,415,254	8,340,800	8,657,000	8,655.735	8,614,600	8,595,900	8,759,519	141,944,112	(k) 6 34	(k) 48 49 / 44·96

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits and share of net earnings paid to the Companies.

(a) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay, expressed in Rx., is as follows —

	Rx
By Company to date of purchase	33,086,941
„ Government after purchase	4,489,109
	38,176,050 on which the net receipts would give a return of 9 45 per cent

(b) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay expressed in Rx. is as follows —

	Rx
By Company to date of purchase	3,539,637
By Government after purchase and on other sections constructed by the State	7,279,561
	10,810,398 on which the net receipts (including the Provincial share) give a return of 8·05 per cent.

(c) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, including the outlay on the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows —

	Rx
By Company to date of purchase	9,268,311
„ Government after purchase	1,233,624
Total	10,501,935 on which the net receipts would give a return of 4 51 per cent

(d) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, including the outlay on the Gradient Improvements and on the Wasirabad Lyallpur Railway. Taking the actual rupee outlay on the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway by the Company to date of purchase, the outlay is as follows —

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	12,086,927
By Government after purchase and on system before and after acquisition	31,652,544
	43,739,471 on which the net receipts would give a return of 3·68 per cent.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows —

	Rx
By Company to date of purchase	4,970,512
By Government after purchase	2,649,544
	7,620,056 on which the net receipts would give a return of 4 74 per cent.

(f) Includes outlay on the Bellary-Kistna Railway amounting to Rx 1,657,841.

(g) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

(k) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines, the net receipts, including the Eastern Bengal Railway Provincial share, give a return of 5·42 per cent.

(l) Percentages calculated on total net receipts, including Provincial share.

(k) The Provincial share of the Eastern Bengal Railway net receipts has been included in calculating these percentages

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1895-96—concluded.

Provincial.		Receipts			Expenses			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1896.	Percentage of net receipts on total Capital outlay to 31st March 1896	Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Accounts			
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.		
I.—Burma	Burma	635,000	660,000	655,301	322,500	340,000	347,382	312,500	320,000	307,919	5,385 972	5 72	53·01
II.—Assam	Jorhat	7,300	7,800	8,076	6,400	7,300	7,435	900	500	641	82,930	·77	92·06
	Cherra-Companygunj	2,700	2,300	2,565	2,300	2,100	2,311	400	200	254	78,174	32	90·14
		10,000	10,100	10,641	8,700	9,400	9,746	1,300	700	895			
—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	365,000	411,300	435,300				365,000	411 300	435,300	...	..	...
IV.—Madras	Mayavaram-Mutupet	22,500	24,800	24,654	14,000	15,400	15,282	8,500	9,400	9,372	245,100	3·82	61·99
V.—Bombay	Hyderabad-Shadnagar	14,000	16,000	17,549	11,000	11,900	12,691	3,000	4,100	4,858	177,916	2 73	72·32
	Total Provincial	1,046,500	1,122,200	1,143,445	356,200	376,700	385,101	690,300	745,500	758,344	5,970,092	(c) 5 41	(c) 54·38
	GRAND TOTAL	18,001,900	18,375,100	18,558,699	8,697,000	9,033,700	9,040,836	9,304,900	9,341,400	9,517,863	150,914,204	(a) 6·31	(b) 48·71 (b) 45·31

(a) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines the net receipts give a return of 5 26 per cent.
(b) Excluding surplus profits to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(c) The net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway credited to Provincial are excluded in calculating these percentages.

SCHEDULE B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Statement of Revenue Transactions during the official year 1895-96.

Financial Head	ACCOUNTS, 1894-95			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1895 96			ACCOUNTS, 1895-96		
	Administrative	Suspense	Financial.	Administrative	Suspense.	Financial	Administrative	Suspense	Financial	Administrative	Suspense	Financial.
XXVII—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS												
Payments into Treasury—												
Madras Railway	1,059,989	144,435	1,204,424	1,075,000	130,000	1,205,000	1,115,000	165,000	1,280,000	1,104,329	162,506	1,266,835
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,624,871	1,261,826	2,886,697	1,585,000	600,000	2 185,000	1,752,500	547 500	2,300,000	1,768,540	549,063	2,317,603
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,426,256	190 319	3,616,575	3 940,000	300,000	4,240,000	3,440 000	200,000	3,640,000	3,469,434	108,047	3,577,481
TOTAL	6,111,116	1,596,580	7,707,696	6,600,000	1,030,000	7 630,000	6,307,500	912,500	7,220,000	6,342,303	819,616	7,161,919
Withdrawals from Treasury—												
Madras Railway	540,037	150,285	690 322	545,000	130,000	675,000	542,500	165,000	707,500	530,520	148,994	679,514
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	596,400	1,256,472	1,852,872	620 000	600,000	1,220,000	655 000	547,500	1,202,500	653,625	531,687	1,185,312
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,937,418	176,773	2,114,191	1,900,000	340,000	2,240,000	1,800,000	240 000	2,040,000	1,795,748	226,107	2,021,855
TOTAL	3,073,855	1,583,530	4,657,385	3,065,000	1,070,000	4,135,000	2 997,500	952,500	3,950,000	2,979,893	906,788	3,886,681
Net Traffic Receipts—												
Madras Railway	519,952	—5,850	514,102	530,000		530,000	572,500		572,500	573,809	13,512	587,321
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,028,471	5,354	1,033,825	965,000		965,000	1,097,500		1,097,500	1,114,915	17,376	1,132,291
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,488,839	13,545	1,502,384	2,040 000	—40,000	2,000,000	1,640,000	—40,000	1,600,000	1 673,686	—118,060	1,555,626
TOTAL	3,037,262	13,049	3,050,311	3,535,000	—40,000	3,495,000	3,310,000	—40,000	3,270,000	3 362,410	—87,172	3,275,238

SCHEDULE C.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision and Interest.

Province or Railway	Accounts, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1895-96	Revised Estimate, 1895-96	Accounts, 1895-96.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	283,413	255,000	323,100	323,648
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	317,282	330,000	171,800	171,730
Madras Railway			6,300	6,129
TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	600,695	585,000	501,200	501,507
LAND AND SUPERVISION				
India—(share of office of Director General of Railways)	15,811	16,100	16,500	16,577
Central Provinces	50	100	100	55
Assam	7,194	7,000	7,000	6,943
Bengal	16,589	13,500	17,300	16,965
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15,668	16,500	17,000	17,250
Madras	15,502	16,400	15,700	14,677
Bombay	25,453	29,400	24,200	22,987
	96,267	99,000	97,800	95,454
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*64,726*	*66,000*	*66,700*	*66,646*
TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	31,541	33,000	31,100	28,808
TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, LAND AND SUPERVISION	632,236	618,000	532,300	530,315
INTEREST.				
India				
Madras Railway		...	600	269
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	4,400	200	800	741
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,952	2,000	1,800	1,812
TOTAL INDIA	6,352	2,200	3,200	2,822
England.				
Madras Railway	533,037	2,161,300	2,161,600	533,037
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	417,592			426,655
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,204,085			1,201,871
TOTAL ENGLAND	2,154,714	2,161,300	2,161,600	2,161,563
Exchange	1,792,688	1,801,100	1,629,800	1,642,290
TOTAL INTEREST	3,953,754	3,964,600	3,794,600	3,806,675
GRAND TOTAL	4,585,990	4,582,600	4,326,900	4,336,990

SCHEDULE D.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1895-96.

RAILWAYS.	Subsidy	Interest	Land	Miscellaneous	Total Final Heads of Account	ESTIMATED INDIAN EXPENDITURE		Guaranteed Interest paid in England *plus* Exchange	GRAND TOTAL.
						Budget	Revised		
	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
DURING THE YEAR.									
Imperial									
Bengal and North-Western	..		6,589		6,589	17,700	12,500		6,589
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	..		613		613	300	700		613
Nilgiri	..		850	..	850	2,000	1,000	..	850
Ahmedabad-Parantij	.	.		..			1,000	.	
South Behar	.	..	82	...	82		100		82
TOTAL IMPERIAL			8,134		8,134	20 000	15,300		8,134
Provincial									
Dooars		..	56		56		100		56
Dibru-Sadiya	10,000			61	10,061	10,100	10,100		10,061
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10,000		56	61	10,117	10,100	10,200		10,117
GRAND TOTAL	10,000		8,190	61	18,251	30,100	25,500		18,251
TO END OF THE YEAR									
Imperial.									
Bengal Central	...		72,767		72,767			*77,150	149,917
Bengal and North Western			192,487		192,487				192,487
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka			54,175		54,175			.	54,175
Nilgiri		5,613	14,010		19,623				19,623
Rohilkhand Kumaon								†10,441	10,441
South Behar			82	.	82	.		...	82
TOTAL IMPERIAL		5,613	333,521	.	339,134			87,591	426,725
Provincial									
Dooars		..	3,032		3,032	...			3,032
Tarkessur		..	14,151		14,151				14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	115,277	.		2,955	118,232				118,232
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	40,000		3,414		43,414				43,414
Deoghur			919		919			.	(*a*) 919
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	155,277		21,516	2,955	179,748	.			179,748
GRAND TOTAL	155,277	5,613	355,037	2,955	518,882			87,591	606,473

	Net payments £	Exchange Rx
* 1881-82	3,011	415
1882-83	9,640	2,211
1883-84	21,358	4,880
1884-85	29,473	7,102
TOTAL	62,482	14,608
	Rx 77,150	

	Payments £	Exchange, Rx
† 1882-83	351	81
1883-84	3,798	869
1884-85	6,425	1,561
TOTAL	10,574	2,511
	Rx 13,085	
Less—Repayments by Company to Secretary of State	2,644‡	
	10,441	

	Repayments £	Exchange Rx
‡ 1889-90	63	28
1890-91	735	240
1891-92	995	432
TOTAL	1,793	700
	Rx 2,493	
In India—		
1885-86	119	
1886-87	31	
TOTAL	2,644	

(*a*) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx. 956 of the expenditure on the Deoghur Tramway has been classified under the head 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write-back of Rx. 7 under the head 40.—Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been shown in this account

SCHEDULE E.

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1895-96.

	SURVEYS, ETC	Outlay for the year 1895-96	Outlay to end of previous year	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
	IMPERIAL	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	2,063	125,643	127,706
	Director General's Establishment (share of)	16,577	216,553	233,130
	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	2,438	88,550	90,988
	Godhra-Baroda Survey	33	.	33
	Rutlam Bara Survey	—1,094	9,570	8,476
	Chambal-Muttra Survey	1,740	3,194	4,934
	Pachpadra-Umarkot Survey		4,233	4,233
	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	985	4,446	5,431
I.—INDIA	Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
	Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana Malwa Railway (project abandoned)	..	1,676	1,676
	Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	5,335	5,335
	Ajmere-Bhawalpur Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,327	2,327
	Great Western of India Railway Survey (project abandoned).	...	2,857	2,857
	Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	..	761	761
	Bikanir Desert Survey (project abandoned)	...	8,310	8,310
	Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
		22,742	487,721	510,463
	Bina-Guna Railway (land)	16	414	430
	Sambalpur-Kurdha Survey	137	10,702	10,839
	Saugor-Katni Survey	—5,659	5,659	
	Raipur-Sonpur Survey	..	597	597
II.—CENTRAL PROVINCES	Raj Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	886	886
	Nagpur-Saugor Survey (project abandoned)	.	1,427	1,427
	Wardha Coal Extension Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,304	2,304
	Jubbulpur-Nagpur Survey (project abandoned)	.	1,370	1,370
		—5,506	23,359	17,853
	Assam-Burma Connection Survey	17,911	5,430	23,341
	Mandalay-Kunlon Survey	...	(a)	.
	Mogaung Irrawaddy Survey	...	(b)	
III.—BURMA	Mogaung-Myitkyina Survey	..	(c)	...
	Thedaw Myingyan Survey	...	5,048	5,048
	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	1,916	18,508	20,424
	Chindwin Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,616	2,616
		19,827	31,602	51,429
	Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey	442	.	442
	Sibsaugor Coal Line Survey (project abandoned)	...	3,399	3,399
IV.—ASSAM	Garo Hills Reconnaissance (project abandoned)	...	414	414
	Assam Extension Survey (project abandoned)	...	9,110	9,110
		442	12,923	13,365
	Carried over	37,505	555,605	593,110

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Outlay to end of 1894-95	32,680	5,771	1,577
Transferred to construction account	32,680	5,771	1,577

SCHEDULE E—*continued.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1895-96—continued.

	SURVEYS, ETC	Outlay for the year 1895-96	Outlay to end of previous year	Outlay to end of 1895-96
		Rx	Rx	Rx
	Brought forward	37,505	555,605	593,110
	IMPERIAL—*contd*			
V.—BENGAL	Northern Bengal-Assam connection Survey	1,863	3,294	5,157
	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	..	612	612
	Anarpur-Begum Serai Survey	...	918	918
	Monghyr Extension Survey		629	629
	Khagaria Katihar Survey	1,517	292	1,809
	Benares-Puri Survey		77,242	77,242
	*Rungpore-Dhubri Survey		3,054	3,054
	Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	—1	40,371	40,370
	Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey		19,212	19,212
	Mymensing Serajganj Survey	—185	724	539
	Bogra-Kaliganj Survey	763	...	763
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey	165	...	165
	Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions and Branches	1,769	...	1,769
	Mahanadi Bridge Survey	2,890	..	2,890
	Western Bengal Survey (project abandoned)		11,888	11,888
		8,781	158,236	167,017
VI.—NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	Rae Bareli-Benares Survey		(a)	
	Aonla-Budaon Survey		230	230
	Ghaziabad Moradabad Survey	1,832	5,716	7,548
	Rampur-Ramnagar Survey	—59	477	418
	Bareilly-Soron Survey		2,630	2,630
	Najibabad-Kotdwara Survey	...	(b)	
		1,773	9,053	10,826
VII.—PUNJAB	Tochi Pass Reconnaissance	322	316	638
	Ludhiana-Ferozepore Survey		2,084	2,084
	Bannu Railway Survey		12,669	12,669
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	...	648	648
	Kalka Simla Survey	1,987	20,069	22,056
	†Umballa Kalka-Simla Surveys	..	9,870	9,870
	Kashmir Railway Surveys		35,184	35,184
	Zhob Valley Survey		40,206	40,206
	Frontier Railway Surveys		11,852	11,852
	Peshawar Dhakka Survey	...	4,645	4,645
	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	96	43 572	43,668
	Peshawar-Jamrood Survey	..	613	613
	Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Survey		2,099	2,099
	Delhi-Minchinabad Survey		12,384	12,384
	Bhatinda Samasata Survey	3,693	1,516	5,209
	Umballa-Patiala Survey		574	574
	Hoshiarpur-Jullundur-Kapurthala Survey	449		449
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	725	719	1,444
	Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey (project abandoned).		7,025	7,025
	Kach-Quetta Survey (project abandoned)		1,815	1,815
	Bolan Permanent Line Survey (project abandoned)	..	15,487	15,487
	Khattan-Baber Kach Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,160	2,160
	Kohala Survey (project abandoned)		238	238
		7,272	225,745	233,017
	Carried over	55,331	948,639	1,003,970

* Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 5,262) classified as Provincial.
† See also Provincial.

	(a)	(b)
Outlay to end of 1894-95	3,242	64
Transferred to construction account	3,242	64
	..	.

SCHEDULE E—*continued.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1895-96—continued.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1895-96.	Outlay to end of previous year	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
		Rx	Rx	Rx
	Brought forward	55,331	948,639	1,003,970
	IMPERIAL—*contd.*			
VIII.—MADRAS	Puri Branch Survey	...	(a)	...
	Madras-Bezwada Survey		(b)	...
	Madura-Pamben Survey	2,174	2,190	4,364
	Kurnool Branch Survey	...	667	667
	Arsikere-Mangalore Survey	9,987	3,011	12,998
	Shorana-Cochin Survey	1,508	1,137	2,645
	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	927	2,155	3,082
	Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey	1,505	1,406	2,911
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey (project abandoned).	...	1,045	1,045
	Tinnevelly-Quilon Survey (project abandoned)	...	425	425
		16,101	12,036	28,137
IX.—BOMBAY	Nuseerabad Kekri Survey	...	202	202
	Rajpipla Railway (land)	191	..	191
	Mehsana-Viramgam Railway (land)	...	2,316	2,316
	Anand-Petlad Railway (land)		3,593	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land)	..	2,633	2,633
	Aden Railway Survey (project abandoned)	...	635	635
	Karwar-Hubli Survey (project abandoned)	.	†56,887	56,887
		191	66,266	66,457
	TOTAL IMPERIAL	71,623	1,026,941	1,098,564
	PROVINCIAL.			
I.—BURMA	Bassein-Henzada Survey	26	2,330	2,356
II.—BENGAL	Sultanpore-Bogra Survey	...	120	120
	Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	5,262*	5,262
	Western Bengal Survey (project abandoned)	...	7,519	7,519
	Tarkessur Survey (project abandoned)	..	1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey (project abandoned)	...	510	510
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey (project abandoned)	...	325	325
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey (project abandoned)	..	2,111	2,111
	Share of Secretariat Establishment	...	64,129	64,129
		...	81,699	81,699
	Carried over	26	84,029	84,055

* Expenditure from 1887-88 classified under Imperial.

	(a)	(b)
Outlay to end of 1894-95	680	12,933
Transferred to construction account	680	12,933

SCHEDULE E—*concluded.*

41.—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1895-96—concluded.

SURVEYS, ETC.		Outlay for the year 1895-96	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1895-96.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL—*contd.*	Brought forward .	26	84,029	84,055
III.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH	Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey	...	777	777
	Rae Bareli-Benares Survey	.	(a)	...
	Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey (project abandoned) .	..	2,590	2,590
	Sitapore-Philibhit Survey (project abandoned)	...	2,298	2,298
	Mau-Ranipur Survey (project abandoned) . .	...	7,192	7,192
	Moradabad Survey (project abandoned) . .	...	1,548	1,948
	Gonda Survey (project abandoned) . . .	...	2,611	2,611
	Jaunpore Survey (project abandoned) . . .	...	3,348	3,348
	Gorakhpore Survey (project abandoned) . .		4,272	4,272
		...	25,036	25,036
IV.—PUNJAB . . .	Bhatinda-Bhawalpore Survey	...	3,816	3,816
	* Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	4,202	4,202
	Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land) .	...	813	813
	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey (project abandoned) .	...	2,649	2,649
	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey (project abandoned) .	...	47	47
		..	11,527	11,527
V.—MADRAS . .	West Coast Survey	.	637	637
	Bezwáda-Masulipatam Survey	.	827	827
	Nanjangod-Gudulur Survey	...	93	93
	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	...	1,783	1,783
	Madras-Gudur Survey	...	955	955
	Palghât-Kurapatam Survey	...	1,286	1,286
	Palghât-Dindigul Survey	...	1,631	1,631
	Madura-Pambeu Survey	...	2,748	2,748
	Porto Novo-Salem Survey	...	3,298	3,298
	Registration of Road Traffic	...	1,464	1,464
	Bimlipatam Survey	...	106	106
	Beypore-Calicut Survey (project abandoned) .	...	1,191	1,191
		..	16,019	16,019
VI.—BOMBAY . .	Ahmedabad-Parantij Survey	...	273	273
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey	...	215	215
	Bombay Provincial Surveys	...	10,033	10,033
		..	10,521	10,521
	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	26	147,132	147,158
	GRAND TOTAL .	71,649	1,174,073	1,245,722

* See also Imperial.

	Rs.
(a) Outlay to end of 1894-95	2,042
Transferred to Construction Account	2,042
	...

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital outlay for the year 1895-96.

	Railways	Final heads of Account	Suspense Accounts	Grand Total	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account	Net Expenditure	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	Net Indian Outlay	Estimated Indian Expenditure		Classification of Total Outlay				
									Budget	Revised	34—Construction of Protective Railways	37—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	48—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	50—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	Outlay from debentures raised through Companies.
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
I.—India	Imperial—														
	East Indian	387,516	134,551	522,067	953	521,114		521 114	310,000	310,000			249,416	..	271,698
	Rajputana-Malwa	41,881	41,345	83 226		83 226	..	83,226	39 300	85,000			83,226	..	.
	Holkar	131		131		131		131	5 800	200			131	...	...
	Godhra-Rutlam	49 143	—21,518	27 625	249	27,376		27,376	35,000	31,600			27,376	..	...
	Rutlam-Nagda	129,657	29,070	158,727	74	158,653		158 653	240,000	131 600		.	158,653	.	...
	Bhopal	4,723	...	4,723	.	4 723		4,723	7,500	5,100			4,723	...	...
	Palanpur-Deesa	701		701	.	701		701	6,400	1 300			701	.	.
	Secretary of State		—64,642	—64,642		—64,542	—64,642	..					—64,642	.	...
	State Railway Stores Branch		—51,406	—51,406		—51,406	169,705	—221,111	—275,000	—211,600			— 51,406		...
	Reserve	. .	.							36,600				.	
		613,752	67,400	621,152	1,276	679,876	105,063	574 813	369,000	389,800			408,178		271,698
II—Central Provinces.	Wardha Coal	311		311		311		311	10 500	700			311	...	...
	Warora Colliery	542	—8,703	—8,161		—8,161	748	—8,909	14 300	—7,800		.	—8,161	...	.
	Umaria Colliery	—2,011	7,668	5,657		5,657	2,551	3,106	2,600	2,500			5,657	..	...
		—1,158	—1,035	—2,193		—2,193	3,299	—5,492	27 400	—4,600		.	—2,193	...	...
III—Burma	Mu Valley	169,012	—54,179	114,833	580	114,253	..	114 253	119,900	121,900	.		114,253	...	...
	Mandalay-Kunlon	48,795	10,602	59,397	1	59,396		59 396		50,000	.	.	59,396		.
		217,807	—43 577	174,230	581	173,649	..	173,649	119,900	171,900		..	173,649	...	..
IV.—Assam	Assam-Bengal, Part I	62,526	—28	62,498		62,498	..	62,498	195,000	85,000	.	...	62,498	...	...
	Do. Part II	361,394	—40,957	320,437		320,437		320,437	305,000	377,000	..		320,437	..	..
		423,920	—40,985	382,935		382,935	...	382,935	500,000	462,000	...	...	382,935	...	...

V.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	149,898	—7,307	142,591	62	142,529	75,566	66,963	37,600	64,400	...	...	142 529	...	...
	Tirhoot	63,329	—12,505	50,824	...	50,824	.	50,824	70,000	60,300	.		50,824	...	...
		213,227	—19,812	193,415	62	193,353	75,566	117,787	107,600	124,700	.	...	193.353	...	...
VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Cawnpore-Achnera	7,043		7,043		7,043		7,043	10,800	8,200	.	...	7,043	...	..
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	153.517	—31,125	122,392	16	122,376	66,790	25,586	62 500	39,000	...	.	122,376	...	.
	Rae Bareli-Benares	29,798	29,451	59,249	5	59,244		59,244		60,000	..	...	59,244	...	.
	Cawnpore-Gogra	173.913	—72,648	101,265	48	101,217	3,907	97,310	129,500	106,300	...	...	101,217	...	...
		364,271	—74,322	289,949	69	289,880	100,697	189,183	202,800	213,500	...	...	289,880	...	...
VII.—Punjab	Rewari-Ferozepore	9.394	.	9.394	.	9.394		9,394	7,700	9,500	.	...	9.394	...	...
	North-Western	282,691	—68,593	214,098	12	214,086	161,299	52,786	—29,100	30,000	...	...	214,086	...	...
	,, Gradient Improvements	1,764	—638	1,126	41	1,085		1,085	—26,100	3,900	...		1,085	...	...
	Kotri-Rohri	663,934	1,576	665,510	178	665,332	160,568	504,764	375,000	514,900	..	...	665,332	...	...
	Wazirabad-Lyallpur	217,063	— 26,306	190,757	5	190,752	764	189,988	169,000	206,300	...	...	190,752	...	...
	Mari-Attock	231,626	35,104	266,730	91	266,639	9,685	256,954	145,200	250,700	..	...	266,639	...	...
	Mushkaf-Bolan	220,481	—20,031	200,450	990	199,460	22,269	177,191	263,900	185,500	...	...	199,460	..	...
	Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	1,435	—1,935	—500		—500	..	—500	...	—500	..	..	—500	...	.
	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	..	1,031	1,031	...	1,031	85	946	.	1,800	..	...	1,031	...	
		1,628,388	—79,792	1,548,596	1,317	1,547,279	354,670	1,192,609	905,600	1,202,100		...	1,547.279	...	...
VIII.—Madras	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	1,795	...	1,795	.	1,795	..	1,795	5,000	2,000	...	...	1,795	...	...
	Bellary-Kistna	88		88	..	88	.	88		100	...	...	88	...	...
	South Indian	21,389	16,845	38,234	...	38,234	..	38,234	85,000	45,000	...	...	38,234	...	.
	East Coast including Bezwada Extension	771,003	—73,851	697,152	463	696,689		696,689	500,000	690,000	529,867	.	166,822	...	..
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	40,448	—261	40,187	...	40,187	6,026	34,161	30,000	37,000		...	40,187	...	...
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	72,965	66,510	139.475	...	139.475	17,204	122,271	.	125,500	..	...	139.475	...	...
		907,688	9,243	916,931	463	916,468	23,230	893,238	620,000	899,600	529,867	.	386,601	...	...
IX.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad	11,596	2,425	14.021	..	14,021	3,103	10,918	28,600	18,500	...	..	14,021	..	...
	Total Imperial	4,379,491	—180,455	4,199,036	3,768	4,195,268	665,638	3,529,640	2,880,900	3,477,500	529,867		3,393,703	...	271,698

SCHEDULE F—*continued*

Statement of Capital outlay for the year 1895-96—continued.

Railways	Final heads of Account	Suspense Accounts	Grand Total	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to 'Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	Net Indian Outlay	Estimated Indian Expenditure		Classification of Total Outlay				
								Budget	Revised	34—Construction of Protective Railways.	37—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	48—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	50—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies
	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Provincial.														
I—Burma . Burma . . .	26,599	—33,475	—6,476	...	—6,476	13,034	—20,410	—27,000	—25,000			—6,476	...	..
II—Assam . Jorhat . . .	474	546	1,020		1,020		1,020	4,600	1,900		1,020		...	...
Cherra-Companygunj .	19	86	105	74	31		31		100		31	.		...
	493	632	1,125	74	1,051		1,051	4,600	2,000	.	1,051	..	..	.
III.—Madras . Mayavaram-Mutupet .	5,406	—143	5,263	...	5,263	.	5,263	3,800	6,000	.	5,263	...		..
IV.—Bombay . Hyderabad-Shadipalli	2,098	—751	1,347		1,347	.	1,347	1,000	1,000	..	1,347	...	...	...
Total Provincial .	34,996	—33,737	1,259	74	1,185	13,034	—12,749	—18,500	—15,300	..	7,661	—6,476	...	..
GRAND TOTAL .	4,414,487	—214,192	4,200,295	3,842	4,196,453	679,562	3,516,891	2,862,400	3,462,200	529,867	7,661	3,387,227	...	271,698

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1895-96.

Railways.	Final heads of Account	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts	Grand Total	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account	Net Expenditure	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian outlay	Classification of Total Outlay				
									34—Construction of Protective Railways	37—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.	Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies
Imperial	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
I.—India: East Indian	16,767,191	*848,751*	768,366	16,686,806	*154,257*	16,532,549	*12,032 765*	4 499,784					
Rajputana-Malwa	9,047,188		511,076	9,558,264	*16,332*	9,541.932	*2,379,318*	7,162,614					
Holkar	1,312,967	..	...	1,312,967	*4,095*	1,308,872	*341,468*	967,404					
Godhra-Rutlam	1,562,885	.	...	1,562,885	*1,074*	1,561,811	.	1,561,811					
Rutlam-Nagda	136,996	.	29,637	166,633	*74*	160,559		166,559					
Palanpur-Deesa	40,731	..	..	40,731	(a)*18,500*	- 22,231	...	22,231					
Bhopal	232,128		.	232,128	*411*	231,717		231,717					
Secretary of State	.		4.576	4,576	...	4,576	*4,576*						
State Railway Stores Branch	2,596		976	3,572	*252*	3,320	*3,343,098*	*—3,339,778*					
	29,102,682	*848,751*	1,314,631	29,568,562	*194.995*	29,373,567	*18,101,225*	11,272,342					
II.—Central Provinces: Wardha Coal	503,134	.	...	503,134	*4,054*	499,080	*94,784*	404,296					
Warora Colliery	138,285		61,224	199,509	*181*	199,328	*95,766*	103,562					
Umaria Colliery	92,934		16,555	109,489	*10*	109,479	*25,200*	84,279					
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	65,704	..	...	65,704	*1*	65,703	.	65,703					
Bilaspur-Etawah	7.515		..	7.515	*1*	7 514	.	7,514					
	807,572		77.779	885,351	*4,247*	881,104	*215,750*	665,354					
III.—Burma: Mu Valley	2,160,603		53,192	2,213.795	*4,617*	(b)2,209,178	*344,074*	1,865,104					
Mandalay Kunlon	81.475	..	10,602	92,077	*1*	(c)92,076	.	92,076					
	2,242,078	.	63,794	2,305,872	*4,618*	2,301,254	*344,074*	1,957 180					
IV.—Assam: Assam-Bengal, Part I	269,036		3	269,039		269,039		269,039					
Do. Part II	890,086	..	160,176	1 050,262		1,050,262	.	1,050,262					
	1,159,122		160,179	1,319,301		1,319,301		1,319,301					
Carried over	33,311,454	*848,751*	1,616,383	34,079,086	*203,860*	33,875,226	*18,661,049*	15,214,177					

(a) Contribution by Palanpur Durbar
(b) Includes Rx. 7,348 transferred from 41—Imperial
(c) Do Rx 32,680 do do do

SCHEDULE G—*continued.*

Statement of Net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1895-96—continued.

Railway.	Final heads of Account	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State	Suspense Accounts	Grand Total	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account	Net Expenditure	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	Outlay met from debentures raised through Companies.
	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	33,311,454	*848,751*	1,616,383	34,079,086	*203,860*	33,875,226	*18,661,049*	15,214,177					
Imperial—*continued.*													
V.—Bengal. Eastern Bengal	8,780,459	*72,788*	184 642	8,892 313	*51,968*	8,840,345	*3,766,407*	5,073,938					
Tirhoot	2,550,204		(*a*) 33,922	2,584,126	*9,120*	2,574 997	*479,386*	2,095,611					
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	30,271			30,271	*27*	30,244		30,244					
	11,360,934	*72,788*	218,564	11,506,710	*61,124*	11,445,586	*4,245,793*	7,199,793					
VI.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Cawnpore-Achnera	1,180,580			1,180,580	*6,231*	1,174,349	*114,109*	1,060,240					
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,652,954	*330,205*	264,467	11,587,216	*17,543*	(*b*)11,569,673	*10,955,462*	614,211					
Rae Bareli-Benares	35,082		29,451	64.533	*5*	(*c*)64,528		64,528					
Cawnpore-Gogra	193 529		2,274	195,803	*48*	195.755	*25,033*	169822					
Lucknow-Bareilly	513,094			513,094	*980*	512,114	*16,942*	495,172					
	13,575,239	*330,205*	296,192	13,541,226	*24,807*	13,516,419	*11,112,446*	2,403,973					
VII.—Punjab. Rewari-Ferozepore	1,297,933	...	..	1,297,933	*947*	1,296,986		1,296,986					
North-Western	35,225,510	*483,665*	1,085,583	35.827.428	*250,239*	35.577,189	*13,061,303*	22,515,886					
" Gradient Improvements	742,254	...		742,254	*341*	741,913	*62,795*	679 118					
Kotri-Rohri	686,180		74,225	760,405	*180*	760 225	*196 473*	563,752					
Wazirabad-Lyallpur	238,642		6,426	245,068	*5*	245,063	*764*	244,299					
Mari-Attock	675,520	..	65,837	741,357	*505*	740.852	*28,940*	711,912					
Mushkaf-Bolan	1,814,212	...	10,551	1,824,763	*4,684*	1,820,079	*198,416*	1,621,663					
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	11,920		..	11,920	*1*	11,919	*7,992*	3,927					
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	3,338		(*f*)434,595	437,933	*2*	437,931	*368,183*	69,748					
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material			36,776	36,776		36,776		36,776					
	40,695 509	*483,665*	1,713,993	41,925,837	*256,904*	41,668,933	*13,924,866*	27,744,067					

VIII.—Madras	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	588,367	...	...	588,367	5	588,362	..	588,362					
	Bellary-Kistna	1,336,908		322,934	1,659,842	2,001	1,657,841	151,443	1,506,398					
	South Indian	7,467,070	341,485	267,674	7,393,259	52,158	7,342,101	5,364,149	1,977,952					
	East Coast including Bezwada Extension	5,313,930	.	176,771	5,490,701	5,557	(d) 5,485,144	104,335	5,380,809					
	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	57,245	.		57,245	..	57,245	6,026	51,219					
	Ditto (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	85,899	.	66,510	152,409	1	(e) 152,428	17,204	135,204					
	Vizagapatam-Raipur	24 505		.	24 505	1	24,504		24,504					
		14,873,924	341,485	833,889	15,366,328	58,723	15 307,605	5,643,157	9,664,448					
X.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad	1,135,950		2,533	1,138,483	1,572	1,136,911	442,871	694,040					
	Southern Mahratta (depreciation account)	61,476		13,262	74,738	22,031	52,707		52,707					
		1,197,426	...	15,795	1,213,221	23,603	1,189,618	442,871	746,747					
	Total Imperial	115,014,486	2,076,894	4,694,816	117,632,408	629,021	117,003,387	54,030,182	62,973,205					
	Provincial.													
I.—Burma	Burma	5,306,298		96,774	5,403,072	17,100	5 385,972	1,358,569	4,027,403					
II.—Assam	Jorhat	80,920		2,323	83,243	313	82,930	..	82,930					
	Cherra-Companygunj	78,699		86	78,785	611	78,174		78,174					
		159,619	..	2,409	162,028	924	161,104	...	161,104					
III.—Madras	Mayavaram-Mutupet	245,090		10	245,100		245,100		245,100					
IV.—Bombay	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	177,359		564	177,923	7	177,916		177,916					
	Total Provincial	5,888,366		99,757	5,988,123	18,031	5,970,092	1,358,569	4,611,523					
	GRAND TOTAL	120,902 852	2,076,894	4,794,573	123,620,531	647,052	122,973,479	55,388,751	67,584,728	6,550,931	6,505,704	76,091,695	23,553,451	271,698

(a) Suspense accounts up to end of 1895-96 . . . . . Rx 79,134
Less—Value of stores in hands of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on 1st July 1890 . 45,212
33,922

(b) Includes Rx. 64 transferred from 41—Imperial
(c) " Rx 3,242 do do and Rx 2,042 transferred from 41—Provincial.
(d) " Rx. 680 do do.
(e) " Rx 12,933 do do.
(f) " Rx 40,884 shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India as exchange on expenditure in England.

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1896, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide *para. 2*).

	Expenditure on 31st March 1896
	Rx.
Lines under Construction—	
Rutlam-Nagda	166,559
Mandalay-Kunlon	92,076
Rae Bareli-Benares	64,528
Cawnpore-Gogra	195,755
Kotri-Rohri	760,225
Mari-Attock	740,852
Mushkaf-Bolan	1,820,079
Bezwada-Madras (Madras-Ennore Section)*	57,245
Ditto (Ennore-Bezwada Section)	152,408
Bengal Nagpur Extensions	147,398
Indian Midland—Saugor-Katni Section	30,696
South Behar	9,548
Ahmedabad-Parantij	29,689
Stores in Reserve—	
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	36,776
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	437,931
At Ports and in transit	7,896
Projects in abeyance—	
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504
Other items—	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	11,919
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	65,703
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works)	52,707
TOTAL	4,942,252

* Opened for traffic on the 22nd February 1896, but the receipts were not credited to Government until 1896-97.

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the Financial Results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Year.	Guaranteed interest paid in England: Sterling payments	Deduct—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England	Net charge to State	Rate of exchange	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx (*a*)	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*)
	£	£	£	*s* *d*.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
1881-82	4,701	2,290	2,011	1 7 895	2,426		2,426
1882-83	13,120	3,680	9,640	1 7 522	11,851	.	11,851
1883-84	24,003	2,645	21,358	1 7 536	26 238	.	26,238
1884-85	29,675	202	29,473	1 7'308	36,035		36,635
1885-86	24,802		24,802	1 6 2541241	32,600	—585	33,194
1886-87	31,448		31,448	1 5 44103006	43,275	—8,776	52,051
1887-88	32,542	...	32,542	1 4 89891317	46,210	7,926	38,290
1888-89	35,025	...	35,625	1 4 3790907	52,201	21,242	30,959
1889-90	34,709	35	34,674*	1 4 56598718	50,234	27,343	22,891
1890-91	33,750	.	33,750	1 6 08930408	44 778	24,784	19,994
1891-92	33,750	...	33,750	1 4 73333812	48,407	19,110	29,297
1892-93	33,750	..	33,750	1 2 98477785	54,055	24,198	29,857
1893-94	33,750		33,750	1 2 54664222	55,683	22,996	32,687
1894-95	33,750		33,750	1 1 10054948	61,830	25,944	35,886
1895-96	33,750		33,750	1 1 63814874	59,392	32,451	26,941
Total	432,925	8,852	424,073		625,830	196,633	429,197

* The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Year.	Guaranteed interest: Amount charged in India	Amount paid in England: Sterling payments	Rate of exchange	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx	Total interest, England and India, expressed in Rx. (*a*).	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*)	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*).
	Rx	£	*s* *d*.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx
1887-88		82,563	1 4 89891317	117,257	117,257	50,716	66,541
1888-89	19,415	161,293	1 4 3790907	236,340	255,755	36,459	219,296
1889 90	19,415	190,091	1 4 56598718	275,194	294,809	70,981	223,828
1890-91	19,415	228,570	1 6 08930408	303,256	322,071	84,510	238,161
1891-92	19,415	249,250	1 4 73333812	357,489	376,904	334,280	42,624
1892-93	19,415	252,500	1 2 98477785	404,410	423,825	292,257	131,568
1893-94	19,415	259,624	1 2 54664222	428,344	447,759	351,185	96,574
1894-95	19,415	260,950	1 1 10054948	478,056	497,471	344,359	153,112
1895-96	19,730	254,700	1 1 63814874	448,213	467,943	328,394	139,549
Total	155,635	1,939,541		3,048,759	3,204,394	1,893,141	1,311,253

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86	22,263	1 6 2541241	29,271	29,271	.	29,271
1886-87	110,323	1 5 44103006	151,811	151,811	1,035	150,776
1887-88	118 252	1 4 89891317	167,943	167,943	10,465	157,478
1888-89	170,293	1 4 3790907	249,528	249,528	38,642	210,886
1889-90	218 654	1 4 50598718	316,775	318,825	80,644	238,181
1890-91	244,661	1 6 08930408	321,951	321,951	77,761	244,190
1891-92	249 268	1 4 733338 2	357,514	357,514	168,457	189,057
1892-93	253,441	1 2 98477785	405,918	405,918	152,268	253,650
1893-94	255,721	1 2 54664222	421,906	421,906	146,712	275,194
1894-95	253,221	1 1 10054948	463,897	463,897	227,244	236,653
1895 96	251,970	1 1 63814874	443,409	443,591	169,625	273 966
Total	2,232	2,146,067	3,329,923	3,332,155	1,072,853	2,259,302

† Interest on overdrawn capital.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

YEAR.	Interest on outlay by Government on the Bellary-Kistna Railway	GUARANTEED INTEREST. Amount paid in India	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND. Sterling payments	Rate of exchange	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx.	Total interest, England and India, expressed in Rx (*a*)	Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (*b*).	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*).
	Rx	Rx.	£	*s* *d*	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
1882-83	42	32,950			..	32,992	.	32,992
1883-84	1,916	85,196			...	87,312	—95	87,407
1884 85	11,255	118,170				129,425	61	129,364
1885-86	26,931	289	148,821	1 6 2541241	195,665	222,885	21,516	201,369
1886-87	42,218	347	153,860	1 5 44103006	211,722	254,287	56,721	197,566
1887-88	57,758	378	187,579	1 4 89891317	266,401	324,537	*101,948	222,589
1888 89	60,189	288	219,271	1 4 3790907	321,293	387,770	100,842	286,928
1889-90	66,206		231,660	1 4 56598718	335,617	401,823	76,604	325,219
1890-91	66,259		239,122	1 6 08930408	317,255	383,514	120,421	263,093
1891-92	66,300		229,410	1 4 73333812	329,034	395,334	126,307	269,027
1892-93	66,305		220,704	1 2 98477785	353,485	419,790	139,407	280,383
1893 94	66,310		222,399	1 2 54664222	366,928	433,238	148,496	284,742
1894-95	66,310		223,010	1 1 10054948	408,550	474,860	160,910	313,950
1895-96	66,312		221,735	1 1 63814874	390,203	456,515	219,592	236,923
TOTAL	670,311	237,818	2,297,571		3,496,153	4,404,282	1,272,730	3,131,552

NOTE.—The interest on the capital expended by Government prior to handing the line over to the Company, amounting to Rx 26,412 is not included in the above statement.

*Net receipts after deducting the net loss (Rx 2,338) on the working of the Bellary-Kistna Railway from July to December 1887.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

1886 87			48,000	1 5 44103006	66,051	66,051	17,257	48,794
1887 88			48,000	1 4 89891317	68,170	68,170	9,055	59,115
1888 89			48,000	1 4 3790907	70,334	70,334	11,270	59,064
1889-90			48,000	1 4 56598718	69,540	69,540	10,557	58,983
1890-91			48,000	1 6 08930408	63,684	63,684	26,322	37,362
1891-92			48,000	1 4 73333812	68,845	68,845	31,424	37,421
1892 93			48,000	1 2 98477785	76,878	76,878	52,413	24,465
1893-94			48,000	1 2 54664222	79,194	79,194	36,680	42,514
1894-95			48,000	1 1 10054948	87,935	87,935	37,253	50,682
1895-96			48,000	1 1 63814874	84,469	84,469	51,336	33,133
	TOTAL		480,000		735,100	735,100	283,567	451,533

The difference between the net receipts and interest on the actual Capital expenditure incurred on the line is recovered from the Mysore Durbar, and the balance, representing interest on the unexpended balance of capital retained in its hands, is borne by the State. The amounts so recovered from the Mysore Durbar are as follows :—

	Rx		Rx
1886-87	1,584	1891-92	31,567
1887-88	24,764	1892-93	17,883
1888-89	42,768	1893-94	34,054
1889-90	49,012	1894-95	41,694
1890-91	30,505	1895-96	25,252

and deducting these amounts from the net charge for interest shown in the last column of the preceding statement, the balance will represent the charge borne by Government, as shown below :—

	Rx.
1886-87	47,210
1887-88	34,351
1888-89	16,296
1889-90	9,971
1890-91	6,857
1891-92	5,854
1892-93	6,582
1893-94	8,460
1894-95	8,988
1895-96	7,881
	152,450

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

LUCKNOW-BAREILLY.

YEAR.	INTEREST				Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government (*b*)	Charge to the State. (*a*—*b*)
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company.	On Company's Capital	On advances by Government	Total. (*a*)		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx
1890-91*	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,351
1891-92	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
1892-93	20,485	7,529	3,164	31,178	26,755	4,423
1893-94	20,485	7,095	4,699	32,279	28,740	4,139
1894-95	20,485	8,768	6,257	35,510	38,528	—3,018
1895-96	20,485	8,475	6,051	35,011	27,719	7,292
	107,657	35,395	23,682	167,734	147,875	19,859

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891.
† One-fourth of interest charged for the year
‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction

ASSAM-BENGAL.

YEAR	INTEREST.						Net Traffic Receipts accruing to Government. (*b*)	Charge to the State (*a*—*b*)
	On moneys provided by Government and charged to Part I.	On outlay from "48" and charged to Part II	AMOUNT PAID IN ENGLAND.			Total England and India expressed in Rx (*a*)		
			Sterling payments.	Rate of Exchange	Equivalent in Indian currency expressed in Rx			
	Rx	Rx	£	*s* *d*	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx
1891-92	957					957		957
1892-93	1,242		26,055	1 2 98477785	41,730	42,972		42 972
1893-94	1,909		47,089	1 2 54604222	77,690	79,599		79,599
1894-95	5,756	14,596	49,473	1 1 10054048	90,034	110,986		110,986
1895 96	9,512	35,602	58,773	1 1 63814874	103,427	148,541	9,850	138,691
	19,376	50,198	181,390		313,481	383,055	9,850	373,205

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál	Ghi
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	17	42'5	..	...		...			..	.		...
Tavoy	18 7	40 8		.			.	...	..			...
Moulmein and Amherst	20 4	59 5	...				..		.		.	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	22 1	56 1	97'75			...	..			54 4	...	...
Thôngwa	21 25	63 75	..			.						.
Bassein	19 55	51	...		.	.				.	.	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	19 38	54 4	...			.	...	.		.		.
Toungoo	17 34	58 65	..				.	.		...	.	.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	22 78	56'44	61'54	.				.	..	51 68	.	..
Bamo			...	...				...		.		
Pakôkku	25'5	62'9	..			32 3		...	...	...		
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	34	...	...	...		...	..	.	...	...	
Akyab	19 55	39 61	.	..		..	.	.		...	.	
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	33 75	41 87	...		.		.	..		...	..	
Gauhati		36 04	...				.	..		...	..	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.	40	60				..	..	...	50	...	300
Dacca	.	41 87	32 5	..	22 5		...	...		40	41'25	330
Deltaic—												
Midnapur		38 75				.			..	..	.	320
Calcutta	.	47 5	42 5		32 5	32 5	45	..	35	36 25	32'5	300
Central—												
Bardwan		46 25					.			38 75	48 75	260
Pabna		43 75	42 5							40	44 37	270
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	53 75	55					..	40	40	55	300
Orissa—												
Cuttack	..	32'03	50 62				.	...		30 47	29'06	305
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	43 75	33 75	.	26 56			..	.	32 5	25'62	220
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	.	45	42 19	..	31 87				35	33'91	30	256'25
Muzaffarpur	.	50	42 19	..	33 28	.		..	40	38 12	50	228 59
N-W Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34 58	53 23	40'16	46'46	30'52	37'6		..	...	34 95	45'16	269'84
Central—												
Cawnpore	31 98	44 43	37'19	45'73	31 35				.	41 04	43'23	237'03
Jhansi	36 35	47 5	43'23	49 22	32 4	35 52			35 52	30 06	40 94	228 44
Western—												
Meerut	...	..	33 75		.		..	...	..	...	...	...
Agra	.	51'56	39 37	47'34	31'25	35 62	.	...	34'22	41'56	51'25	250'94
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		...	31'98	.	25 83		...	...	..	37 19	..	247'5
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	..	47 19	36'17	42 13	29'48	...	...	..	...	40	43'12	265
Northern—												
Fyzabad	.		37 29	44 9	29 37	...		...	..	36'35	...	245'94

APRIL 1897 ***(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).***

Gúr	Salt.	Tobacco leaf	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score	Plough-bullocks, per pair	Districts.
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
..									.		Mergui
..				.						.	Tavoy
	.										Moulmein and Amherst.
											Pegu (deltaic)—
.											Rangoon.
.											Thôngwa.
..							.				Bassein.
											Pegu (inland)—
.											Henzada
											Toungoo.
											Upper Burma—
.	.										Mandalay.
										..	Bamo.
									..		Pakôkku.
											Arakan—
...											Kyaukpyu.
.							.				Akyab
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
..											Goalpára.
...											Gauhati
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
.	50	100									Chittagong
...	40	75		35							Dacca.
											Deltaic—
... {	36 87 to	52 5 to	..		2(a)					..	Midnapur.
	39 37	65									
.	35 02	70		7(a)	5 25(a)						Calcutta.
											Central—
..	33 75		.	..	7 44(a)			.	.		Bardwan.
	40 94	80	.		8 54					.	Pabna
											Northern—
	40	35	.	·16(b)	1(b)		.				Rangpur
											Orissa—
...	30	40		· 20(a)	3 19(a)						Cuttack.
											Bihár, south—
...	35	30	...	3·75	3 12						Patna
											Bihar, north—
...	40	50	..	..							Bhágalpur
...	36 25	114·37	.			.					Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W Provinces—
											Eastern—
65·21	...	...		...		.			.		Benares.
											Central—
44·43		·70	80	.				60		.	Cawnpore
45			...			.					Jhánsi
											Western—
								60		70	Meerut.
35	...	...	.					45	.	.	Agra.
48·75	..		.		.		.				
		.									*Submontane, west—*
100 to 106·3	.	.	80			.	.	40 to 90		25 to 50	Shahjahánpur
											Oudh—
											Southern—
50	.	75	..	4·69	...	..	.	35	..	...	Lucknow.
											Northern—
40·94	..	...	...	3·44	..		...	...	...	28	Fyzabad.

(a) Per kahan. (b) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi	Maize	Gram.	Arhar dal.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	.	46·72		34 11	37 4	44·43		35 68	42·13	..	290·88
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	30 78	80	36 35	45·73	28 59	40	44·43		40	34 06	66 67	304 74
Central—												
Lahore	35·52	56 09	34 57	42·86	26 2	37·66	50		..	32·97	59 27	290 88
South-eastern—												
Delhi	33 33	44·43	35 57	42 08	29 63	38·07	45 73		38 07	38·07	50	290·88
Submontane—												
Amritsar	33·33	53 33	34 79	39·32	25 78	53·33	.		...	31 98		320
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	55 78	41·04	44 43	33 33	36 35	40		40	38 12	42 5	278·12
Western—												
Multan	27·6	48·33	38·96	45·68	26 61	45·62	38 44		42 08	37 97		304·69
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi		60	41 25		27·5	35 62	40	..		40	60	360
Shikárpur			...			...						
Quetta			45	65	27 5	35			39 37		.	330
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	.						...					
Sholapur	.		.			32 66						
Poona						.				50 73		
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar			50 53			41 99	45 57			48 02		..
Dhulia			51 07									
Gujarat—												
Surat	28 59		54 22			45 78						
Ahmadabad	33 12	52 5	50			38 75	41 25			40		320
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		44	44	52		39				41	62	264
Central—												
Jubbulpore	.	44 44	40	47·37						38 06	50	235
Eastern—												
Raipur	..	43 25	40	..						40	59 25	250
Berar—												
Básim			50			37 5						
Ellichpur		80	53 33	61 59		42 06	57·11			50	57 11	226 31
Amráoti		60 12	50	57		41 87	50			47 5	61 56	260
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore						28 75	22 5			45 62		456 87
Salem								20 99		...		359 95
Central—												
Bellary						32 81		..		50		348 7
Cuddapah		49·48				31 25	32·76	...				316 67
Karnul	33 33							.				
East Coast, central—												
Nellore						...	.	25 94		30 57		
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·95	42·19								45 83		345·62
Tanjore	18 96	40 94				.						
Trichinopoly	.	..						18 65		...		.
Southern—												
Madura	.	.				.	28 54			28, 28		..
Mysore—												
Mysore	22·69	38·4	58·78	63·08		23 77		17·63		21·83	57 59	339 25
Bangalore	17	49	55·87	48 19		30 5		21·56		28·5	55	411

APRIL 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)—continued*

Gúr.	Salt	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass	Straw	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa	Sheep per score	Goats, per score	Plough bullocks, per pair	Districts.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
50	...	...	.	5	5	5	..	140	.	80	Ajmere
											Panjab—
											Southern—
	.	70	80	5	7 97	..	.	50		75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
	.	57 13	80	13 28	7 97	..		100		86	Lahore.
											South eastern—
...		80	80	7·29	8 91	10		60	.	125	Delhi
											Submontane—
.	.			5	5	..		83	...		Amritsar
											Northern—
	.	40	66 67	11 41	12 5	12 5		55		60	Rawalpindi.
											Western—
..	..	100	100	3 65	6 15	10		50		70	Multan
											Sind and Baluchistan—
85					..	..				.	Karáchi
										.	Shikarpur
.	.		.			...	10	40 to 140			Quetta
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
...			.	.							Dharwar
...										..	Sholapur
		.			.		..		.		Poona
											Khandesh—
...		..	...		..						Ahmadnagar.
66 67	.				..			.		..	Dhulia
											Gujarat—
..	...			.		.					Surat
...			..	.		9 22					Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
				4	...	5		60		70	Nagpur.
											Central—
38 06		110	85	6 69		.		45		40	Jubbulpore
											Eastern—
40		160	58·5		.		.				Raipur
											Berar—
					.					.	Basim
..		228	76 25	5		7		60		50	Ellichpur
		200	60	137(a)	.	5(a)		50		90	Amraoti
											Madras—
											South, central—
65 62			57 5	2 5		...	.	90	90	60	Coimbatore
..		102 76	47·86	. .	6 56	..	.	80	80		Salem
											Central—
43·59	.		.	...		...		60	60	70	Bellary
	.		33 33	...			.		..		Cuddapah
.	.	83 33	42 29	..	...			.	..	...	Karnul.
											East Coast, central—
		..	..	...	5 1	...				..	Nellore
											East Coast, south—
47·71	...	131·67	57 6	.	..	..		55	55	..	Madras
	...			..	..	...	..			.	Tanjore.
..	...	118·28	..	..	..	..	.				Trichinopoly.
											Southern—
	...	89 69		.		..	..	.		40	Madura
											Mysore—
49·36	.	374	70·12	10·71	7·14	3·62	.	100		50	Mysore.
51·34	..	342 5	67 45	14·69	20 56	...		100 to 140	..	50 to 80	Bangalore

(a) Per 100 pullies.

G. H. R. HART,
Offg Director-General of Statistics.

J. F FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	.	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	..	...	...
Tavoy	.	.	.	.	12 12	12 12	13 6	13 6	..		.	..
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	.	.	10 2	10 2	11 3	11 3	.	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	.	.	.	..	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3			..	...
Rangoon	6 8	6 4	.	.	8 4	9 —	10 8	11 —				..
Thôngwa	.	.		..	10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5		.	...	..
Bassein	.	.			8 8	9 2	9 11	11 4			...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	..	..	...	...	9 4	11 6	12 3	12 3	.	.	.	...
Henzada	.	.	.		9 15	8 12	9 15	8 12	.	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6		.	9 15	9 15	11 1	11 1	.	...	..	..
Toungoo	.	.	.	.	10 6	10 6	12 6	11 7	.	.	...	.
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5		.	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	..			..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	9 6	.	.	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	..	..	...	...
Bamo	.	...	...	...	6 13	7 11	10 13	11 0	.	..	...	...
Pakokku	.	..	..	...	8 —	8 8	9 2	9 2			...	...
Meiktila	...	.	..	..	7 10	7 10	11 8	11 8	.	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	.	.	..	..	11 5	12 11	13 8	15 7	..		...	...
Kyaukpyu	..	..	..	..	10 14	11 1	11 13	14 1	..		...	...
Akyab	.	.			10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —		.	.	.
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	..		..	..	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	..	..	..	...
Cachar	5 11½	5 11	..	..	6 4	6 4	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	6 3	6 8	...	..	4 15	5 —	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	.	.	..	..	4 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	..	..	..	...
Manipur	.	.	.	..	13 —	14 8	16 —	17 8	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	9 —	14 —	...	..	5 8	6 —	7 12	8 12	...	..	...	...
Kámrup	6 —	6 —	..	..	7 —	7 8	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	6 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	..		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Sibsagar	.	.	.	.	6 6	5 5	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	..		4 14	5 8	8 —	8 8				...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	.		..		4 —	3 8	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	.	...	...	...	8 7	7 14	8 15	8 12	...		...	...
Noakhali	..		...	..	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 10	6 8	..	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...
Tippera	7 6	7 6	..		8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Dacca	12 —	8 8	17 —	17 —	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	.	..	..
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	..	...	...	8 12	9 —	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...		7 —	7 —	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...		..	...
Howrah	..	..	..	..	7 10	8 4	9 8	9 12	..	..	...	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	11 13	11 13	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	11 13	11 13	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 8	10 —			7 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	.	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 2	9 —	...	11 —	6 8	6 11	8 3	8 10	.		...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	9 4	10 —	..	..	..	...
Faridpur			15 —	15 —	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
..	..	..	.	...	..	...	.	..	..	15 —	15 —	Mergui
..	.	..	.		.		. .			17 12	14 3	Tavoy
..	..	..	..	9 5	9 5		.	5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	.	.	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu
...	.	.		10 —	10 4	..	...	6 10	6 8	17 4	16 12	Rangoon
..		...	..				..			13 5	13 5	Thôngwa
...	...	..	.	9 2	8 10	.	.	.	...	20 3	20 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
				10 9	10 5	.	.	.		14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
..	.	..		7 6	8 10	..	...	4 —	4 —	16 2	16 2	Henzada
...	.	. .	..	8 8	8 8	..		8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	Prome
...	...	.	..	9 12	9 12					14 3	12 10	Toungoo.
...	.	...	.	11 10	11 10	25 —	25 —	9 3	9 3	11 9	11 9	Thayetmyo
.	..	.										*Upper Burma—*
	.		..	8 —	8 —	14 10	13 14	7 6	7 6	15 2	14 6	Mandalay
..			...	8 12	9 6	...	...	10 5	9 6	6 7	6 7	Bamo
..	...			10 —	10 —				6 —	11 15	11 15	Pakôkku
. .	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	22 15	22 15	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4	Meiktila
...	..	..	..									*Arakan—*
						..	..	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	..	..								24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab
..		.		9 —	9 —		...					
												Assam—
												Surma—
				8 12	8 4	...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	Sylhet.
...	..	..	..	8 —	8 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 1	9 1	Cachar.
...	...	...	..									*Hill tracts—*
										7 8	7 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	...	..	7 —	7 4	Garo Hills
...	..	.	.	6 —	6 —	.		5 —	5 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur
...	...	..	..	..	..		...	3 —	3 —			
												Brahmaputra—
										9 —	9 —	Goálpára
...	...		...	8 8	8 8	...	...	.			9 —	Kámrup.
...	...	...	...	8 —	.	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	9 —	Darrang
...	...		...	8 —	9 —	...	...		.	9 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 14	Sibsagar
...	..	..	...	7 7	8 —		...	..	...	7 10	9 —	Lakhimpur
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	...		8 —		
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	..	..	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	..	..	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	Backerganj
...	...	..	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali
...	...	..	..	8 —	8 —		...			8 —	8 8	Chittagong.
..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...		8 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh
...	...	..										*Deltaic—*
												Khulna
				9 —	9 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	
...	...	...	...									24-Parganas.
				9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	
...	...	...	...							10 —	10 —	Midnapur.
				9 8	10 —	..	..	*	8 —	and 10 8	and 10 8	
...	...		..									
				9 8	9 8	..	...	8 —	9 4	9 8	9 8	Howrah
...	...	..	..									
				10 10	10 10	10 10	10 —	11 13	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Hooghly.
...	...		...	10 5	11 7	...	.	12 5	13 5	10 10	10 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
..	..	..	...	9 —	9 —	..	.	11 —	12 —	10 —	9 4	Jessore
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	.		.	8 12	8 12	Faridpur.
...	...	.	...									

* Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1897—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum spicatum*)	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —				
Bardwan					6 12	8 4	8 7	9 12				
Birbhum	7 8	6 5			6 12	7 8	8 4	9				
Murshidabad	9 —	9 —	..		7 8	8 8	8 8	8 12		..		
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12			7 8	7 12	8 2	9 4				
Pabna	9 6	9 6	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 4				
Bogra	6 —	7 8			6 12	6 12	8 4	8 4				
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 1	8 1				
Malda	10 —	10 —			8 —		9 —	9 —				
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	8 —			5 8	6 —	7 8	8 —				
Dinajpur	8 6	8 6			7 3	7 13	9 11	9 10				
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 8		..	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	5 —	7 8	8 4				
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9	...		7 14	7 14	11 13	13 2				
Cuttack	7 9	7 9	...		8 9	8 9	11 13	12 8				
Balasore	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	..			
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...			
Mánbhum	8 8	8 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	8 12	10 —	...			11 —
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 8 8	5 8 to 6 8	9 —		6 8 to 7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8 to 8 12				
Palámau	8 12	6 12	13 8	14 1	6 12	7 5	6 14	7 7	..			
Hazaribágh	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 12				
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	9 15	9 7	13 5½		6 13	6 4	8 1	8 6				
Gaya	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 4	6 —	6 8	7 12	8 —	9 8	10 —		
Patna	11 —	10 8	14 8	13 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 12	...	..		
Shahabad	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	11 8	12 —	7 8 and 8 —	8 8 and 9 —	8 4	9 8	...	..		
Bihár north—												
Purnea	8 —	10 —			7 —	7 8	7 8	8 4	10 —	...		
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 2½	12 10	12 10	6 8	7 10	8 14	8 13½	..			
Darbhanga	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	..			
Muzaffarpur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	9 —				
Saran	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 14	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 12	...	..		
Champáran	9 —	8 4	14 —	12 —	6 4	6 —	8 12	9 8	..			
N.-W Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 10	8 15	11 14	11 5	5 12	5 8	7 9	7 —				
Benares	10 5	9 3	13 4½	12 3	6 4	6 4	7 9	7 9	10 9	10 9		
Ghazipur	8 12	8 12	12 12	12 8	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12		11 4	9 —	9 —
Jaunpur	10 8	10 —	13 4	13 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —				
Allahabad	9 12	9 —	11 14	11 4	5 8	5 8	8 12	9 —	10 8	10 —	7 —	8 —
Central—												
Banda	10 —	8 12	11 4	10 12	8 4	8 —	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 12	
Fatehpur	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 8	5 12	5 12	8 4	8 8				
Hamírpur	8 14	8 4	10 14	11 —	6 —	6 —	7 15	8 3	9 13	9 7		
Jalaun	9 8	8 8	11 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	10 12	10 2	12 8	12 4	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	10 6	10 8	8 8	9 —
Jhánsi	9 —	8 12	12 —	11 12	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 4		
Etáwah	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —		10 —		
Farukhabad	10 10	10 3½	13 10	12 9	5 1½	5 1½	8 2½	8 2½			12 15	12 15
Mainpuri	11 3	10 10	13 3	12 7	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —				
Etah	12 6	11 6	14 14	13 10	5 4	5 4	8 10	8 6	9 12	9 12	8 4	8 2
Western—									..		...	
Meerut	11 12	11 4	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Agra	10 8	9 12	13 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	...	8 —
Muttra	11 —	10 12	14 12	14 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	10 8	12 —	8 —	11 —
Aligarh	12 4	10 12	14 4	13 8	7 —	7 —	7 4	8 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Bulandshahr	12 4	11 —	14 5	14 —	5 2	4 12	8 5	8 —	9 8	10 14	9 8	10 6
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	6 —	7 8	8 —				
Azamgarh	10 12	10 6	14 12	14 —	4 7	5 14	7 7	7 7		...	...	...
Gorakhpur	10 13	10 13	14 —	14 6	5 14	6 12	7 10	8 9	9 14	10 5	...	8 2
Basti	10 12	10 12	15 8	15 —	6 12	6 12	8 14	9 1	12 6	12 6	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	.	.	10 —	10 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	Bankura.
...	...	.	..	10 —	10 8	..	.	13 —	13 8	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
..	.	.		9 12	10 8			7 8	12 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum
.	...		.	11 4	11 12			13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
				10 4	10 8	10 —	11 8	12 —	12 8	10 4	10 4	Santhal Parganas
	..	.	.	10 —	12 —	..	...	8 10 and 13 8	9 — and 14 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	..			12 —	15 —	.	.	..	.	9 —	8 4	Bogra
..	.		.	10 14	12 —			12 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...			14 —	14 8	.		.	..	9 — and 9 8	9 8	Malda
...	...			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	*Northern—* Rangpur.
				10 12	10 12			12 —	.	10 —	9 7	Dinajpur.
	.	.	.	10 —	10 —		..	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	*Hills—* Darjeeling.
...	..		..	11 13	11 13			10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	*Orissa—* Puri
...	...	..	..	12 13*	13 4*		..	13 2	13 13	10 12	10 12	Cuttack
	.	.	...	9 —	10 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	Balasore
				10 —	9 —			10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	*Chota-Nagpur—* Singhbhum
	.	..	..	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	9 14	9 —	Manbhum.
12 —	12 —			7 — to 8 8	7 — to 8 —	9 —	9 —	6 8 to 7 —	8 — to 9 —	8 —	9 —	Lohardaga.
	..			10 11	11 4	..		14 1	14 1	9 —	9 —	Palamau
10 12	11 —			9 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	8 —	Hazaribagh
	...			12 5	12 5		.	13 10	14 11	9 7½	9 15	*Bihar, south—* Monghyr.
.		8 8		10 4	11 4			12 8	12 8	9 —	9 —	Gaya
.	..	13 —	.	12 —	12 8			15 —	14 8	10 8	10 8	Patna
.		.	.	11 8 and 11 12	12 —	.	.	12 12	13 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
...	.			12 —	12 —			12 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	*Bihar, north—* Purnea
...			.	12 —	12 —	11 6	12 —	13 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	Bhagalpur
11 4	11 8			10 —	10 6	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 4	10 —	9 8	Darbhanga.
..	...			10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
	...	10 —		11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 12	9 —	9 8	Saran
.	...		..	11 —	10 —	9 4	8 —	13 4	13 —	10 4	9 —	Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
.	..	7 —	7 4	10 9	10 11			8 12	8 8	9 6	9 8	Mirzapur
.		10 5	10 5	11 11	11 2			8 15	8 11	9 13½	9 13½	Benares
.		12 —	12 —	11 4	11 4	.		9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur
...				10 2	10 —			9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Jaunpur
11 8	11 8		8	9 14	10 —	10 —		10 12	11 4	10 8	10 8	Allahabad
				9 12	10 —	10 4	10 4	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 4	*Central—* Banda
..	...			9 —	9 4		.	8 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
..	.	.		9 15	10 —	10 1	10 2	7 7	7 9	10 4	10 8	Hamirpur
9 —	9 —†	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun
.	.			9 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 4	11 10	11 10	Cawnpore
12 —	12 —			9 8	9 —	11 —	10 12	9 8	.	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
	.			10 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Etawah
..	..			10 3½	10 3½		12 4	12 15	10 15	11 14	11 14	Farukhabad
.	..		.	9 7	9 7	11 4	11 10	7 15	7 4	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
5 2	5 2	5 2	5 4	10 14	10 14			8 4	8 2	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	.	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut
..	...		8 —	9 12	9 8	11 8	12 4	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 4	Agra
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	10 8		11 4	12 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	10 12	12 8	12 8	8 8	7 4	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
.	..	12 —	12 —	11 2	11 10	11 12	11 4	8 13	9 8	11 7	11 5	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
	...	..	...	12 8	13 —	.	.	.	14 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
..	..	.	.	10 6	10 6		.	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh
10 13	12 9	7 3	9 7	9 14	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 6	11 4	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur
14 12	14 12	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. †Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 4	11 12	15 4	15 —	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 12	..	.		
Budaun	12 10	11 10	14 4	14 —	5 14	5 15	7 7	7 11	12 8	11 11	14 —	11 —
Pilibhit	13 —	11 —	17 10½	15 9	6 2½	4 8	8 7	8 12½	..	..	...	
Bareli	11 3	10 4	14 11	13 3	4 11	5 2½	6 13	7 10½	11 12	11 3	8 3	8 8
Moradabad	11 8	11 —	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8		.		
Bijnor	11 13	11 —	13 12	13 14	7 14	7 4	9 —	9 —	..	..	.	...
Muzaffarnagar	12 8	11 4	14 9	15 6	4 7	4 8	8 4	7 11		11 —	.	...
Saháranpur	11 —	10 3	14 3	13 6	5 0	5 6	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	9 2	9 12	10 8	11 12	6 4	6 8	6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	8 8	7 4	10 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	13 12	13 12	6 —	.
Almora	8 12	8 12	11 —	9 12	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	.
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	..	...	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 —	10 8	13 4	12 8	6 —	6 8	7 8	7 8				..
Sultanpur	12 —	10 8	14 —	13 —	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12			.	...
Rae-Bareli	11 6	11 4	13 —	12 —	6 8	5 —	9 4	9 4	10 12	11 —	9 —	8 —
Unao	11 8	10 —	13 8	12 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	10 —	40 —	9 8	9 8
Lucknow	11 5	10 12	13 10	13 12	4 12	5 —	8 15½	9 —	9 12	10 —	8 4	8 8
Hardoi	12 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8			.	.
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 12 to 11 —	7 8 to 10 8	13 8	13 —	6 12	6 8 to 7 —	9 —	8 12 to 9 4		...	9 —	8 8 to 9 —
Barabanki	11 4	10 4	14 —	12 4	7 —	7 8	9 —	8 12			7 —	7 —
Gonda	11 5½	10 14	14 2	14 4	7 —	7 4	8 8	9 —	.		8 —	8 —
Bahraich	11 8	11 —	16 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Sitapur	12 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	4 —	5 —	8 8	8 8			.	.
Kheri	12 4	11 4	16 —	14 —	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —		11 8		...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	12 5	14 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	13 12	14 8		
Bánswára	15 —	15 10	17 8	16 14	6 4	6 4	12 0	12 8				..
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 11½	10 15	15 10	15 3½	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	8 15½	14 7½	14 13½	10 2½	10 2½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	14 —	20 —	18 —			13 —	12 —				...
Sirohi	9 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Krimpura	9 10½	9 4	14 —	13 —	6 2	6 2	7 10	7 10	13 8	14 1	13 4	13 —
Ajmere	9 —	9 1½	12 4	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 2½	8 2½	10 6	11 4	10 —	10 —
Abu	9 2 {	8 5& 10 10 }	10 6	11 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8			10 —	10 —
Kishengarh	8 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	11 4	11 8	10 4	10 8
Bundi	10 —	11 4	12 12	13 8	5 8	7 —	6 8	7 8	12 12	14 4		..
Kotah	10 12	10 12	14 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4
Jhallawar	9 3	9 13	9 12½	10 5½	6 4	6 8½	8 5	8 13½	10 13½	11 10½		.
Tonk	8 3	8 2	10 4	9 11	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 12	8 12	9 1	7 11	8 10
Jaipur	9 12	8 8	13 —	12 4	4 12	4 2	6 4	6 4	9 8	10 —	10 —	9 12
Kerauli	8 7	8 7	10 15	10 15	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 12	9 6
Dholpur	10 ½	9 ½	12 5½	11 14½	0 6½	0 0½	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	9 1½	9 9
Bhartpur	11 6	10 1	15 —	13 15	4 —	4 —	5 10	5 10	10 13	10 15	7 14	8 —
Alwar	10 5½	9 7½	13 10½	12 10½	5 12	5 12	6 5½	6 5½		.	9 12	9 12
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	13 1½	13 1½	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 4	9 4		.	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Bálmer	8 6	8 8		.	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8			13 —	13 —
Anádra	9 15 {	9 12& 10 14 }	11 10		5 8	5 8	6 12	6 11			11 —	11 —
Shahpura	11 —	9 8	13 8	13 —	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 12	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 12 {	8 7 & 8 12 }	10 6½	{ 10 — & 10 5 }	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	8 12	8 12 {	10 — & 11 4 }	10 — & 11 4 }
Jaisalmer	6 —	6 7			5 11	6 —	7 —	7 3	8 11	9 7	8 6	8 3
Bikaner	7 12	7 8	10 —	9 8	3 8	3 7	4 8	5 —	.		9 8	9 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 8	8 4	10 8	11 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 8
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	9 —		.	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Gwalior	8 1½	7 15½	10 1½	9 9	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 6	9 13½	9 9½	9 9	9 9
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 —	9 5	12 —	10 8	.	.	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 8	9 12	9 8
Ferozpur	10 14	9 4	13 12	14 8	..	.	6 12	6 12	9 12	10 12	8 12	8 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 6	9 4	11 10	15 —	..		6 14	7 6	10 6	10 12	7 12	8 —
Gujránwala	11 4	10 9	18 —	18 —	..	..	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	9 10	8 —	15 —	10 —	...	.	7 8	7 12	8 —	9 8	8 —	9 —
Jhelam	11 —	9 4	17 —	12 —		.	8 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd*
..	.	.	.	11 —	11 4	..		10 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	*Submontane, west*—
12 —	12 4	10 —	10 13	11 14	12 —	10 8	11 9	9 10	9 4	10 9	10 9	Shahjahánpur
...	..	..	..	12 13½	11 5	.	.	11 —	10 6	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 14	10 1	8 8	9 6	10 —	8 8	10 10	10 10	Pilibít
...	.	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 14	...	...	7 9	7 8	11 —	13 —	Bareli
...	...	.	..	10 2	10 11	...	.			11 4	11 4	Moradabad
.	.	.	...	10 12	10 10		..	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 7	10 3	9 11	9 11	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
10 —	10 —	..	...	8 4	8 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sahárapur.
												Dehra-Dún
...	..	...	..	8 8	8 8	13 12	13 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	*Hills*—
13 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	8 4*	8 4*		.	6 —†	6 —†	8 8	8 8	Naini Tal
8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —		.	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Almora
												Garhwál
												Oudh—
.		.	.	10 —	10 8		.	8 8	8 4	10 8	10 8	*Southern*—
...				12 —	11 4	..	.	14 8	12 12	11 4	10 12	Partábgarh
12 —	11 —	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 12	10 8	11 4	9 —	9 —	11 4	10 8	Sultanpur
	...	..	...	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
11 4	11 8	9 4	9 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	13 2	13 4	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	.	..	.	10 —	10 —	..	..	8 4	10 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow
												Hardoi.
...	.	..	..	{ 8 8 to 11 8	{ 8 8 to 12 —	.		10 —	{ 8 8 to 9 8	11 —	{ 10 — to 11 —	*Northern*—
..	...		...	10 4	9 8		..	10 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad
.	.	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 6	10 4	10 4	14 15	14 14	10 8	10 8	Barabanki
	12 —	9 8	10 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	14 8	10 4	10 4	Gonda
		8 —		12 —	11 —		.	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bahraich
	12 —			12 —	11 4		11 8	14 4	13 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur
												Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	.	.		14 —	15 2	15 8	16 6	.		13 —	13 —	Partábgarh
.	. .			17 8	17 8	25 —	22 8	.		10 —	10 —	Banswara
		13 4½	13 4½	14 1	13 10½	15 10	15 10	7 8	6 10½	10 11½	10 11½	Meywar (Udaipur).
.				10 —	15 —	20 —	19 —	..		10 —	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...			...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —			12 —	12 —	Sirohi
..	.			10 14	11 —					12 —	12 —	Pirnpura
.		8 8	8 8	9 8	9 12	12 —	12 —			12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
.	...	.		10 2	10 1	13 8	13 8	6 6	6 6	11 —	11 —	Abu
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 12	10 —	11 4	11 4	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
..	..		.	11 8	13 8		.			10 —	10 4	Bundi
.				11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah
	...	10 12*	12 5½	8 15½	9 14			..	.	10 5	10 2	Jhalawar
	...	..		8 6	8 15	9 3	9 10			11 —	10 15	Tonk
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	{ 8 8& 9 —	{ 8 8& 9 —	10 12	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
		11 4	11 4	7 13	8 12			10 —	10 10	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
..	..	9 9	9 9	9 8½	9 2½			10 14½	10 15½	11 13	11 13	Dholpur
...		9 12	10 —	10 5	10 11	12 —	12 —	13 2	13 —	12 1	12 4	Bhartpur
..	..			9 8½	9 9½	10 12	10 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Alwar
	...			11 15	13 —					12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment
‡	...	...		10 —	10 —		.	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...			..	6 8	6 8	..				13 8	13 8	Báliner
..	...		...	10 4	10 7	15 —	15 —	..		11 12	12 —	Anadra
	.			10 8	11 1	13 —	13 —			12 —	12 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	..		9 1	{ 9 6 & 9 8 }	11 4	11 4	6 9	6 9	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur
	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	.			21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
.	..	..		9 —	9 —			7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
..	.	.	...	8 12	9 —	11 4	11 4	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 4	Indore
‡	‡	...		9 4	9 6			7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment
...	...	7 7	7 7	6 14½	7 2½	9 13½	9 15½	7 2½	7 4½	10 10	10 10	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
§	§	§	§	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	§	§	11 —	11 —	Hissar
§	§	5 12	5 12	11 8	12 —	9 12	11 4	5 12	6 4	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‖	‖	5 4	5 12	11 14	11 10	‖	10 8	6 8	6 8	12 14	12 14	Lahore.
§	§	7 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	§	§	13 12	13 12	Gujranwála
§	§	‖	‖	11 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	‡	‡	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ‖ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum spicatum*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	10 12	10 8	14 —	13 12	..	...	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 12	10 8	13 —	13 8			8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 12
Rohtak	10 —	9 4	13 —	12 —		..	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Karnál	12 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	..		8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 4	10 —	11 —	11 —	..	..	8 4	8 —	10 —	11 —	9 7	8 8
Ludhiana	13 —	10 8	17 —	16 —	..	..	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	7 8	7 8
Jalandhar	12 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	..		7 8	7 8	‡	‡	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	13 —	10 8	18 —	13 —	..		8 —	8 —	7 8	12 —	8 —	9 —
Gurdaspur	13 —	11 8	18 —	20 —	.	.	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	11 —	10 —	15 —	16 —			7 4	7 —	7 4	8 4	8 4	7 12
Siálkot	11 —	9 —	14 —	14 —		...	7 —	7 —	8 8	11 —	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	8 —	8 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —
Kángra	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	9 8	8 2	11 12	12 4	..		6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	9 12	8 14
Hazára	7 6	8 2	9 12	10 4	...	..	6 8	7 4	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshawar	8 6	8 2	13 —	12 —	.		7 3	7 3	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 4
Kohát	9 3	8 12	15 11	15 6	.	..	9 1	9 1	†	†	9 10	9 15
Bannu	6 4	10 15	15 —	19 —			7 10	7 10	8 —	10 —	5 5	7 13
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	8 —	18 —	16 —		..	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —
Jhang	11 4	10 —	16 —	15 —			8 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	‡
Multan	9 12	7 4	14 8	12 12			9 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —
Montgomery	11 6	8 14	*	*			7 4	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	7 13	16 4	16 4		...	5 12	6 —	11 4	12 —	9 11	9 11
Muzaffargarh	12 —	8 4	16 —	14 —		...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 3	7 —	14 11	14 11	.	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 10	9 6
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	8 —	..	.	6 4	6 8	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 —	..		6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 12
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	10 —	6 —	.		12 —	11 —	14 —	12 —	10 —		13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	8 —	8 —		...	6 —	6 —	7 8	8	9 —	10 —	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	8 8			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 8
Quetta	8 14	8 12	13 —	12 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 12	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	6 7			6 1	7 1	8 1	8 1	8 9			
Ratnagiri	6 12	6 12	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 8		..
Alibag	*	5 9		..	*	8 —	9 14	9 14	*	* 9 2	7 15	7 15
Bombay	6 8	7 2	...	...	5 12	6 6	8 7	8 7	8 9	8 9	*	7 5
Tanna	7 5	6 6	...	..	6 7	6 7	7 6	8 5	*	*	8 10	8 10
											9 —	9 —
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 3	9 3			9 9	9 9	10 1	10 1	12 4	12 4	11 3	11 3
Belgaum	7 10	8 2	..		8 10	8 10	8 15	8 15	10 6	10 6	8 12	9 4
Satara	7 12	7 7	...	..	6 4	5 14	7 7	7 4	8 13	8 5	8 2	8 —
Sholapur	7 7	7 7			6 11	7 10	7 6	9 4	11 10	11 10	*	8 15
Bijapur	7 9	7 9					8 8	8 8	11 4	11 4	8 13	8 13
Poona	6 15	6 6	...		5 9	5 9	7 3	7 13	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8
					6 1	6 11						
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	.	.	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	8 12	8 12
Nasik	5 8	7 14	...		4 8	6 10	5 —	7 5	6 8	9 2	5 8	7 12
Dhulia	7 7	7 —	..	..	6 3	6 1	7 2	6 6	8 2	8 10	8 10	7 13
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	..	6 —	5 9	6 10	6 10	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5
Broach	7 12	8 —	...	.	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	8 4	8 8
Kaira	8 8	8 12	..	.	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 4
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —		.	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	8 —	8 —	.	.	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	9 8	9 12
Godhra	8 8	8 8			8 —	8 —	10 —				9 8	9 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 8	11 8	12 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	9 1	9 1	.	...	5 —	5 4	6 —	6 —	9 13	9 13	8 13	9 2
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —										
Khandwa	7 12	8 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 4	7 4	9 3	9 5	...	
Hoshangabad	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 8	7 12	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Betul	7 12	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 3	...	..
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	..	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	8 8	8 8	...	..
Nagpur	8 12	9 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...
Wardha	8 15	8 15	..	..	6 4	7 8	8 12	8 12	9 13	10 6	...	..
					5 13	5 —	6 7	6 7	10 —	8 9	..	

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Nagua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	10 12	10 12	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
12 —	12 —	10 —	‡	11 4	10 8	11 4	11 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 12	Ambala
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 12	Ludhiána
‡	‡	13 —	12 —	13 —	11 8	13 —	10 8	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
‡	‡	9 —	10 —	13 4	12 8	13 —	12 —	8 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdaspur.
†	†	4 8	5 12	12 —	12 —	‡	7 12	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	‡	‡	13 8	13 8	Siálkot.
												Hills—
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Simla.
*	*	‡	‡	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	‡	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 4	*	*	13 12	13 12	Rawalpindi.
†	‡	‡	‡	9 —	9 —	8 2	8 12	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	6 6	8 —	10 —	9 4	9 —	8 13	13 —	13 —	17 —	19 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 15	10 13	10 8	10 3	†	†	19 12	20 6	Kohát
8 —	8 12	8 —	10 —	14 8	20 —	10 2	12 8	7 —	7 8	20 —	21 —	Bannu
												Western—
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	13 4	12 4	Jhang
†	†	7 —	7 —	11 —	9 12	9 —	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan
‡	‡	†	†	13 4	11 8	*	*	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	14 13	12 3	10 5	11 4	4 6	6 9	15 8	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 10	9 6	‡	‡	‡	‡	13 2	13 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	..	..	9 —	8 8	..	..			14 —	14 —	Karáchi
‡	‡	...	..	7 8	7 —	.	..	3 8	4 4	10 —	9 —	Hyderabad
‡	‡			5 —	5 —		..			12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...		8 —	8 —			6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur
‡	‡	..	..	11 8	9 —		.			8 12	8 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	5 —	6 —	8 12	7 6	10 —	10 10	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
11 11	11 11	...	..	6 12	7 11	.	...		.	11 8	11 8	Karwar.
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	..	.	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri.
*	...	..		*	6 6	.	...	*	6 2	*	13 9	Alibág
10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 10	11 9	Bombay
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
...		...	.	9 2	9 2	...	..	7 6	7 6	12 12	12 12	Dharwar.
16 —	15 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	...	..	6 13	7 4	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
*	*	..	.	7 12	7 10	...	...	7 3	7 —	11 13	11 8	Satara.
...		...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 8	10 8	Sholapur
...	.	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	7 15	7 15	10 15	10 15	Bijápur.
11 14	11 14		...	7 8	8 1	..	..	7 10	7 10	11 5	11 5	Poona.
												Khándesh—
..		..	..	8 5	8 5		..	8 6	8 6	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
8 8	9 3	..	...	5 8	7 13	.	..	5 —	7 2	9 8	12 6	Násik
.	*	...	...	7 3	7 7	..	...	7 9	7 4	11 —	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
..	*	...	...	7 6	7 6	..	...	7 6	7 6	12 —	12 —	Surat.
.	..	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
11 —	11 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	.		8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
13 —	13 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	..		8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	..	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	..	8 5	8 14	..	..	6 4	6 4	64 —	64 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 10	9 —	.	...	6 1	6 1	11 6	11 6	Nimar
*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 10	5 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	..	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 9	6 9	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
.	...	..	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 4	7 8	10 8	10 —	Nagpur
.	..		...	8 9	8 9	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 11	9 2	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1897—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort		Common.					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	9 2		...		5 13	6 7	7 2	10 2	10 2	.	...
Saugor	7 8	7 8	..		6 1	6 1	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 —		...
Damoh	7 8	7 8			6 2	6 14	7 8	7 8	..			...
Jubbulpore	9 —	10 —	..	.	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	..	.		..
Mandla	8 —	8 8	..		7 —	7 —	7 8	8 4				...
Seoni	10 8	10 8			6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —			..	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —			6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	.	..	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12					7 8	8 —			.	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13					8 2	9 —	9 15	9 15		.
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 2	10 —			8 —	8 —	8 2	9 2				.
Raipur	9 12	9 8			8 8	8 12	9 —	9 —			..	
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	.			
												•
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 —		.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	8 8	8 6
Básim	8 2	8 —	..		6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	10 11	10 —		
Akola	7 8	8 —			4 12	5 —	7 —	6 8	10 12	10 4		
Ellichpur	7 6	8 —			5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —
Amraoti	7 8	7 —	..		5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	7 —
Wun	6 —	6 —			4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 8
									•			
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 3	6 6	•	•	5 12	5 12	6 15	7 1	11 15	11 11½	11 12	11 12
Bolárum	5 13	5 13	•	•	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 6	12 13	10 13	...	
Chadarghát	7 6	7 6	•	•	7 8	7 0	9 —	9 10	13 6	13 4	14 —	14 6
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	.						8 14	9 5				..
S Canara	..	.					9 10	9 10				
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	.						10 —	10 —	14 5	13 14	17 8	15 14
Nilgiris							8 —	8 —				
Salem		.					11 5	11 5	16 0	10 10	18 —	18 8
Central—												
Bellary		.			.		8 10	8 10	12 6	11 10		
Anantapur				.			8 10	8 10	14 0	14 0		.
Cudapah					..		7 14	8 5	12 3	13 —	11 10	11 10
Karnul							8 10	8 10	13 0	13 10		
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam							9 5	9 8				..
Vizagapatam	.					.	9 —	9 —			13 10	12 14
Godavari	.	.			..		9 8	9 —	15 6	15 6	.	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	.					8 5	8 5	13 11	14 3	•	•
Nellore							10 13	11 3	13 2	12 10	11 5	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	.	...			.	..	10 10	10 3	13 —	13 —		...
Chingleput	...	...			..	..	10 10	10 10				
N. Arcot	...	.	.	.		..	10 11	10 11	10 6	16 6	•	•
S Arcot	.	..		.			12 5	12 5	..		18 8	16 14
Tanjore	.	.					11 5	11 5			19 10	19 10
Trichinopoly	.	..	.		...		10 8	10 6	17 8	16 13	17 13	16 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	.	...	.	.	.	.	11 5	10 10	•	•	•	•
Madura	...	..	..			.	11 0	11 13	•	17 13	16 3	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 8	7 —			8 —	8 —	9, 8	9 4	15 4	14 —	16 —	24 —
Bangalore	6 12	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12	6 12	7 11	8 —	11 5	11 11		
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	12 8	14 —	20 —	20 —
Hassan			7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Kadur	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	.	..
Shimoga	7 6	7 6		.	8 6	8 6	10 8	11 9	14 11	14 11	...	.
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —				
Aden	6 4	6 4		..	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Maruа or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjang pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*contd*
	...		..	9 2	9 2		..	10 11	10 2	9 14	9 14	*Central*— Narsinghpur.
	..			9 2	9 2			6 7	6 7	10 11	10 11	Saugor
...	..			9 4	9 4	.		6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Damoh
..	..			10 —	10 8		..	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
.	.	.		0 —	10 —					9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	..		.	9 9	10 9			6 8	6 —	9 12	9 12	Seoni
.	...			8 —	8 —		.	6 8	7 —	9 —	8 —	Bálághát.
	.			10 —	10 —			6 4	6 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
..	...		..	9 5	9 5		..	7 10	7 10	9 —	9 —	Chanda
.	..											
				9 —	9 2			6 7	6 7	8 2	9 2	*Eastern*— Bilaspur.
...				9 12	10 —			6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
..	...			8 —	8 —	..		6 8	7 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur
.												
												Berar—
				8 4	8 6			7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
..	.			9 —	9 —			7 11	7 12	9 —	9 —	Basim
..	..			8 12	9 —	.		8 —	7 2	12 4	11 8	Akola
...	.			8 —	8 —			8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
..	..			8 —	8 8	.	...	9 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
.	.			8 —	8 —			10 —	10 —	9 0	9 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
12 15	13 3		•	9 13½	10 —	..	•	8 4½	8 2½	9 4	9 2	Secunderabad.
	•		•	9 10	9 10	..	•	...	•	8 12	8 2	Bolárum
	•		•	10 4	10 10		•		8	9 —	9 6	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
										12 —	12 —	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
										11 14	11 14	S Canara.
										10 11	10 11	*South, central*— Coimbatore.
18 14	18 —									10 5	10 10	Nilgiris.
20 2	20 2									11 5	11 5	Salem
										10 13&12	10 13&12 2	*Central*— Bellary
16 8	16 8									11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
16 8	16 8									12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
17 5	18 —									10 2&12	10 2&12	Karnul
15 8	15 8											
										11 —	11 —	*East Coast, north*— Ganjam
12 8	12 8									12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
14 2	15 3									12 2	12 2	Godávari
14 11	14 11											
										13 3	13 3	*East Coast, central*— Kistna
13 14	14 14						...			12 13	12 13	Nellore.
14 14	14 2		.		.		..		.			
										12 8	12 8	*East Coast, south* Madras
16 6	16 2									13 5	13 5	Chingleput
16 6	16 6		..	.	.	...	...		..	12 2	12 2	N Arcot
18 13	18 13		..		..	...		.	..	12 13	12 13	S Arcot.
19 2	19 2	.	.		.	..			.	12 14	12 14	Tanjore
21 14	23 6	.			.	..		..	..	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly
20 5	19 —				...	..	.		.			
							•					
										13 8	13 8	*Southern*— Tinnevelly.
•	•		.		.	.		.		12 11	12 11	Madura.
18 10	18 10											
												Mysore—
22 —	22 —	16 —	22 —	9 —	9 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Mysore
20 —	19 6			7 13	8 8			11 11	11 11	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
21 —	22 —	9 8	10 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —	Kolar
23 —	23 —			8 —	8 —	.		11 —	12 8	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
25 —	23 8		.	9 —	9 —	...		12 —	12 —	9 —	8 8	Hassan
20 —	22 —			9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	2 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
17 14	17 14	...		9 7	9 11	...	...	10 8	12 10	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	.	..	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
		.										**Coorg**—
20 —	20 8	..		13 —	14 —			.	.	9 8	10 8	Coorg.
•	•	..		5 10	5 10	•		6 4	•	32 —		**Aden.**

• Not sold.

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of Ind

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	1st November 1896 to 5th June 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
Calcutta	Imports	374,522	7,606,106
	Exports	32,779	3,956,410
		+341,743	+3,649,696
Rangoon	Imports	3,064	258,035
	Exports	698,908	22,463,591
		−695,844	−22,205,556
Madras	Imports	33,400	744,900
	Exports	8,000	178,800
		+25,400	+566,100
Bombay	Imports	256,400	6,775,200
	Exports	95,000	3,725,500
		+161,400	+3,049,700
Karachi	Imports	50,800	546,871
	Exports	158,400	1,968,676
		−107,600	−1,421,805
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 5th June 1897.
Patna	Imports	32,100	616,500
	Exports	38,600	527,700
		−6,500	+88,800
Gaya	Imports	12,000	116,100
	Exports	400	90,000
		+11,600	+26,100
Shahabad	Imports	2,900	170,000
	Exports	19,400	237,300
		−16,500	−67,300
Sáran	Imports	58,700	772,600
	Exports	4,200	110,900
		+54,500	+661,700
Champáran	Imports	33,700	365,400
	Exports	1,500	28,800
		+32,200	+336,600
Muzaffarpur (*incomplete*)	Imports	24,200	555,363
	Exports	4,900	33,126
		+19,300	+522,237
Darbhanga	Imports	49,100	756,100
	Exports	1,900	71,900
		+47,200	+684,200
Bhágalpur Division—			
Monghyr (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,000	135,700
	Exports	34,600	787,900
		−27,600	−652,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	30th January to 5th June 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	7,786	223,267
	Exports	21,537	706,935
		−13,751	−483,668
PURNEA	Imports	4,600	62,864
	Exports	5,900	115,656
		−1,300	−52,792
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	7,100	103,400
	Exports	10,400	364,000
		−3,300	−260,600
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	24,600	302,400
	Exports	1,000	42,800
		+23,600	+259,600
DINAJPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	100	26,800
	Exports	18,900	346,200
		−18,800	−319,400
JALPAIGURI	Imports	11,400	210,503
	Exports	246	3,728
		+11,154	+206,775
DARJEELING	Imports	6,200	106,000
	Exports	200	3,100
		+6,000	+102,900
RANGPUR	Imports	600	28,100
	Exports	1,300	29,400
		−700	−1,300
BOGRA	Imports	400	4,200
	Exports	12,000	274,200
		−11,600	−270,000
PABNA (*incomplete*)	Imports	17,900	237,000
	Exports	200	17,900
		+17,700	+219,100
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	800	9,500
	Exports	700	13,800
		+100	−4,300
NARAINGANJ	Imports	.	22,000
	Exports		158,800
			−136,800
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,175	74,198
	Exports	354	6,210
		+821	+67,988
FARIDPUR	Imports	13,000	114,000
	Exports	4,400	100,000
		+8,600	+14,000
BACKERGANJ	Imports	300	1,200
	Exports	100	26,800
		+200	−25,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 5th June 1897	30th January to 5th June 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	100	12,404
	Exports	1,500	29,763
		−1,400	−17,359
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	1,000	5,500
		−1,000	−5,400
CHITTAGONG	Imports	2,200	329,131
	Exports	3,700	82,720
		−1,500	+246,411
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	7,500	103,200
	Exports	55,200	1,193,500
		−47,700	−1,090,300
BIRBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	800	22,500
	Exports	19,200	1,240,100
		−18,400	−1,217,600
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,400	52,100
	Exports	900	17,200
		+2,500	+34,900
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	400	22,000
	Exports	1,000	21,700
		−600	+300
NADIA	Imports	36,000	492,700
	Exports	21,800	630,700
		+14,200	−138,000
MURSHIDABAD	Imports	600	17,200
	Exports	3,500	205,300
		−2,900	−188,100
JESSORE	Imports	10,900	170,100
	Exports	400	59,500
		+10,500	+110,600
KHULNA	Imports	200	3,000
	Exports	100	32,800
		+100	−29,800
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,600	148,400
	Exports	..	1,400
		+3,600	+147,000
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
MÁNBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,100	117,800
	Exports	100	5,400
		+5,000	+112,400
SINGHBHUM (,,)	Imports	33	3,033
	Exports	600	39,900
		−567	−36,867
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	51	1,993
	Exports	19	5,699
		+32	−3,706

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 5th June 1897	30th January to 5th June 1897.
BENGAL—*concld*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	21	1,243
	Exports	371	280,709
		−350	−279,466
BALASORE	Imports	600	12,500
	Exports	42,500	743,200
		−41,900	−730,700
PURI	Imports	5	1,016
	Exports	766	20,897
		−761	−19,881
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	6,969	180,513
	Exports	15,088	91,077
		−8,119	+89,436
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	2,200	176,200
	Exports	41,500	291,800
		−39,300	−115,600
MEERUT	Imports	4,200	223,900
	Exports	26,500	290,100
		−22,300	−66,200
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	500	37,100
	Exports	35,400	350,600
		−34,900	−313,500
ALIGARH	Imports	9,700	112,500
	Exports	33,000	300,800
		−23,300	−188,300
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	719	71,503
	Exports	9,747	54,688
		−9,028	+16,815
AGRA	Imports	68,500	376,800
	Exports	3,400	190,500
		+65,100	+186,300
FARUKHABAD	Imports	1,300	85,400
	Exports	300	8,600
		+1,000	+76,800
MAINPURI	Imports	400	17,300
	Exports	500	12,700
		−100	+4,600
ETÁWAH	Imports	1,300	52,100
	Exports	4,700	13,900
		−3,400	+39,200
ETAH	Imports	1,100	16,100
	Exports	8,000	99,100
		−6,900	−83,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 5th June 1897	30th January to 5th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
BIJNOR (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,300	124,900
	Exports	300	7,500
		+6,000	+117,400
MORADABAD	Imports	3,200	158,100
	Exports	19,900	289,400
		—16,700	—131,300
SHAHJAHÁNPUR	Imports	3,609	59,652
	Exports	17,812	228,927
		—14,203	—169,275
BUDAUN	Imports		2,300
	Exports	1,100	16,000
		—1,100	—13,700
PILIBÍT	Imports	150	47,550
	Exports	11,100	61,400
		—10,950	—13,850
BARELI	Imports	2,700	92,400
	Exports	8,700	145,400
		—6,000	—53,000
Allahabad Division—			
CAWNPORE	Imports	71,700	1,220,000
	Exports	29,200	285,200
		+42,500	+934,800
FATEHPUR	Imports	10,300	87,200
	Exports	200	2,127
		+10,100	+85,073
BÁNDA	Imports	52,000	337,500
	Exports	200	2,800
		+51,800	+334,700
HAMÍRPUR	Imports	4,300	66,600
	Exports	200	2,600
		+4,100	+64,000
ALLAHABAD (*incomplete*)	Imports	15,000	821,700
	Exports	100	11,800
		+14,900	+809,900
JHÁNSI	Imports	20,700	263,100
	Exports	500	9,700
		+20,200	+253,400
JALAUN	Imports	11,900	107,300
	Exports		10,900
		+11,900	+96,400
Benares Division—			
BENARES	Imports	22,800	407,000
	Exports	1,200	36,500
		+21,600	+370,500
MIRZAPUR	Imports	10,400	122,815
	Exports	1,900	9,912
		+8,500	+112,903
JAUNPUR	Imports	10,300	129,700
	Exports	1,800	37,700
		+8,500	+92,000
GHAZIPUR	Imports	1,800	94,100
	Exports	1,300	64,800
		+500	+29,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	30th January to 5th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	200	22,600
	Exports	30,500	165,700
		—30,300	—143,100
Ballia	Imports	1,960	44,033
	Exports	222	30,958
		+1,738	+13,075
Gorakhpur	Imports	13,200	66,400
	Exports	42,100	378,900
		—28,900	—312,500
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál (*preceding week*)	Imports	300	3,800
	Exports	...	...
		+300	+3,800
Naini Tal	Imports	600	15,300
	Exports	900	74,700
		—300	—59,400
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	15,300	265,700
	Exports	800	63,100
		+14,500	+202,600
Unao	Imports	300	52,600
	Exports	...	500
		+300	+52,100
Rae-Bareli	Imports	2,400	160,600
	Exports	...	8,300
		+2,400	+152,300
Sitapur	Imports	99	19,798
	Exports	23,200	230,900
		—23,101	—211,102
Kheri	Imports	400	12,600
	Exports	16,800	123,300
		—16,400	—110,700
Hardoi	Imports	2,200	116,000
	Exports	1,100	44,100
		+1,100	+71,600
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	5,100	164,100
	Exports	13,200	230,200
		—8,100	—66,100
Gonda	Imports	8,500	107,200
	Exports	36,600	83,800
		—28,100	+23,400
Bahraich	Imports	...	6,600
	Exports	26,000	124,900
		—26,000	—118,300
Barabanki	Imports	200	58,900
	Exports	12,400	161,200
		—12,200	—102,300
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	2,154	3,523
	Exports	14,056	39,802
		—11,902	—36,279
Bikaner	Imports	16,655	45,097
	Exports	...	...
		+16,655	+45,097

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	30th January to 5th June 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	15,800	129,300
	Exports	1,100	50,310
		+14,700	+78,990
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	49,600	656,400
	Exports	1,900	17,400
		+47,700	+639,000
Rohtak	Imports	100	4,600
	Exports	...	3,500
		+100	+1,100
Gurgáon	Imports	20	83,720
	Exports	108	76,208
		—88	+7,512
Delhi	Imports	20,900	594,600
	Exports	10,800	135,900
		+10,100	+458,700
Karnál	Imports	500	41,300
	Exports	1,500	17,100
		—1,000	+24,200
Ambala	Imports	11,000	260,100
	Exports	2,300	41,900
		+8,700	+218,200
Simla	Imports	3,000	45,400
	Exports	...	200
		+3,000	+45,200
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	1,100	51,600
	Exports	38,700	398,700
		—37,600	—347,100
Ludhiána	Imports	2,600	75,700
	Exports	18,200	361,900
		—15,600	—286,200
Ferozpur	Imports	10,200	123,200
	Exports	22,300	465,400
		—12,100	—342,200
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	500	152,300
	Exports	7,600	65,400
		—7,100	+86,900
Jhang	Imports	...	24,400
	Exports	1,000	40,000
		—1,000	—15,600
Montgomery	Imports	1,100	86,100
	Exports	700	8,600
		+400	+77,500
Lahore	Imports	4,923	326,363
	Exports	17,930	149,011
		—13,007	+177,352
Amritsar	Imports	7,000	166,000
	Exports	33,400	323,500
		—26,400	—157,500
Gurdáspur	Imports	1,300	40,700
	Exports	26,400	244,518
		—25,100	—203,818

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	30th January to 5th June 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
Siálkot	Imports	3,200	66,700
	Exports	500	48,200
		+2,800	+18,500
Gujrát	Imports	2,100	101,500
	Exports	2,100	12,600
		...	+88,900
Gujránwála	Imports	900	92,400
	Exports	44,200	203,500
		−43,300	−111,100
Shahpur	Imports	1,400	55,600
	Exports	3,200	41,700
		−1,800	+13,900
Jhelam	Imports	7,448	157,888
	Exports	646	18,327
		+6,802	+139,561
Ráwalpindi	Imports	42,700	489,351
	Exports	2,900	48,400
		+39,800	+440,951
Pesháwar Division—			
Pesháwar	Imports	7,400	185,600
	Exports	6,500	132,700
		+900	+52,900
Derajat Division—			
Bannu	Imports	100	3,870
	Exports	4,800	73,157
		−4,700	−69,287
Dera Ismail Khan	Imports	300	10,900
	Exports	13,500	86,300
		−13,200	−75,400
Muzaffargarh	Imports	100	6,056
	Exports	11,300	55,200
		−11,200	−49,144
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
Ahmadabad	Imports	23,500	378,400
	Exports	7,100	219,100
		+16,400	+159,300
Kaira	Imports	4,600	141,200
	Exports	4,300	174,600
		+300	−33,400
Panch Mahála (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,150	11,326
	Exports	19,098	499,964
		−17,948	−488,638

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	30th January to 5th June 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd*			
BROACH	Imports	1,900	301,300
	Exports	6,900	225,400
		—5,000	+75,900
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	38,700	423,500
	Exports	6,500	132,200
		+32,200	+291,300
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	.	70,874
	Exports	.	761
		.	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	..	139,851
	Exports	.	1,284
		...	+138,567
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	35,200	471,600
	Exports	200	1,700
		+35,000	+469,900
NÁSIK	Imports	27,100	293,300
	Exports	1,400	67,700
		+25,700	+225,000
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	2,200	109,500
	Exports	1,700	61,000
		+500	+48,500
POONA	Imports	34,300	509,121
	Exports	200	14,200
		+34,100	+494,921
SHOLAPUR	Imports	4,700	89,900
	Exports	16,700	104,500
		—12,400	—14,600
SATARA (*preceding week*)	Imports	24,532	254,689
	Exports	294	8,539
		+24,238	+246,150
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,700	284,900
	Exports	1,400	154,600
		+9,300	+130,300
BIJÁPUR	Imports	12,300	222,600
	Exports	500	8,700
		+11,800	+213,900
DHARWAR	Imports	4,800	62,833
	Exports	13,400	285,921
		—8,600	—223,088
TANNA	Imports	2,400	115,500
	Exports	1,400	247,700
		+1,000	—132,200
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,600	93,467
	Exports	3,400	121,320
		+1,200	—27,853
KOLHAPUR	Imports	14,465	435,478
	Exports	1,986	46,191
		+12,479	+389,287
KANARA	Imports	..	24,700
	Exports	...	123,800
		...	—99,100
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	60,900	610,100
	Exports	1,000	18,900
		+59,900	+591,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds.*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 5th June 1897	30th January to 5th June 1897
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,316	101,135
	Exports	52,081	955,826
		−48,765	−854,691
THAR-PÁRKAR (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,900	198,200
	Exports	15,500	206,500
		+5,600	−8,300
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	500	11,000
	Exports	12,200	181,100
		−11,700	−170,100
HYDERABAD	Imports		99,100
	Exports	...	140,900
		...	−41,800
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	15,200	94,000
	Exports	..	17,500
		+15,200	+76,500
JUBBULPORE	Imports	29,100	277,500
	Exports	13,100	225,900
		+16,000	+51,600
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	23,600	72,200
	Exports	400	83,500
		+23,200	−11,300
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	10,300	119,200
	Exports	500	33,200
		+9,800	+86,000
NIMAR	Imports	7,900	130,800
	Exports	900	27,700
		+7,000	+103,100
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	1,800	52,300
	Exports	1,000	10,500
		+800	+41,800
NÁGPUR	Imports	12,900	346,900
	Exports	1,800	73,900
		+11,100	+273,000
CHÁNDA	Imports	300	10,500
	Exports	2,500	44,000
		−2,200	−33,500
BHANDÁRA	Imports	9,100	226,800
	Exports	4,100	49,300
		+5,000	+177,500
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	14,100	52,100
	Exports	6,900	411,300
		+7,200	−359,200
BILÁSPUR	Imports	6,000	96,559
	Exports	300	54,498
		+5,700	+42,061
SAMBALPUR	Imports	100	12,000
	Exports	19,400	421,200
		−19,300	−409,200

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 5th June 1897	30th January to 5th June 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	10,000	169,500
	Exports	1,700	14,500
		+8,300	+155,000
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	7,300	93,600
	Exports	8,600	69,500
		−1,300	+24,100
BULDÁNA	Imports	300	24,600
	Exports		2,300
		+300	+22,300
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	3,300	27,700
	Exports	7,000	105,300
		−3,700	−77,600
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	12,800	208,900
	Exports	800	21,600
		+12,000	+187,300
GODÁVARI	Imports	12,300	73,300
	Exports	109,100	745,400
		−96,800	−672,100
KISTNA	Imports	1,000	33 674
	Exports	19,700	638,307
		−18,700	−604,633
NELLORE	Imports	100	19,220
	Exports	800	36,904
		−700	−17,684
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,500	62,200
	Exports	1,600	20,400
		+2,900	+41,800
BELLARY	Imports	16,500	190,000
	Exports	4,700	55,200
		+11,800	+134,800
ANANTAPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,900	52,600
	Exports	5,700	84,100
		−800	−31,500
CUDDAPAH	Imports	3,300	89,600
	Exports	4,500	55,600
		−1,200	+34,000
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	6,400	146,100
	Exports	23,300	271,200
		+16,900	−125,100
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	600	15,600
	Exports	8,000	125,500
		−7,400	−109,900
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	7,600	81,000
	Exports	46,800	478,300
		−39,200	−397,300

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 5th June 1897.	30th January to 5th June 1897
MADRAS—*contd*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,300	21,000
	Exports	12,500	170,400
		−11,200	−149,400
COIMBATORE	Imports	6,200	168,500
	Exports	24,500	546,900
		−18,300	−378,400
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	925	32,095
	Exports	5,237	125,014
		−4,312	−92,919
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,200	71,800
	Exports	109,400	2,104,100
		−108,200	−2,032,300
MADURA	Imports	1,700	54,300
	Exports	14,700	303,500
		−13,000	−249,200
TINNEVELLY	Imports	23,000	440,200
	Exports	15,000	401,000
		+8,000	+39,200
MALABAR	Imports	61,900	1,329,900
	Exports	1,000	326,000
		+60,900	+1,003,900
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,200	107,420
	Exports		624,290
		+1,200	−516,870

G. H. R. HART,
Offg Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 25

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 18th June, 1897.

No. 11 —In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 1st July, 1897, at 11 A M, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J M MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1897.

No. 484.—The services of Mr. E Maconochie, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 17th June 1897.

MEDICAL

The 18th June, 1897.

No 628—The services of Surgeon-Captain R W H. Jackson, M D., A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 27th March 1897.

SANITARY

The 18th June, 1897.

No 1708.—The following drafts of certain Notifications, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (1), section 19, sub-section (1), and section 58, respectively, of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 19th July, 1897

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the drafts before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council

Draft Notification No I.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5, clause (1), of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 261, dated the 5th October, 1896.

Draft Notification No. II.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 19, sub-section (1), of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), and in supersession of the orders contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 260, dated the 5th October, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that every pilgrim ship shall contain at least sixteen superficial feet and ninety-six cubic feet of space available for each pilgrim in the between-deck on which he is accommodated

Draft Notification No III.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 262, dated the 5th October, 1896.

(i) In rule 74, after the word "rules" the following shall be inserted, namely — "and of Articles 3 and 31 to 41 (both inclusive) set forth in Part B of Annexure I to the Paris Convention of 1894"

(ii) In Form V I, for the Statement headed "Pilgrims," the following shall be substituted, namely

Pilgrims

	NAMES OF MALE PILGRIMS			NUMBER OF FEMALE PILGRIMS			NUMBER OF INFANTS (IF ANY) UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE ACCOMPANYING PILGRIMS ENTERED IN PRECEDING COLUMNS		
	1st class	2nd class	Lowest class.	1st class	2nd class	Lowest class	1st class	2nd class	Lowest class
TOTAL									

No. 1720.—The following Circular on the subject of the regulations controlling the pilgrim traffic, prescribed by the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1894 and the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897, is published for general information

No. $\frac{1709}{1710}$.
$\frac{}{1711}$

FROM

J. P HEWETT, ESQ., C.I E,
Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
MARINE DEPARTMENT

Home Department
Sanitary

Simla, the 18th June 1897.

SIR,

IN paragraph 6 of my letter No. $\frac{1623}{1624}$, dated the 1st June 1897, forwarding for the information of the Government of $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Madras}}$ a copy of a translation of the Convention framed at the Sanitary Conference recently held at Venice for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the spread of the plague, it was stated that the portion of the Convention containing the rules regarding pilgrim ships would be dealt with in a separate communication. I am now to address you both on this subject and on the subject of the general regulations controlling the pilgrim traffic laid down in the Paris Convention of 1894.

2 A copy of the Paris Convention was forwarded to the Government of $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Madras}}$ with my letter No. $\frac{391}{392}$, dated the 9th October 1894, which discussed the terms of the Convention and explained the grave objections taken by the Government of India to several of its regulations A long correspondence ensued between the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State and between the Government of India and the Maritime Local Governments The outcome of this correspondence was that Her Majesty's Government postponed the ratification of the Convention and that the Pilgrim Ships Act, No XIV of 1895, was passed by the Governor General in Council and a set of rules framed under the Act and published in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 260—262, dated the 5th October 1896. These rules were framed so as to conform to the regulations of the Paris Convention except in the matters with regard to which the Secretary of State had agreed with the Government of India that they should not be enforced in the case of Indian pilgrims

3. The Government of $\frac{\text{Bombay}}{\text{Madras}}$ are aware that when the plague epidemic became severe in Bombay the greatest anxiety was experienced in Europe and that the Continental Powers began to introduce restrictive regulations which threatened to have a most disastrous effect on Indian trade and to impose most serious obstacles to intercourse between India and Europe. About the time that the Conference assembled at Venice for the purpose of regulating these matters, the Austrian and French Governments urgently insisted that, in view of the danger to Europe caused by the existence of plague in India, Her Majesty's Government should ratify the Paris Convention.

This Her Majesty's Government decided to do subject, however, to three reservations, namely, (1) that Indian pilgrims should not be compelled to prove the possession of sufficient means for the pilgrimage and the return journey until, in the opinion of the Government of India, local circumstances permit, (2) that the minimum between-deck space for Indian pilgrims, whether adults or children, should be 16 square feet instead of two square metres; and (3) that the regulations regarding the Persian Gulf should not apply to the British and Indian Governments,

nor to British and Indian vessels. A copy of the correspondence leading up to the ratification of the Convention is attached to this letter. The rules for the control of pilgrim traffic contained in the regulations to guard against the spread of plague framed by the recent Sanitary Conference held at Venice follow those of the Paris Convention, but modify them in the sense of the three reservations made by Her Majesty's Government in ratifying the Paris Convention, and also adopt the rules issued by the Government of India with respect to hospital accommodation on board pilgrim ships. Subsequent to the ratification by the English Government, the Turkish Government also consented to ratify the Convention, subject to four reservations, the details of which have not yet been communicated to the Government of India.

4. With this letter is forwarded a copy of a Notification publishing prior to their issue the modifications in the rules issued in Home Department Notifications Nos. 260—262, dated the 5th October 1896, necessitated by the ratification of the Convention. The effect of the amending Notifications is as follows —

(i) Sixteen superficial feet is substituted for twelve superficial feet as the minimum space to be made available for each pilgrim on the upper between-deck.

(ii) Two children between the ages of one and twelve years may not be counted as one pilgrim in the computation of pilgrims for the purposes of the Act and Rules.

(iii) Part B, section I, Article 3, of the first Annexe of the Convention requires every pilgrim ship on entering and leaving the Red Sea to conform to the provisions contained in the "Special Regulation applicable to the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz" published by the Constantinople Board of Health in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Convention. This Article of the Convention must be posted in the pilgrim ship.

5 In certain respects the rules have not as yet been modified in accordance with the Convention for the reasons explained below —

(*i*) Article 30 of Part B, section III, of the first Annexe of the Convention requires the Captain to pay the whole amount of the sanitary taxes, which are to be included in the price of the ticket. Rule 66 of the rules published in Home Department Notification No 262, dated the 5th October 1896, states that the cost of the ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah. This rule cannot be modified until the Turkish Government recognizes the three-fold classification of ships and ceases to detain all Indian pilgrim ships for ten days' quarantine charging each pilgrim a fee of Rs. 12-8 for the period of detention

(*ii*) Article 24 of Part B, section III, of the first Annexe of the Convention prescribes space for hospital accommodation in excess of the space prescribed in Rule 53 (1) of the rules published in Home Department Notification No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896. The recent Venice Convention has, however, adopted the rule framed by the Government of India which need not therefore be altered.

(*iii*) Article 9 (1) of Part B, section II, of the first Annexe of the Convention states that the Captain may not depart without a list indicating the names, sex, and total number of pilgrims he is authorized to embark. The second portion of Form VI appended to the rules issued in Home Department Notification No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896, which the master of the vessel is bound to cause to be prepared under rule 71, only requires the number and not the names of female pilgrims to be stated. It would not be possible to require Indian Muhammadan females to give their names.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1724—The following documents regarding quarantine and trade restrictions imposed in foreign countries in consequence of the existence of bubonic plague in India are published for general information :—

Decree, dated the 11th May 1897, issued by the Federal Council of Switzerland whereby certain articles of commerce from countries infected or suspected to be infected with plague are prohibited from entering Switzerland, while other articles are admitted, subject to disinfection at the frontier.

Le Conseil fédéral Suisse, en application de l'article 7, alinéa 1, de la loi fédérale du 2 juillet 1886 concernant les mesures à prendre contre les épidemies offrant un danger général, et en abrogation de l'arrêté fedéral du 29 janvier 1897 concernant l'importation et le transit de certains objets et marchandises provenant des Indes anglaises,

arrete :

Art. 1er Est interdite, jusqu'à nouvel avis, l'entrée en Suisse des marchandises et objets suivants, pour autant qu'ils proviennent, directement ou indirectement, d'une circonscription contaminée par la peste

a Linge de corps et vêtements portés (effets à usage), literie ayant servi Lorsque ces objets sont transportés comme bagages ou à la suite d'un changement de domicile (effets d'installation), ils sont soumis aux dispositions des articles 3 et 4

b Chiffons et drilles de toute espèce

c Sacs usés, vieux tapis, broderies ayant servi, plumes à lit ayant servi

d Cuirs et peaux bruts, à l'exception des peaux complétement sechees (traitées à l'arsenic)

e. Débris frais (bruts) d'animaux, vessies et boyaux, onglons, sabots, cornes brutes, crins, soies et laines brutes.

f. Cheveux.

Art 2. Le transit des objets et marchandises mentionnés à l'article 1 est également interdit, s'ils ne sont pas emballés de telle façon qu'ils ne puissent être touchés ni manipulés en route.

Art 3 Si les objets mentionnés à l'article 1, lettre *a*, provenant de circonscriptions contaminées par la peste, sont transportes comme bagages (y compris les menus bagages), ils doivent être soumis, à la station d'entrée en Suisse ou au lieu de destination, à une inspection sanitaire de la part des autorités sanitaires locales, et si celles-ci le jugent nécessaire, à une désinfection.

Art 4 Les effets personnels expédiés par grande ou par petite vitesse, ainsi que les objets transportés par suite d'un changement de domicile (effets d'installation) ne peuvent pénétrer en Suisse (qu'ils soient à destination de la Suisse ou qu'il s'agisse d'un simple transit) qu'aux stations douanières de Chiasso-gare, de Genève (gare de Cornavin), de Vallorbes, des Verrières, du Locle, de Porrentruy, de Bâle (gare du Central et gare badoise), de Schafthouse, de Romanshorn, de Rorschach et de Buchs

Dès l'arrivée d'un envoi de ce genre, provenant d'une circonscription reconnue contaminée, les autorites douanières en informent, par l'intermediaire de l'autorite communale, les autorités sanitaires locales, celles-ci font proceder sans retard à l'inspection sanitaire de l'envoi, et, si elles le jugent nécessaire, à sa desinfection

Art 5. La désinfection se fera d'après les règles renfermées dans les "Instructions relatives à la désinfection en temps de choléra", du 28 juillet 1893

Art 6 Jusqu'à nouvel avis sont considérés comme contaminés par la peste les provinces de Bombay et du Sindh (Indes anglaises), les possessions Portugaises de Goa (Inde) et le sud-ouest de la Chine Les dispositions ci-dessus concernant l'entrée et le transit de certains objets et marchandises (articles 1 à 4) s'appliquent donc aux provenances des ports de Bombay, Karatsch (Kurachee) et Goa (Inde), ainsi qu'à celles de Macao, de Hong-Kong, de Canton, de Swatow d'Amoy et de l'Ile Formose (Chine)

Mais comme les contrées voisines des régions contaminées doivent, en une certaine mesure, être considérées comme suspectes, les dispositions des articles 1 à 4, sont également applicables aux provenances de tout le reste de l'Inde, à celle du Beloutschistan, des ports du golfe Persique et de la Chine, à moins qu'il ne puisse être établi d'une manière certaine pour chaque envoi, soit par l'attestation d'un consulat, soit par celle des autorites du lieu de provenance ou du port de départ, que l'envoi provient d'une région où la peste ne règne pas, et que le port de départ n'est pas contaminé, ou tout au moins qu'il ne l'etait pas au moment où le navire a pris la mer

Art 11. Pour tout envoi arrivé par un port européen et contenant des objets ou marchandises mentionnées à l'article 1er, il doit être presenté aux autorités douanières un certificat d'origine dressé d'après les papiers du navire par les autorites competentes du port d'arrivée

Berne, le 11 mai 1897.

Au nom du Conseil fédéral Suisse,

Le vice-président :

RUFFY

Le chancelier de la Confédération

RINGIER

(See telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India dated the 24th May 1897 published in the Gazette of India under Home Department Notification No. 1603, dated the 28th May 1897.)

Notification of the Board of Trade (Fisheries Department).

London, May 18, 1897.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Brussels, enclosing the following Decree respecting quarantine, *viz*

Moniteur Belge, 8th Mai, 1897.

Lois, arrêtés Royaux et Actes du Gouvernement

Ministère de l'agriculture et des travaux publics

Service de Santé, Hygiène Publique et voirie

Communale.

Peste --Mesures aux frontières de mer

Le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics

Vu l'arrêté royal du* 5 Avril, 1897, prescrivant des mesures sanitaires relativement à l'importation et au transit des marchandises provenant de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales, déclarés contaminés de peste,

Vu spécialement les Articles 5 et 6 de cet arrêté, chargeant le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics de désigner les pays ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par les Articles 1er à 4 du dit arrêté sera rendu applicable et de régler les mesures à prendre dans les parts à l'égard de navires considérés comme infectés, suspects ou indemnés, au point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'isolement et de la désinfection,

Vu l'avis de la commission sanitaire de l'Escaut,

Arrêté

Art 1er. Les dispositions qui font l'objet des Articles 1er à 4 de l'arrêté royal du* 5 Avril, 1897, susvisé, sont rendues applicables aux provenances de la présidence de Bombay, du Sind excepté de l'extrême Est de ce dernier, ainsi qu'à celles de l'Ile de Formose et des parties de l'Empire Chinois, situées au sud de 30° dégré de latitude, contaminés par la peste

Art. 2 Ces provenances, arrivant par voie de mer, seront soumises à la station sanitaire de l'Escaut et dans les ports d'Ostende et de Nieuport, au régime stipulé par les chapitres II, III et IV du règlement sanitaire général annexé à la Convention sanitaire internationale de Venise, en date du 19 Mars, 1897.

Art 5 Les marchandises et objets visés à l'Article 1er de l'arrêté royal du 5 Avril, 1897, et provenant d'un des ports de l'océan Indien, autres que ceux reconnus contaminés de peste, depuis Mascate y compris les ports du Golfe Persique, jusqu'au cap Comorin, doivent être accompagnés à l'importation et au transit, par application du 1er alinéa de l'Article 3 de cet arrêté, d'un certificat d'origine visé par un agent Consulaire Belge et à défaut de pareil agent résidant au port d'expédition, d'un certificat d'origine visé par l'autorité locale de ce port

Bruxelles, le 1er Mai, 1897

LÉON DE BRUYN.

Peste —Mesures préventives

Le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics

Vu l'arrêté royal du* 5 Avril, 1897, prescrivant des mesures sanitaires relativement à l'importation et au transit des marchandises provenant de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales déclarés contaminés de peste, spécialement en son Article 1er, dernier alinéa,

Vu l'avis de la commission sanitaire de l'Escaut, Arrêté,

Article unique Sont autorisés l'entrée et le transit par les frontières de terre et de mer des cuirs verts salés et en même temps arseniqués, venant de pays et de circonscriptions territoriales déclarés contaminés de peste.

Bruxelles, le 5 Mai, 1897

LÉON DE BRUYN

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No 1649, dated the 5th June 1897

JUDICIAL.

The 18th June, 1897.

No. 831 —The Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 9th August 1897.

POLICE.

The 16th June, 1897.

No 343.—The services of Captain N. E Chesney, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 26th June 1897.

The 18th June, 1897

No. 348.—The services of Lieutenant F. C Owens, 7th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th June, 1897.

No. 226.—The Reverend J F Smith, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 9th June 1897

J P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Rangoon, the 12th June, 1897.

No 234.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States.

By order,

F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Government of Burma

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1897.

No 573—188-1-*F*—*Erratum*.—In the notification of this Department No. 756-F., dated the 7th August 1896, granting furlough for fifteen months to Mr J. S Gamble, Conservator of Forests and Director of the Imperial Forest School, *substitute* the following for the second clause of that notification as regards entries (*t*) and (*v*)

The following arrangements are made in consequence of Mr. Gamble proceeding on leave:

(*t*) Mr J. W. Oliver, Conservator, 2nd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma—to officiate as Conservator, 1st grade, and to be in charge of the School Circle and Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from the 1st August 1896

* * * * *

(*v*) Mr F. Gleadow, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Bombay—to be Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, with effect from the 28th June 1896 From the same date Mr Smythies reverted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh list.

LAND-SURVEYS

The 17th June, 1897.

No. 1388—6-17.—Lieutenant W A Watts-Jones, R.E, who was appointed to the Survey of India as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and joined that Department on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1897, is transferred at his own request to the Public Works Department, with effect from the 2nd April 1897.

FAMINE.

The 17th June, 1897

No 2293—105-37-F.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for famine duty

Captain P R Legh, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 13th April 1897,

Second-Lieutenant V G Menzies, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,

Lieutenant C A Roosemale-Cocq, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 15th June, 1897.

No 2254-*I B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3477-I, dated the 9th September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following criminal appeal pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

Criminal Appeal No 4 of 1897 { Queen-Empress, *versus* A Chakrapani . Accused appellant

The 17th June, 1897

No. 2287-*I B*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty

Lieutenant D H. Cameron, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, for six months

Pension service—10th year, commenced 23rd July 1896

No 2303-*I B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1374-I, dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows with regard to the rules promulgated with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1910 I, dated the 14th June, 1895:

(*a*) In rule 9 the words "or near" shall be omitted

(*b*) After rule 9 the following shall be added, namely

9 A. Whoever fails to appoint an agent or to notify such appointment to the Cantonment Magistrate, as required by rule 9, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such failure continues

Penalties

No. 2305-*I B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant licenses to the Reverend Samuel Maigur, the Reverend Nanappa Desai and the Reverend Monalla Narsaya of the Methodist Episcopal Church, authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad

No 2306-*I B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as substituted by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend W L King of the Methodist Episcopal Church to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad

No 971-*G*.—Mr. W S Davis, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant Political Agent for Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th July, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W J CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 18th June, 1897.

No. 2710-*A*.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the Calendar year 1898 not more than 39,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale and not more than 3,250 chests in each month of the year,

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,625 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,625 chests Patna opium, and

(3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS

Judicial, etc.

Exemptions, etc.

The 15th June, 1897.

No 2661-S R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be inserted in Part B, after clause (23) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, namely

"(23-A) to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications made by toddy-drawers and shopkeepers for the grant of licenses permitting them or their servants to draw toddy from cocoanut and other palms"

PAPER CURRENCY

The 16th June, 1897

No. 2685-A—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1897, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION		
		Coin	Bullion	TOTAL
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	9,66,17,595	3,61,13 091		3,61,13,091
Allahabad	1,24,67,020	81,70,225		81,70,225
Lahore	1,69,78,365	1,53,91,865		1,53,91,865
Bombay	6,10,19,325	2,41,43,573		2,41,43,573
Kurrachee	85,32,305	38,55,275		38,55,275
Madras	2,70,52,120	2,78,83,465		2,78,83,465
Calicut	12,97,595	13,29,070		13,29,070
Rangoon	46,51,890	1,23,29,705		1,23,29,705
TOTAL	22,86,16,215	12,92,16,269		12,92,16,269
Deduct amount received at Bombay, but not paid at Madras				4,00,000
Deduct amount received at Bombay, but not paid at Kurrachee				2,00,000
NET TOTAL				12,86,16,269
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Act				9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL				22,86,16,215

J F FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th June, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF

No. 654.—Captain J A Douglas, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, *vice* Captain (temporary Major) E. F H. McSwiney, D.S O., who has vacated. Dated 1st June 1897.

No 655.—Captain E. St A Wake, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, *vice* Captain E Witham, who has vacated Dated 30th April 1897

No 656—Captain F Webster, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be District Recruiting officer, Hindustani Mahomedan district, *vice* Captain (temporary Major) F. G R Ostrehan, who has vacated. Dated 1st May 1897

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

No 657—Lieutenant-Colonel W B Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bengal Command, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel A Chaplin, who has retired Dated 20th May 1897

No 658—Captain W D Thomson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Army Head-Quarters, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W B Wilson, appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Dated 20th May 1897.

STATION STAFF.

No. 659—Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel A S Grove, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned Dated 5th June 1897.

STAFF CORPS

No 660—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant Horace Charles Oakes, Durham Light Infantry, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers,—21st May 1896.

No. 661—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Lieutenant Charles Richard Bradshaw, Royal West Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer, 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—8th May 1897.

No 662.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenant Michael Lloyd Ferrar, attached to the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—6th May 1897

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 663.—The following extracts are published for general information.

"London Gazette," dated the 21st May 1897, pages 2854 and 2855.

INDIA OFFICE;

The 21st May, 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry King MacGeorge. Dated 3rd March 1897.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frank Evelyn Conyngham, from the Border Regiment Dated 6th January 1896, but to rank from 6th October 1892

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 10th January 1897

Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay.

Dated 28th February 1897.

Patrick Barclay Sangster

Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys

John Gwynne Griffith.

Mark Synge.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant

First class Assistant-Surgeon John Davis, Bengal Establishment. Dated 23rd December 1896.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the half-pay list to the effective list

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Archibald Samuel Hamilton. Dated 26th February 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major William Eden Evans-Gordon. Dated 12th May 1897.

Major Stewart Melvill Congreve-Schneider. Dated 1st March 1897.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

Major-General Hugh Richard Hope, C.B. Dated 10th May 1897.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Colonel Allan Chaplin. Dated 20th May 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Johnstone, M.D., Bengal Establishment Dated 9th April 1897

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Kenneth Stewart, Bombay Establishment. Dated 31st March 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward William Young, Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st May 1897

Surgeon-Major Donald Frederick Dymott, Madras Establishment. Dated 14th May 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Major, William Fearn, Bombay Establishment. Dated 12th January 1897

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ERRATUM.

The surname of Lieutenant Alexander Mullaly, Indian Staff Corps, whose promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd April 1897, is as now stated and not as given in that Gazette.

"London Gazette," dated the 25th May 1897, page 2931

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 25th May, 1897.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list

General Philip H. F. Harris, C.B. Dated 30th April 1897.

Major-General William Jacob. Dated 2nd May 1897.

Colonel Alexander S. Grove, D.S.O. Dated 4th May 1897.

Lieutenant-General George F. Beville, C.B., to be General Dated 30th April 1897.

Major-General Henry A Little, C.B, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 1st April 1897.

The promotion of Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B, is dated 30th April 1897, and not as stated in the Gazette of 30th April 1897.

Colonel Montague Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at Head-Quarters, to be Major-General. Dated 30th April 1897.

Colonel Alliston C Toker, C B, to be Major-General. Dated 2nd May 1897.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Subadar-Major Moti Negi, *Sardar Bahadur*, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 26th May 1897

PROMOTIONS.

No 664.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Louis Augustus Gordon,—14th June 1897.

No. 665.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army

Captain Francis George Rodney Ostrehan, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 1st May 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No 666—Colonel Arthur Fitzgerald, General List, Infantry, Bengal, on the unemployed supernumerary list, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 16th June 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 667—Sergeant Charles Swift, office of the Quartermaster-General in India, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th May 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor E M. Johnstone, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No 668.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Albert Goodwin, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary, Military Works Department, to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th March 1897, *vice* Conductor T. Grant, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 669.—*2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Sarab-jit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Singh, promoted, with effect from the 19th December 1896.

No 670.—*4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ujjal Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lala Gobind Parshad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No 671.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mohan Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Karm Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1897.

No 672.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Shaikh Tasadduk Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Jan Beg, promoted, with effect from the 20th May 1896.

Havildar Alah-Bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Bhola, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th March 1897.

Havildar Hazari Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Kadim Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th March 1897.

No. 673—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Nand Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1897

No. 674—*36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Diwan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jamal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ishar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No 675—*42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Srilal Nagarkoti Newar to be Jemadar, *vice* Kulbaladur Khettri, deceased, with effect from the 4th March 1897.

No. 676—*16th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Nárayanasámi Nayudu to be Jemadar, *vice* Balaguru, promoted, with effect from the 16th January 1897.

No 677—*28th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Pir Ahmad to be Subadar and Havildar Guranna to be Jemadar, *vice* Perumalu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1897.

No 678—*23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment)*—

Jemadar Mansan Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Raghu-ji-rao Sinde, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th May 1897.

No. 679—*9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarafraz Khan, transferred to the 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 1st December 1896

No 680—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Nawab Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Yar Muhammad, promoted, with effect from the 3rd April 1896

Havildar-Major Khuda-Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Alladad Khan, promoted, with effect from the 4th March 1896

Havildar Lehr Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakaria Khan, deceased, with effect from the 25th September 1896

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE

No 681—*1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Harnam Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Nihal Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dulfadar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th January 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No 682—Major-General Hugh Richard Hope, General List, Cavalry (Madras), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th May 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval

No 683—Honorary Captain Alexander Lawson, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st July 1897

No 684—In G G O No 618 of 1897, notifying the retirement of Honorary Surgeon-Captain J Gallagher, *for* "2nd May" *read* "1st May" 1897

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS

No 685—In G. G O No. 564 of 1897 in penultimate and last lines, *for* "Private Abdur Rahman, 16th Madras Infantry" *read* "No 1269, Private Abdur Rahman, 16th Madras Infantry"

SPECIAL.

No 686—In commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, the 21st and 22nd June 1897 will be observed as holidays by the Army in India

2 A salute of sixty guns will be fired at daybreak of the 22nd June from all forts and batteries from which salutes are usually fired

3. As a mark of Royal clemency on this occasion, particular classes of Military offenders of both the British and Native armies will be released, or their punishments mitigated, at the discretion of Lieutenant Generals Commanding, and other officers, under orders published by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

4. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has much gratification in announcing that, in token of the appreciation in which the services of the Native Army are held by Her Majesty, the Order of British India will be temporarily increased by fifty appointments, *viz*, ten in the first class, and forty in the second class of the Order These appointments will be absorbed on the death or promotion of the recipients

5. An extra Meritorious Service Medal with a gratuity of Rs 25, for havildars and dafadars only, will be granted to each regiment, or battalion, of Native Cavalry and Infantry (including Local Corps), to each of the three Body Guards, to each Native Mountain Battery, to the Native driver establishment of each British Mountain Battery, to each of the Field Batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent, to the Aden Troop and the Nepal Escort

6 To the rank and file of the Native Army will be granted extra Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, with gratuities of Rs 25, on the following scale

To each regiment or battalion of Cavalry and Infantry (including Local Corps)	2
To each Native Mountain Battery . .	1
To each Body Guard . .	1
To each Field Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent	1
To the Native Driver Establishment of each British Mountain Battery .	1
To the Aden Troop . . .	1
To the Nepal Escort .	1

7 The above grants of medals will be special ones for this year only, and the conditions of the grant will be the same as laid down in articles 345 and 346, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, and paragraphs 2423 (*e*) and (*h*), Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

8. A money grant as stated below will be made to all British and Native Corps The money is to be spent in extra rations for the men, entertainments, sports, &c, as may be thought fit by Officers Commanding in each case

	Rs
Horse Artillery Battery . .	80
Field „ „ . . .	80
Garrison „ „ . . .	70

	Rs.
Mountain Artillery Battery . .	60
Heavy „ „ . . .	60
British Cavalry Regiment . .	300
„ Infantry „ . . .	450
Sappers and Miners (European).	30
Native Mountain Battery . . .	60
Native Garrison Battery . .	25
Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent	35
Drivers of British Mountain Battery .	35
Body Guards . . .	20
Native Cavalry Regiment . .	150
Guides Corps	300
Native Infantry Regiment .	200
Deoli and Erinpura Cavalry .	40
Aden Troop	20
Nepal Escort	20
Local Corps other than those specified above	200
Company of Sappers and Miners .	40

9 His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will issue any subsidiary orders necessary for giving effect to the above measures

No. 687—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified

Captain C M Dallas, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab,—2nd May 1897

Captain A. B. Pritchard, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Burma,—5th June 1897

Major R. V. Garrett, officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,—14th June 1897.

Captain A. H McMahon, C I E, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab,—15th June 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 688.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry John Stanyon, C I E, to be Major, with effect from the 9th November 1896, *vice* Saunders, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain L S. Carey, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Robert Gerald Pantin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th May 1897, *vice* Lee, promoted

John Thomas Marten, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th May 1897, *vice* Dillon, promoted

No. 689—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Arthur Dring to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Macpherson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain (Honorary Major) Victor Pont, V D, to be Major, *vice* Dring, promoted.

Ernest Whitmore Newton Gunness, Gentleman, to be Surgeon Lieutenant, *vice* Whitaker, resigned.

No. 690.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

In G G O No 646 of 1897 *for* "Lieutenant-Colonel J D D La Touche" *read* "Lieutenant-Colonel J J. D La Touche"

No 691—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H Johnstone (Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service) resigns his commission.

No. 692—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant G M Oliver resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th June 1897

No 693—*St Michael's School Cadet Corps*—

The Reverend Father Lawrence to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Francis, deceased

MEDALS

No 694—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101)

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Holbein Hendley, C I E (Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service).

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No 695—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc	With effect from
Lieutenant W H Bunbury, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem* .	28th October 1896
Lieutenant A H P Hume, R L	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent .	29th October 1896
Lieutenant R P T Hawksley, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent	
Lieutenant H Biddulph, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem.*	
Lieutenant G C Kemp, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Permanent	21st November 1896.
Lieutenant H B. D. Campbell R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	
Lieutenant A O Tandy, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant H D Pearson, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* . .	
Second Lieutenant C L Magniac, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached .	Reversion	23rd November 1896
Second Lieutenant A S Holme, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached .	Reversion	1st December 1896
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached	Reversion	18th December 1896
Lieutenant F B Tillard, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Attached	Reversion .	15th December 1896
Lieutenant W Bovet, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Attached	Reversion	20th December 1896
Lieutenant G Dick, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Attached	Reversion	21st December 1896.
Lieutenant G Dick, R L	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Temporary	5th January 1897
Lieutenant C A Elliott, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	15th January 1897.
Lieutenant R G King, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent	
Lieutenant G Dick, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem*	
Lieutenant W Bovet, R E	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Temporary .	
Lieutenant F B Tillard R E	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Temporary	16th January 1897.
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	20th January 1897
Second Lieutenant A S Holme, R E	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating .	23rd January 1897.
Second Lieutenant A S Holme, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached .	Reversion	30th January 1897
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached .	Reversion	7th February 1897.
Lieutenant R G King, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem* .	10th February 1897.
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached . . .	Reversion .	11th February 1897
Lieutenant B W. Mainprise, R E	Attached . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	14th February 1897

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc	With effect from
Lieutenant H Biddulph, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant W Bovet, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub *pro tem*	
Second Lieutenant A. S Holme, R F	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating	16th February 1897
Second Lieutenant C L Magniac, R E.	Attached .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Officiating .	
Lieutenant F B Tillard, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Second-Lieutenant C L Magniac, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *officiating*	Attached .	Reversion .	19th February 1897
Second-Lieutenant A S Holme, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Attached .	Reversion	21st February 1897
Captain J E Capper, R E	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	
Captain G M Duff, R E .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant L C Ogilvie, R E	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Permanent .	
Lieutenant E H F Green, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *supernumerary*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *supernumerary*	Permanent	
Lieutenant C G W Hunter, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent	23rd February 1897
Lieutenant A B Carey, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Permanent	
Captain A C. Joly-de-Lotbiniere, R E	Executive Engineer, 4th grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Sub *pro tem*	
Lieutenant G. Dick, R E .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Sub *pro tem* .	
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub *pro tem* .	

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th June, 1897.

No 226.—Second-Lieutenant Bernard John Haslam, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Punjab

The 14th June, 1897.

No 227—Mr E N Homan, Storekeeper, Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. H L. Patterson, on privilege leave, or until further orders

No. 228—Mr. J M Dwyer, Storekeeper in Class *III*, Grade 4 (on probation) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Office of Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, *vice* Mr. E N. Homan, appointed to officiate as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr J. H. L Patterson, on privilege leave, or until further orders

The 15th June, 1897.

No 229.—Mr M H. Gaynor, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of Article 509, Civil Service Regulations

No. 230—Major E A Waller, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, in addition to his own duties

No. 231—Mr. P. T S Large, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub *pro tem*, is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 712 *(c)* of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st April 1897

The 16th June, 1897.

No 232.—Mr W G G Bayly, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in charge of the accounts of the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

No. 233—Mr T Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to Class III, Grade 2 of that Establishment, with effect from the 4th January 1897.

No 234—Mr G. B Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the establishment, under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway

No. 235—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. C F McLeod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma

No 236—Mr F. Sharp, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 25th May 1897, under Article 712 *(b)* of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 18th June, 1897.

No 238.—Mr E G Foy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana and Central India, is transferred to Burma

TELEGRAPH

The 17th June, 1897

No 237—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th May 1897

The 18th June, 1897

No. 239—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 14th May 1897, and until further orders

Name	From	To
Mr A J L Grime	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, 2nd Grade	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade

W S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 18th June, 1897

No. 1722.—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1493, dated the 14th May 1897, the following charts, illustrating the course of the plague in Bombay, Karachi and other places where it has been most severe, up to the beginning of June 1897, are published for general information. It has not been possible to prepare a chart for Mandvi in Cutch owing to the information during the early period of the epidemic in that place having been defective.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 12th, 1897.

During the week under review the weather has been unsettled and stormy over the Arabian Sea. As so often happens the advance of the monsoon current over this area has been preceded by the formation of a large area of disturbed weather and of cyclonic winds. This storm was encountered by the Mail Steamer *Thames* in Latitude 17° N and Longitude 62° E, when it was apparently passing west-north-westward towards the Arabian coast. Into this storm the monsoon current apparently fed, so that, though showery unsettled weather prevailed along the west coast of India, there never occurred that sudden burst of strong winds and rains which accompanies the appearance of the monsoon in ordinary years in West Ceylon and Western India On account of this diversion of the monsoon currents unusually dry and hot weather obtained during the week over the whole of North-Western and Central India and the Deccan, while in North-East India also the general conditions were those which prevail during the hot weather. In this region strong winds from south blew across the coast, and local thunderstorms, giving moderate to heavy local rainfall, were experienced The mean temperature was hence excessive in nearly all parts of the Indian area, the abnormal excess being most marked on the 9th and 10th, when the disturbed conditions over the Arabian Sea were at their maximum intensity In Burma, Bengal and Madras, where, as mentioned above, the heat was tempered by frequent thundershowers, the abnormal excess of temperature did not exceed 2° on the average of the week, while over the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana, where, under ordinary conditions, monsoon rainfall ordinarily occurs in some parts of these districts, during the first ten days of June the abnormal excess of temperature averaged over 6°

Daily Summary—*Sunday, June 6th*—Pressure had fallen briskly over the Western desert and on part of the Konkan coast, but elsewhere the changes were slight Readings were highest in Tenasserim and lowest in Upper Sind. The distribution of pressure was irregular on the West coast, and a feeble advance of monsoon winds was taking place over the south-east of the Arabian Sea The mean temperature was low over the Punjab and parts of Bengal, Assam and Madras, but was excessive elsewhere—more particularly in Berar and the Central Provinces, where the abnormal excess was over 8° Heavy rain had fallen on the Malabar coast, Cochin and Calicut reporting over three inches; light to moderate rain over West Ceylon, the Konkan, Coorg, Mysore and the Deccan, and light to moderate local showers over parts of Burma, Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Monday, June 7th—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. A shallow depression was advancing northward along the West coast, but pressure remained highest in Tenasserim and lowest over the Western desert. The winds were irregular both along the West coast and over Northern India, while over the Bay area the usual southerly winds drawing into south-east and east prevailed. Temperature had risen, except in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Burma. The mean temperature was still below the normal in the Punjab and parts of Madras, Bengal and Assam, and excessive in all other places The greatest abnormal excess now lay over Lower Sind, Gujarat and Berar. Light to heavy rain had fallen in Malabar, the Konkan and the Deccan, Calicut reporting three inches. A few light showers had been received at some central stations. Light rain had fallen over parts of Bengal and Assam and moderate rain in Burma. Moulmein and Diamond Island had received over two inches.

Tuesday, June 8th—The barometer had risen briskly in Bihar, but elsewhere the changes were slight. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged. An irregular area of low readings lay over the Arabian Sea off the

Konkan coast, while pressure decreased from a high pressure area in Tenasserim to a low pressure area in Upper Sind. The winds were generally little changed. Temperature had risen fast in the Punjab, and the only regions, where the mean temperature read below the normal, were the south of the Peninsula and parts of Assam, Upper Burma and North Bengal. Moderately heavy rain had fallen in Malabar, and local showers had been received over the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, South Madras, Burma, Bengal and Assam

Wednesday, June 9th.—Pressure had recovered briskly over a large part of the Peninsula, and the depression over the Arabian Sea had moved westward. Elsewhere there had been no important change in the distribution. Strong south-south-east winds were blowing at the West coast ports and light northerly winds in the Punjab In other places the wind directions were fairly normal and the force was increasing in Burma The mean temperature remained low in the south of the Peninsula and at one or two stations in North-East India Elsewhere the heat was excessive, the abnormal excess being between 12° and 14° over the area represented by the stations of Akola, Khandwa and Indore. Moderately heavy rain had fallen in Malabar, the Konkan and the Deccan, and light to moderate showers in parts of Burma.

Thursday, June 10th—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over Western India, an effect probably of the continued westerly movement of the Arabian Sea storm The distribution of pressure was changing somewhat. The lowest pressures were reported from the Gangetic Plain, while gradients were increasing throughout the Indian area. Strong westerly and south-westerly winds were reported on the Arabian Sea coasts and inland over Gujarat, Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Temperature was everywhere excessive, but within the area of greatest excess the variations from the normal were less than on the 9th Local showers had been received in Malabar, the Konkan, Lower Burma and Chota Nagpur

Friday, June 11th—Pressure had changed irregularly The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Northern India and slightly to briskly over Malabar, while in the intervening region the barometer had been steady or risen slightly Readings were low over the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain, and steep gradients existed between the West coast and the Gangetic Plain The winds were still irregular along the West coast, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. The mean temperature was lower than usual along the Madras coast and in Gujarat and was excessive elsewhere—most so over the region represented by the stations of Jeypore, Jhansi, Nowgong and Sutna Thundershowers had been received over the Konkan, Deccan and Southern India, but there had been very little rain in Malabar Burma and Assam continued to receive local showers

Saturday, June 12th—The barometer had risen slightly over the North Gangetic Plain and Ceylon, but had fallen elsewhere The fall had been rapid over Western India, and as a consequence gradients had decreased considerably. In other respects conditions were little changed. The wind had shifted to west-north-west along the Bombay coasts, and the general directions were fairly normal Temperature had changed by large amounts. The heat was considerably below the normal over Assam and Upper Burma, over Bihar and over Madras and the Bombay Deccan. Elsewhere the mean temperature remained high. Light to moderate rain had been received in Malabar and the Konkan and thundershowers in the Central Provinces and Southern India. Fairly general rain had been received over Burma, Assam, South Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Temperature.—The general temperature has been high over India on each day of the week, the abnormal excess for the whole country rising from 2° on the 6th to 5°·8 on the 10th There has, however, been, on several days of the week, a tendency to lower temperatures than usual over parts of North-East and North-West India and of the south of the Peninsula, while the area of greatest abnormal excess has generally held over the central parts of the country. On one day, the 10th, the heat was greater than usual at every station in India, (the largest abnormal variation being +12° 8 at Bickaneer), but usually some stations

either in the north-west, north-east or south reported temperatures below the normal.

The following table gives temperature data for the week·

Province.	June 1897							Mean variation of week.
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·5	+1·6	+1·1	+2·1	+2·1	+1·9	+1·1	+1·8
Bengal and Assam	+1·0	+1·5	+1·8	+2·7	+2·9	+3·0	+1·1	+2·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0·3	+1·1	+3·5	+5·6	+6·4	+6·6	+2·0	+3·6
Punjab	—3·7	—1·2	+2·3	+5·3	+5·9	+6·3	+7·6	+3·2
Bombay	+5·2	+3·4	+4·2	+3·1	+4·2	+2·1	+0·5	+3·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·8	+4·1	+7·2	+9·7	+8·6	+6·7	+3·4	+6·4
Central India and Gujarat	+5·1	+6·2	+6·9	+8·7	+7·9	+5·3	+5·2	+6·5
Sind and Rajputana	+2·6	+5·0	+6·4	+7·6	+10·2	+6·6	+5·9	+6·3
Madras	+1·0	+1·9	+2·2	+1·4	+3·9	+2·0	—0·4	+1·7
Mean for whole of India	+2·0	+2·6	+4·0	+5·1	+5·8	+4·5	+2·9	+3·9

The mean temperature of every province for the week was above the normal, and the mean for the whole country was nearly 4° higher than usual.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

June	6th	114°·7 at	Jacobabad
„	7th	119°·0 „	„
„	8th	121°·0 „	„
„	9th	121°·0 „	„
„	10th	122°·5 „	„
„	11th	118°·6 „	Montgomery
„	12th	123°·5 „	Jacobabad

Rain—Owing to the interruption on the telegraph lines, due to the earthquake, large parts of the country have been unable to communicate the rainfall data for the past week From Tenasserim, Lower and Upper Burma, Assam and Central and North Bengal no information has been received.

As mentioned above, the principal feature in the rainfall returns is the delay in the establishment of the monsoon and the consequent deficiency of the rainfall along the West coast and in parts of Eastern India In addition, the weather has been quieter and more settled than usual in most other parts of the country, and the storm rainfall has been lighter than usual, except over the Carnatic, where, on the first two days and last two days of the week, thunderstorms were numerous, and the general rainfall of the week was heavier than usual In Chota Nagpur also rain fell during thunderstorms almost daily, and the actual average fall in this area also was heavier than the normal With these exceptions, the weather was finer and the rainfall lighter than is ordinarily the case

The table at the conclusion of the summary shows that no rain whatever fell in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, *viz*, the North-West Provinces (East, Central and West), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South-East, South, Hills, North and West), Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Rajputana (East), Central India (West), Rajputana (West) and the East Coast [North (*a*)] In addition to the above, the following divisions North Oudh, the North-West Provinces (Submontane, West and Hills), the Central Punjab and Central India (East) had an average actual fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, which is of course wholly ineffective for agricultural purposes. Hence, generally over the North-West Provinces, the

Punjab, Baluchistan, North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India the rainfall of the week was either *nil* or quite unimportant In all the other parts of the country effective rain was received, the heaviest average falls being 9 17 inches in Malabar, 8 12 inches in Arakan and 2·70 inches in Coorg. Within the area of effective rainfall the amount received was in excess of the normal in the case of Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, Madras (South-Central, Central and South) and the East Coast (Central and South), while in all the other divisions the fall was short. In all cases the excess was small, in no instance amounting to half an inch, while, on the contrary, the abnormal deficiency amounted to 3 28 inches in the Konkan, to 3 53 inches in Coorg, to 2·22 inches in Jaipur (Ganjam) and to over one inch in East Deltaic and Central Bengal and Central India (East).

The three concluding columns show the state of the rainfall from May 30th to June 12th, during which period, owing to the delay in the advance of the monsoon, there has been a very general deficiency in the rainfall. The only divisions reporting any excess are Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the Central, Submontane, North and West Punjab, Madras (South-Central), Mysore, Madras (Central) and the East coast (Central and South) In all the remaining divisions the deficiency is considerable.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week

Burma	Toungoo	4·20	inches
	Sandoway	8 12	„
Bengal	Cox's Bazaar (Chittagong)	6 57	„
	Khulna	2 43	„
	Madareepore (Faridpur)	3·79	„
	Dinapore	4 02	„
	Chapra	3 39	„
Punjab	Amritsar	1 30	„
Malabar	Cannanore	13 99	„
	Agasteeswarm (Travancore)	26 90	„
Konkan	Bhatkal (Karwar)	13 76	„
Madras	Walajah (North Arcot)	3 99	„

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 12th, 1897.			Rainfall data from May 30th to June 12th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to June 12th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1 Tenasserim	?	?	?	?	?	?
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	?	?	?	?	?	?
	3 Central do	1 92	2·75	— 0 83	2·39	5 23	— 54
	4. Upper do	?	?	?	?	?	?
	5 Arakan	8 12	?	?	13·14	?	?
Bengal and Assam	6 Eastern Bengal	2·46	4 44	— 1 98	4 21	6 69	— 37
	7 Assam Surma	?	?	?	?	?	?
	8 Do Hills	?	?	?	?	?	?
	9 Do Brahmaputra	?	?	?	?	?	?
	10 Deltaic Bengal	0 91	2 46	— 1 55	2 55	4·09	— 38
	11 Central do	0 54	1 64	— 1 10	2 21	3 14	— 30
	12 North do	?	?	?	?	?	?
	13 Bengal Hills	?	?	?	?	?	?
	14 Orissa	0 67	1 18	— 0 51	1 31	2·34	— 44
	15 Chota Nagpur	1 05	1 02	+ 0 03	2·58	1·88	+ 37
	16 South Bihar	0 88	0 44	+ 0 44	1 24	1·18	+ 5
	17 North do	0 46	0 87	— 0 41	0 95	1·92	— 51
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18 N.-W P East	0	0 21	— 0 21	0 01	0 43	— 98
	19 South Oudh	0	0 22	— 0 22	0 02	0 39	— 95
	20. North do	0 01	0 36	— 0 35	0 12	0·67	— 82
	21 N.-W P Central	0	0 17	— 0 17	0 01	0·30	— 97
	22 Do West	0	0 20	— 0 20	0 02	0 36	— 94
	23 Do East Submontane	0 24	0 37	— 0·13	0 29	0 79	— 63
	24 Do West do	0 02	0 37	— 0 35	0 29	0 70	— 59
	25 Do Hills	0 01	0 84	— 0 83	0 62	1 54	— 60
Punjab	26 South-East Punjab	0	0 23	— 0 23	0 07	0·44	— 84
	27 South do	0	0 21	— 0 21	0 13	0 36	— 64
	28 Central do	0 08	0 16	— 0 08	0 57	0 32	+ 78
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 17	0 27	— 0 10	0 56	0 46	+ 22
	30. Do Hills	0	0 81	— 0 81	1 11	1 62	— 31
	31 North Punjab	0	0 16	— 0 16	1 87	0 42	+ 35
	32 West do	0	0 09	— 0 09	0 36	0 22	+ 64
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33 Malabar	9·17	10 04	— 0 87	11 85	14·16	— 16
	34. Madras South-Central	1 35	1 20	+ 0 15	2 63	2 27	+ 11
	35 Coorg	2 70	6 23	— 3 53	6 20	8 96	— 31
	36 Mysore	1 02	1 16	— 0 14	2 72	2 12	+ 28
	37 Konkan	2 34	5 62	— 3 28	2·73	7 11	— 62
	38 Bombay Deccan	1 18	1 67	— 0 49	1 71	2 52	— 32
	39 Hyderabad North	..	.		..	.	...
	40 Khandesh	1 45	1 46	— 0 01	1 45	2 32	— 38
Central Provinces and Berar.	41 Berar	0·49	1 09	— 0 60	0 50	1 59	— 69
	42 Central Provinces West	0 40	1 00	— 0 60	0 42	5 50	— 92
	43 Do do Central	0 24	0 60	— 0 36	0 25	0 95	— 74
	44 Do do East	0 62	0 93	— 0 31	0 91	1 37	— 34
Bombay (North)	45 Gujarat	0 15	0 49	— 0 34	0 15	0 65	— 77
	46 Kathiawar	0	0 21	— 0 21	0	0 32	— 100
	47 Sind	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 04	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0 36	0	?
Rajputana and Central India.	49 Central India East	0 06	1 30	— 1 24	0 06	1 99	— 97
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West.	0	0·65	— 0 65	0 01	1 23	— 99
	51 West Rajputana	0	0 20	— 0 20	0 11	0 47	— 77
Madras	52 East Coast North	0 20	0 72	— 0 52	0 67	1 34	— 50
	52-A Do do (a)	0	2 22	— 2 22	1 15	3 32	— 65
	53 Hyderabad South	0 19	0 88	— 0 69	0 27	1 98	— 88
	54 Madras Central	0 77	0 68	+ 0 09	1 47	1 24	+ 18
	55 East Coast Central	0 83	0 69	+ 0 14	1 22	1 05	+ 16
	56. Do South	0 99	0 59	+ 0 40	1·78	1·09	+ 63
	57. Madras South	0 41	0 38	+ 0 03	0 61	0·72	— 15

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SIMLA, *17th June, 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th June.*—Rainfall deficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, South Canara, and Travancore, normal in the Deccan; elsewhere generally in excess Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally insufficient in Ganjam, improving in the Deccan, elsewhere generally sufficient For irrigation generally insufficient. Commencement of agricultural operations general, but limited in Ganjam. Standing crops are thriving generally, but early sowings in Vizagapatam require rain badly Harvests are limited. Outturn generally middling Pasture is generally sufficient in Vizagapatam and extreme south, in the Deccan scarce, but improving, elsewhere scarce in parts, but improving generally Fodder insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere available, but scarce Cattle are deteriorating in the Deccan, elsewhere generally in normal condition Prices have risen smartly in Vizagapatam, slightly in Ganjam and Godavari, elsewhere generally fairly steady Ordinary relief workers—93,668 men, 166,450 women, 62,124 children; total 322,242 in the Deccan and Circars Test-workers—4,511 men, 5,765 women, 2,472 children, total 12,748 in the Circars Weavers—12,478 men, 11,254 women, 1,467 children, total 25,199 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief workers 360,189 Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—280 men, 397 women, 13,636 children, total 14,313 (Others)—2,138 men, 4,634 women, 12,589 children, total 19,288 Otherwise gratuitously relieved—11,215 men, 30,149 women, 29,546 children, total 70,910 Total on gratuitous relief 104,513 Grand total on Government relief 464,700 Figures reported from Anantapur, Ganjam, and Godavari are incomplete. Also 1,173 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam. Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 10, Bellary 11, Vizagapatam 11½, Kurnool 12, Cuddapah 12⅓, Anantapur 14, and Bhadrachalam 16½ seers per rupee Loans disbursed since the commencement of distress Rs 6,88,901

Bombay—*For week ending 14th June*—Rain throughout the Deccan, Karnatic, Konkan, and parts of Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, and Baroda. Preparations for next season have commenced generally, sowing operations in progress in the Konkan, Karnatic, and parts of the Deccan, Karachi, Hyderabad, and Panch Mahals. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, and parts of Karachi, Kolaba, and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara Prices are rising in parts of Kolaba, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur, falling in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Panch Mahals, Kolaba, and Sholapur, stationary in Thar and Parkar, Surat, and parts of Kolaba, Poona, and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are —Belgaum 10, Bijapur 9 1/6, Sholapur 9⅛, Ahmednagar 9⅛, Poona 9, Nasik 8½, Satara 8⅘, Khandesh 8, and Dharwar 10⅞ seers per rupee The average daily number on relief works, including dependants, was —Bijapur 53,862, Sholapur 104,638, Ahmednagar 52,673, Poona 24,340, Nasik 21,064, Satara 8,523, Khandesh 16,780, Belgaum 8,754, and Dharwar 529. On test works—Belgaum 502, Dharwar 119, and Ratnagiri 219, total 292,003, of whom 232,238 are relief workers and 59,765 dependants On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 10,964, including 360 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,201, including 104 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 6,928, including 260 in poor-houses, Poona 7,794, Nasik 775, Satara 383, Belgaum 623, Dharwar 902, total 36,570 Total number on relief 328,573.

Bengal—*For week ending 14th June.*—There has been rain all over the Province during the week, and agricultural prospects are generally reported to be favourable. More rain is said to be still required in parts, but the monsoon has apparently since set in. All standing crops are doing well, and the cultivation of the autumn crops and winter rice is going on. The harvesting of *cheena* millet

is still proceeding in Behar. The fodder-supply continues to be sufficient and the water-supply is now reported to have generally improved. Prices still show a slight tendency to rise in some districts In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Bankura (common rice) 8 to 9 seers; Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers; Murshidabad (common rice) 8 seers; Khulna (common rice) 8 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 7½ seers; Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and pea 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 11 seers, Champaran (Burma rice) 8¾ and 8¼ seers and (pea) 11⅛ and 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (indian-corn) 9½ seers and [*arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*)] 11 seers, Darbhunga (common rice) 7½ seers and (indian-corn) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8¼ to 9 seers, Sonthal Parganas (common rice) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (rice) 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6½ to 9 seers, Palamau (rice) 8 seers; and Manbhum (common rice) 7½ seers per rupee The numbers on relief were—Bankura 8,150, Nadia 99,257, Murshidabad 5,689, Khulna 12,933, Rajshahi 434, Pubna, no report, Patna 142, Shahabad 30,801, Saran 80,417, Champaran 196,347, Muzaffarpur 114,682, Darbhanga 241,013, Bhagalpur 3,043, Sonthal Parganas 7,534, Puri 4,074, Hazaribagh 9,372, Palamau 3,645, Manbhum 13,460, total 850,993 against 845,485 in the preceding week This total is distributed as follows —Relief workers—men 174,240, women 142,101, children 48,924; total 365,265. Dependants—men 1,737, women 72, children 34,630, total 36,439. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,081, women 2,242, children 9,563, total 13,886. Otherwise relieved—men 66,084, women 211,948, children 125,994, total 404,026 Test-workers—men 6,223, women 3,780, children 1,374, total 11,377 Private relief —Relief works—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga —men 5,882, women 3,467, children 778, total 10,127 Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur— men 490, women 205, children 103, total 799 Hatwa—men 770, women 1,473, children 927, total 3,170 Jamtara—men 585, women 591, children 89, total 1,265 Deoghur—men 144, women 107, children 20, total 271 Gratuitous relief —Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 3,987, women 11,817, children 12,410, total 28,214 Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 84, women 301, children 272, total 657. Hatwa—men 146, women 209, children 653, total 1,008. Manjha—men 36, women 9, children 18, total 63 Koildwa—men 36, women 104, children 15, total 155 Hazaribagh—Giridih—men 167, women 192, children 88, total 447 Total on private relief 46,175

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rain fell in many districts during the week, in Sitapur over two inches were recorded and in Gorakhpur and Etah over one inch fell, rain has also fallen since the close of the week Preparations for the autumn crops continue. Irrigation is being carried on in places Extra crops are doing well The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 12th June, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows —Agra 29,562, Etawah 4,832, Cawnpore 12,139, Fatehpur 14,995, Banda 294,793, Hamirpur 124,474, Allahabad 319,091, Jhansi 91,914, Jalaun 122,761, Mirzapur 52,120, Family domains, Maharajah of Benares, 13,951, Jaunpur 38,181, Gorakhpur 25,251, Azamgarh 22,117, Lucknow 42,127, Unao 41,003, Rae Bareli 35,977, Sitapur 5,646, Hardoi 141,553, total 1,432,488. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation —employed on relief works—904,001, relieved as dependants—171,319, relieved in poor-houses—30,685, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 46,185, from Charitable Relief Fund, 326,483, total 1,432,488 The numbers relieved in nineteen districts which are under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on test works—20,349, relieved in poor-houses—6,226, relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 14,091 from Charitable Relief Fund, 41,430, total 68,005. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,500,493. Supplies are generally sufficient Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Water is getting short in Banda and in parts of Hamirpur and Allahabad. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9¼ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rain averaging above two inches has fallen in Karnal; about one inch in Hissar and Rohtak; ¾ of an inch in

Gujranwala, ½ in Gurgaon and ⅛ in Amritsar and Sialkot. There has also been a fall at sadar station in Delhi of 1¾ inches; Jullundur ⅛ of an inch and Lahore $\frac{1}{10}$, a general fall is also reported from the Shahpur district. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over; ploughing and sowing of autumn crops is going on, weeding of cotton and sugarcane is in progress. Extra spring crops are being gathered in. The outturn of the spring crops is generally reported good to average on irrigated lands and below average on lands dependent on rain; it is also said to be good in regard to extra spring crops in Lahore; standing extra spring and autumn crops are generally said to be in fair condition. Stocks of food-grain have been exhausted in Hissar where requirements are being met by importations from other parts of the Punjab. Young locusts are being destroyed in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are still in poor condition for want of green fodder in most districts, 142 cattle died from hunger in Rohtak. Green fodder is still scarce, but dry fodder is obtainable in most districts but it is said to be sufficient only in some districts. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc, was as follows —relief workers—32,669 men, 29,544 women, 14,916 children Dependants—130 men, 190 women, 11,952 children. Relieved in poor-houses—518 men, 665 women, 544 children. Otherwise relieved—3,936 men, 6,287 women, 3,488 children Test-workers—15 men The total number of relief workers, dependants, etc, in the Punjab was 104,854 or 5,910 more than last week, of these 76,000 against 72,000 were in Hissar only. It shows a large increase in Hissar and Rohtak and slight increase in Delhi, Umballa, and Ferozepore. The decreases are very slight in Karnal, Gujrat, and Rawal Pindi. Prices are generally high, their tendency is upwards in most districts, they are slightly falling in Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan, the figures are unchanged in Gurgaon, Mooltan, Lahore, and Gujranwala. Wheat is selling from 10¼ to 13¼, great millet 10¼ to 11, barley 13 to 14, gram 10 to 12, maize 7 to 16, rice 6¼ to 7, and bulrush-millet 7 to 8½ seers per rupee. In Gurgaon the food staple *bijhar* (wheat and barley mixed) is selling at 12¼ seers per rupee Prices of staple food-grain on which the famine wages are reckoned are —Hissar—North Ghaggar, barley and gram flour 10¼, South Ghaggar, great millet flour 9¼; and Bir Ditch, barley flour 12; Rohtak, barley 13, Delhi, wheat 10, Karnal, wheat flour 9¼ and barley flour 12, Umballa, maize 11, Ferozepore, barley and gram 11½; and Gujrat, wheat and barley flour 13 seers per rupee

Central Provinces —*For week ending 14th June.*—Weather cloudy and close with occasional storms. Shocks of earthquake felt in Narsinghpur and Saugor on the 12th Light showers have fallen in most districts; over an inch has been registered in Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, while Nagpur received 2 inches Preparation of land for summer sowings is almost completed and sowings have commenced in Mandla, Chanda, and Chhattisgarh In Betul sugarcane is suffering for want of rain Fodder and water are still scarce in parts of 7 districts Cattle much broken down in Mandla Prices fluctuate somewhat with a tendency to rise further in several districts The decrease of 32,000 in number of relief workers is attributed to the prevalence of cholera and the introduction of piece work system, also to recommencement of agricultural operations, but Saugor, Narsingpur, and Bilaspur return large numbers The total number on gratuitous relief remains almost unchanged. There has been a fall of 23,000 in the number of persons employed on private works, the contraction being shared by Raipur and Bilaspur. The numbers on relief works were :—Saugor 40,653, Damoh 26,707, Jubbulpore 37,887, Mandla 22,047, Seoni 11,453, Narsinghpur 47,135, Hoshangabad 34,832, Nimar 202, Betul 8,656, Chhindwara 14,248, Wardha 7,076, Nagpur 12,769, Chanda 134, Bhandara 30,879, Balaghat 41,310, Raipur 69,000, Bilaspur 33,539, and Sambalpur 1,434, total 446,870. Numbers on gratuitous relief —Saugor 19,278, Damoh 17,189, Jubbulpore 28,592, Mandla 7,805, Seoni 4,254, Narsinghpur 11,443, Hoshangabad 8,547, Nimar 523, Betul 3,562, Chhindwara 3,992, Wardha 39, Nagpur 2,601, Bhandara 10,495, Balaghat 19,550, Raipur 31,218, Bilaspur 31,047, and Sambalpur 590, total 200,725 Total number on relief 647,595. There were also 134,418 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers —men 129,215, women 195,981, and children 108,572. Dependants—men 2 592, women 3,955, and children 70,772 with 3,220 unclassed. Poor-houses—men 8,208, women 8,996, and children 12,141. Otherwise relieved—men 13,700, women 25,359, and children 23,879 with 27,903 unclassed. Wage prices—Chanda 10½, Bilaspur 10, Sambalpur 9¾, Jubbulpore and Wardha

9½, Nagpur 9¼, Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, and Chhindwara 9, Nimar 8¾, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, and Raipur 8½, Betul 8, Mandla 7½, and Balaghat 7¼ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in Hanthawady and Tharawaddy and is now in progress in eight districts In Upper Burma reaping of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay. Nearly all districts have received good or fair rain during the week, and ploughing and sowing of the early wet weather crops are in progress everywhere. Prospects continue favourable, but more rain is required in Taungdwingyi sub-division, Magwe district, where seedlings are reported to be drying up The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu, Henzada, Myoungmya, Amherst, Tavoy, and Thyetmyo and slightly in Mongwa, while it has fallen slightly in Mandalay, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 5,414 and Myingyan 5,664. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 941, Myingyan 1,563, and Yamethin 362. Total on relief 13,944. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks and Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

Assam.—No report received.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th June.*—MYSORE.—Twenty-seven cents rain in Civil and Military station, slight rain also throughout State; good in parts. Prospects are favourable. Prices slightly risen in Kolar, Kadur, and Shimoga

COORG.—Rainfall 5 inches 59 cents. Ploughing for rice is in progress. Prices of food-grains rising. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th June.*—BERAR.—Weather occasionally cloudy and excessively hot Light showers of rain have fallen in all districts. Ploughing of fields for the monsoon crop continues. Fodder and water are scarce. Prices show a tendency to rise Relief workers—Akola 7,517, Amraoti 1,583, Basim 1,836, Buldana 2,351, Ellichpur 2,172, and Wun 6,016. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Akola 1,398, Amraoti 193, and Basim 527. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 595 and Amraoti 863. Total number on relief 25,051 Prices—*jowari*—Akola 9½, Amraoti 10, Basim 10½, Buldana 9, Ellichpur 8½, and Wun 12 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.—Rain 40 cents. Fields under preparation for monsoon crops. Fodder, pasture, and water are scarce. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, Naldrug, and Mahbubnagar 25,407. Prices in affected districts—8½ seers per rupee in Raichur and Lingsagar, 9¼ in Naldrug and Mahbubnagar, and 9½ in Bir and Gulburga. 412 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar and 142 in Naldrug and 1,822 children in Bir and 599 in Naldrug Total number on relief 28,382. Prices—wheat 6¼, coarse rice 7½, and *jowari* 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Slight rain fell in Indore and in five agencies during the week. Operations for rain crops have commenced in Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and one district of Gwalior, good in Malwa, indifferent in Bundelkhand and in the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa; failed in Bhopawar, and indifferent in Bundelkhand and Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar; steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were—45,063 in Gwalior, 64,562 in Bundelkhand and 68,799 in Baghelkhand. On gratuitous relief—14,292 in Gwalior, 7,550 in Bundelkhand, and 4,980 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 205,246. Prices—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 9¼ to 11 in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th June.*—Rainfall 21 cents in Abu; 6 in Pertabgarh and 14 in Bikanir. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Meywar, Jhallawar, Ajmere, and Jeypore; in progress in Kotah and Karauli. Standing crops are fair in Pertabgarh; good in Meywar and Jhallawar. Outturn of harvests good in Marwar, except gram in Jhallawar; average in Ajmere and estimated at eleven annas in the rupee in Meywar. Agricultural stock fair to

good, except in Bhurtpore Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient, except in some tehsils of Jhallawar and Jeypore, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in Pertabgarh and Jhallawar, slightly in Marwar, Meywar, Jeypore, and Bikanir, falling in Dholepore, fluctuating in Jaisalmere, and steady elsewhere The number of persons on relief works were—in Marwar 5,757, Tonk 1,338, Dholepore 2,132, Bikanir 5,794, and Jaisalmere 1,371 On ordinary works—in Tonk 266, Dholepore 2,247, Bhurtpore 8,721, and Bikanir 567. On gratuitous relief—in Marwar 1,314, Tonk 1,953, Chabra 62, Boondi 300, Deoli 8, Dholepore 949, Bhurtpore 369, Bikanir 3,118, and Jaisalmere 259. Total number on relief 24,724 Prices—Marwar 9½, Tonk 11¾, Deoli 13, Dholepore 11¼, Bhurtpore 12 1/16, Bikanir 9⅛ and 8½, and Jaisalmere 8⅛ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 15th June*—Weather fine Barley reaping commenced Rice sowings in progress. Prices continue little below normal Price—22 seers per rupee

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 15th June.*—Slight rain. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty Price—9⅛ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th June*—Rainfall 40 cents at Katmandu in which valley weather is close and hot, though on hills surrounding it the rain is plentiful and monsoonish Price—7½ seers per rupee. There was a prolonged, though not severe, shock of earthquake at Katmandu at 4-40 P M on Saturday

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The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

Name of Province	Preceding week			Present week			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	351,497	94,664	449,161	349,303	115,397	464,700†	+15,539
Bombay . .	320,398	36 770	357,168	292,003	36 570	328,573	—28,595
Bengal .	125,023	120,462	845,485	413,081	417,912	830,093‡	—14,492
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,153,761	390 606	1,544,367	1,095,669	404,824*	1,500,493	—43,874
Punjab	83,513	15,401	98,944	89,416	15,438	104,854	+ 5,910
Central Provinces	472,019	201,063	673 082	446,870	200,725	647,595	—25,487
Burma .	12,464	3,152	15,616	11,078	2,866	13,944	—4,672
Berar . .	25,610	4,688	30,298	21,475	3,576	25,051	—5,247
Hyderabad . .	24,024	1,403	25,427	25,407	2,975	28,382	+2,955
Central India .	151 783	23,585	178,368	178,424	26,822	205,246	+27,878
Rajputana . .	15,310	7,111	22,421	16,392	8,332	24,724	+2,303
TOTAL	3,041,432	1,198,905	4,240,337	2,939,118	1,235 437	4,174,555	—65,782

* Includes 60,376 relieved from th Indian Charitable Relief Fund
† Figures incomplete for three districts
‡ Figures not reported for one district

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{10}{248-2}$-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Simla, the 12th June, 1897.

Read—

Circular No. 14-F, dated the 19th August 1896, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun for the year 1894-95.

Read also—

Report of the Forest School for 1895-96

Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No 895, dated the 21st October 1896, submitting the above Report.

RESOLUTION.

1. During the twelve months ending 30th June 1896, the School continued under the Directorship of Mr. J. S Gamble, M.A, with the exception of the period from 6th August to 27th October 1895, during which time he was absent on privilege leave and Mr. A Smythies, B A, Deputy Director, officiated for him. The post of Deputy Director was held by Mr. Smythies, and while this officer officiated as Director, and again when he was on privilege leave, Mr A F. Gradon, Instructor, officiated for him On the 28th June Mr. Smythies was appointed to officiate as Conservator in Burma, and the permanent vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment as Deputy Director of Mr. F. Gleadow, Professor of Forestry at the Poona College of Science The other members of the School staff were Mr. C. G Rogers, Mr. B B. Osmaston, and Babu Upendra Nath Kanjilal. The staff was also assisted by the Assistant Agricultural Chemist, the Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, and the officers of the School Circle.

2 The following statement shows the number of students who have attended the School during the past four years

	Paid	Private	Total
1892-93	81	22	103
1893-94	73	33	106
1894-95	72	34	106
1895-96	54	29	83

The number of students attending thus shows a marked decrease as compared with previous years Of the 83 students who attended during the year, 5 of whom, however, were not present when the course was concluded at the end of the year, 16 were already in the Government Forest Service as Rangers, Foresters or Guards, 35 were stipendiary students, and 29 attended the School at their own expense, whilst the remaining 3 students were deputed from the Native States of Jodhpur and Kashmir.

3. Of the 49 students in the Senior Upper and Lower Classes, none obtained Honours, 34 obtained ordinary certificates, 29 as Rangers, and 5 as Foresters, 11 failed to pass, whilst 4 were prevented by various causes from appearing at the final examinations. These results are compared with those of the previous year as follows

Year	Number of students admitted		Honours		Certificates		Failed		Left from various causes
	Upper class	Lower class	Upper class	Lower class	Upper class.	Lower class	Upper class	Lower class.	
1894-95	43	8		..	34	8	8		1
1895-96	41	8			29	5	8	3	4

It is observed that the report contains no comparison with the results of previous years, nor can it be ascertained, without reference to the appendices, how many of the men who failed were stipendiary and how many were private students. This information should be given, and results compared with those obtained in former years, in all future reports.

4 It is noticed that at the Entrance Examination held in March 1895 64 candidates presented themselves, of whom 31 passed Of these, only 19 were admitted. The report does not fully explain, as it should do, the reasons which led to the exclusion of the 12 passed students and to the subsequent admission of 8 men who had originally failed to pass the entrance examination

5 With reference to the fact reported that one stipendiary student proved himself unfit for service in the Forest Department and that he was consequently removed from the School, the Government of India consider that the powers conferred on the Director by the School rules 12 (ix) and 28 should be made full use of, and that stipendiary students whose progress or conduct is unsatisfactory should have their stipends reduced or withdrawn, and if necessary be removed from the School, rather than be allowed to remain there at Government expense, only to fail at the final examinations

6 It is noticed that six stipendiary students failed to obtain certificates at the final examinations of March 1896. The important question of the desirability or otherwise of continuing the grant of stipends to students, who may nevertheless fail to obtain a certificate at the final examinations, which was referred to in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Resolution on the Report for the year 1894-95, is not noticed in the present Report Nor does the Director give any particulars regarding the practical results achieved during the year, with special reference to the educational and physical fitness of the students for their career in the Forest Service, as asked for in paragraph 4 of the same resolution. It is understood that the present report was written before the above orders were received, but these matters should in any case have been noticed. They should receive particular attention in the Report for the year 1896-97.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Comptroller and Auditor General, also to the Inspector-General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Surveys.

Bengal	Assam.
North Western Provinces and Oudh	Coorg.
Punjab	Ajmere
Burma	Andamans
Central Provinces	Baluchistan
	Hyderabad

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Jodhpur and Kashmir Darbars.

[TRUE EXTRACT]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{21}{1\text{-}61}$-F

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—dated 17th June, 1897.

RESOLUTION

Read—

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:

No. 81 (Revenue), dated India Office, London 20th May 1897

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council

Since my Despatch, dated the 15th January 1897, I have received from your Excellency's Government the further papers noted in the margin concerning the famine and relief operations, while your weekly and monthly telegrams bring the narrative of events down to the present time. Two sets of famine papers have already been presented to Parliament, and a third set is in the press.

No 4, dated 6th January, from the Secretary to the Government, with enclosures
No 9, dated 13th January, ditto
No 13, dated 20th January, ditto
No 23, dated 27th January, ditto
No 27, dated 3rd February, ditto
No 31, dated 10th February, ditto
No. 39, dated 17th February, ditto
No 9, dated 24th February, from the Government of India, with enclosures
No 45, dated 24th February, from the Secretary to the Government, with enclosures
No 50, dated 3rd March ditto.
No 11, dated 10th March, from the Government of India, with enclosures
No 57, dated 10th March, from the Secretary to Government, with enclosures
No 15, dated 17th March, from the Government of India, with enclosures
No. 65, dated 17th March, from the Secretary to Government, with enclosures
No. 69, dated 24th March, ditto

2. The area of relief operations has considerably extended since January, and by the latest accounts relief of some kind was being given in parts of one hundred British districts, in four districts of the Nizam's territory, and in some other Native States. According to your monthly telegram of the 12th April, the main relief numbers were as follows:

Relief Statistics, as per telegram, for week ending the 9th April 1897.

Province	Number of districts in which relief operations of some kind are going on	Distressed tracts						Affected tracts				Total number in receipt of relief of all kinds in 000s.
		Area in square miles	Population in 000s	Number on relief works in 000s, including dependents.	Number on gratuitous relief in 000s	Total number on relief in 000s	Percentage of numbers on relief on total population	Area in square miles	Population in 000s	Number on relief works in 000s.	Number on gratuitous relief in 000s	
Madras	5	19,400	1,742	90	10	100	5·7	3,300	1,495	4	1	105
Bombay	9	42,100	6,709	423	26	449	6·7	2,300	388	1	1	451
Bengal	16	17,700	9,144	303	197	500	5·4	1,800	848	11	6	517
Punjab	11	14,900	3,199	92	12	104	3·2				.	104
North West Provinces and Oudh,	37	35,400	14,967	695	268	963	6·4	17,600	9,099	4	44	1,011
Central Provinces	16	49,500	6,036	495	70	475	9·7				..	476
Burmah	3	3,900	381	23	1	24	6·3			.	...	24
Berar	3	6,000	819	19	1	20	2·3	1,700	202	1		21
Total for British India	100	181,900	42,997	2,050	585	2,635	6·1	26,700	12,032	21	52	2,708
Native States	14				...					.		145
	114	..	.			..	...			Grand total on relief 2,853,000		

The total numbers on relief had been as high as 3,216,000 during the week ending the 9th March, and they have again risen to 3,608,000 by the middle of May Out of the earlier total, 1,654,000 were in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, afterwards the numbers on relief in those provinces fell 650,000 in consequence of the demand for labourers at the spring harvest, and in consequence of the partial improvement of the situation caused by the ingathering of the spring crops In the Central Provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, the numbers on relief have advanced more or less steadily, and in these tracts the spring crops have not lessened the strain on the relief administration

3 The result of the spring harvest over India is now approximately known The rain from November to February has been unusually favourable to the spring crops In the Punjab a good harvest has been realised or is expected over 85 per cent of the usual wheat area, the spring grains form a much larger part of the food supply for the common people than in other provinces, the relief numbers have fallen, and any fear of famine for the greater part of the Punjab has practically passed away, though prices are still high, and some relief may continue to be needed until August next In the North-West Provinces and Oudh a fair spring harvest has been obtained over two thirds of the normal area devoted to that crop, with the result that prices have remained steady or have fallen, that the food supply has nowhere failed, and that the numbers receiving relief were, on the 16th April, 32 per cent less than they were on the 5th March, though subsequent telegrams have shown that the numbers on relief had again risen to 1,316,000 by the middle of May It appears to be uncertain how far into the autumn relief operations on a large scale may continue to be required. But it is quite clear that relief administration was begun in good time, and has been wisely and carefully conducted in those provinces Even if relief should be required until October in the unfortunate districts of Bundelkund, there is ground for hoping that in the remainder of these provinces the people will be in good condition and good heart for returning quickly to their usual occupations, when the monsoon shall have favourably begun

4 In Bengal the spring harvest has been satisfactory over South Behar, but the spring crops count for little in North Behar where distress has been keenest Prices have not fallen in Bengal despite the large importations of Burma rice. There is one feature in the Bengal relief administration, which may be susceptible of explanation, and that is the large amount of gratuitous relief According to the telegram of the 12th April, Bengal had 293,048 relief-workers and 223,784 dependents and persons on gratuitous relief of different kinds At the end of a famine, after out-door work is stopped by rains, the numbers on gratuitous relief may be expected to increase in comparison with the relief-workers But the proportion of people relieved gratuitously, 43 per cent in Bengal is high for the month of April, in the North-West Provinces the corresponding proportion was 41 per cent, in the Central Provinces 27 per cent, and in Bombay 26 per cent It is possible that the difficulty of devising and superintending a sufficient number of village works has led to the Bengal and North-West Provinces placing very large numbers on gratuitous relief thus early in the season It is manifestly right to run no risks by causing weakly people to travel considerable distances to large relief works But you and your officers are doubtless fully alive to the undesirability of giving gratuitous relief on an excessive scale early in the season

5. In the Central Provinces the spring harvests appear to have been poor, and to have been reaped over a very reduced area only Prices are very high, especially in some of the Satpura districts And it appears that relief on a large scale will be required far into the autumn In Bombay the numbers on relief have not advanced rapidly during the eight weeks ending on the 16th April, the spring harvests have been beneficial, and notwithstanding the aggravation caused by plague in the coast districts, the prospect is not so serious as was at one time feared In Madras the numbers on relief have gone up recently, but the area of distress is limited, and good crops have been harvested in other parts of the presidency.

6 In regard to the results of the relief operations you were able to telegraph on the 12th April that the condition of the people in the affected tracts continued to be generally good in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma, and fair in the Punjab and Berar, while in all these six provinces the death-rate continued to be normal In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the condition of the people is reported to be fair to good, though the death-rate is considerably above normal in the districts of Bundelkund and in some of the Oudh districts Regarding the Central Provinces you report that in the wilder parts the poorer classes show signs of privation, some cases of emaciation still occur, and the mortality exceeds the normal rate The latest complete statistics that have reached me are for the month of February, and in the undermentioned districts the death-rate of 1897 is 50 per cent or more above the normal rate for the month, thus,—

Districts in which the death-rate of 1897 exceeds the normal death-rate by 50 per cent. or upwards

CENTRAL PROVINCES (10 OUT OF A TOTAL OF 20 DISTRICTS).			NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH (17 OUT OF 37 DISTRESSED AND AFFECTED DISTRICTS)		
—	February 1897	Average, 10 years	—	February 1897	Average, 10 years
Murwara Sub division	16·5	2 5	Lalitpur ..	1 84	3 40
Balaghat	4 8	1 7	Banda .. .	4 81	2 28
Saugor	4 9	2 7	Hamirpur	1 64	2 39
Damoh	4 3	2 5	Allahabad	3 48	1 93
Jubbulpore ..	6 9	3 1	Jhansi ..	4 10	2 42
Narsinghpur	4 0	2 3	Rae Bareilly	4 38	2 0
Mandla ..	7 1	2 0	Hardoi	4 00	1 66
Seoni	4 4	1 9	Gonda	3 20	1·90
Bhandara .	2 6	1 7	Mirzapur	3 80	1 81
Bilaspur	3 9	1 7	Azimghar ..	2 75	1·48
			Lucknow	1 33	2 12
			Unao	3 31	1 81
			Budaon	3 19	1 86
			Shahjahanpur	3 00	1 90
			Basti	2 65	1 73
			Partabgarh	3 84	1 90
			Sultanpur	3 27	1 84

The death-rate in some parts of the Central Provinces was very high. I observe the monthly famine statement gives the "deaths due directly or indirectly to the effects of privation" in the whole of the Central Provinces as 4,885 during the month of January, while your telegram of the 16th April reports the January death-rate in six of the districts of those provinces to have ranged between 5 3 and 6 9 per thousand, and in one sub-division, whether immigrants flock from Native States to have reached 10 6 per thousand, but even here, in spite of exceptional difficulties, I trust that relief operations are now, and have for some time been, adequate and effective.

7 It is satisfactory to find that food supplies are nearly everywhere sufficient, local deficiencies being met by private imports During the three months, January to the middle of April, nearly 268,000 tons of Burma rice were imported, and a large further surplus of rice (estimated at one million tons) is still available there Your decision to trust to private trade for supplying food to the country has so far been amply justified I approve your decision to take steps to secure supplies of food for certain parts of the Central Provinces, where transport is difficult during the rainy season

8 The contributions to the Mansion House Fund and other public funds raised for the succour of sufferers from the present famine in India, exclusive of gifts in kind, appear to have reached a total about 142 lakhs of rupees (887,0001) by the middle of May, and the Central Relief Committee report that the local Committees in the several provinces ask for grants aggregating 166 lakhs Already 50 lakhs have been distributed to the provincial Committees in British India and in Native States, who are devoting the money to supplying clothing and small comforts to sufferers and to giving doles to the respectable poor. Voluntary associations and workers are helping to husband these resources, to prevent abuses, and to make the money do as much good as possible Arrangements are being made to distribute the remaining funds at the proper season so as to enable the poorer

cultivators to buy seed-corn and cattle, and thus to recover their position. The splendid liberality, shown by the United Kingdom, Canada, and other British Colonies, and also by many charitable people in foreign countries, will be greatly appreciated in India; and I am confident that these funds, which have been contributed by all classes, will be administered as a sacred trust by all committees and individuals engaged in their distribution

9. It was not to be expected that India could pass through a severe and far reaching famine without much suffering to her people and some loss of life, but I am satisfied that, on the whole, your Excellency's Government, and the many local authorities and local bodies engaged in the contest with famine, have been unquestionably successful, and I am glad to assure you that the arduous and self-sacrificing labours of those on whom this duty has fallen are fully appreciated in this country.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above despatch be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

[True Extract]

T W. HOLDERNESS,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes

No.	Name of Province and District.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22ND MAY 1897.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH MAY 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 5TH JUNE 1897			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JUNE 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Cuddapah	43,375	10,386	53,761	46,365	11,715	58 080	48,946	16,152	65,098	64,579	20,320	84,899
2	Kurnool	65,372	4,776	70,148	85 988	9,071	95,059	92,093	11,190	103,283	97,510	15,142	112,652
3	Bellary	82,695	8,067	90,762	91,649	9,436	101,085	99 159	10,731	109,890	107,203	13,710	120,913
4	Anantapur	24,474	1,375	25 849	34,640	3,819	38,459	44,240	7.577	51,817*	51,671	8,922	60,593
5	Ganjam	6,359	19,993	*26,352	14,319	28,681	43,000	17,523	31,253	48,776	17,706	34,498	52,204*
6	Vizagapatam	16,922	1,154	18,076	16,034	1,302	17,336	15,724	1,325	17,049	14,978	1,523	16,501
7	Godavari	392	121	513	500		500	500		500*	450	549	999
	TOTAL MADRAS	239,589	(1)45,872	285,461	289,495	(2)64,021	353,519	318,185	(3)78,228	396,413	354,097	(4)94,664	448,761
	Bombay												
1	Bijapur	60,088	10,344	70,432	53,702	10,721	64,513	52,841	10 974	63,815	53,032	11,658	64,690
2	Sholapur	117,150	8,759	125,918	113,074	8,340	121,414	108,479	8,152	116,631	111,087	7,838	118,925
3	Ahmednagar	63 936	5,717	69,653	59,540	5,910	65,450	56 136	6 194	62,330	58,690	6,514	65,204
4	Poona	25,971	6,150	32,121	27,086	6,652	33,738	25,619	7,802	33,421	24,171	8,351	32,522
5	Nasik	27,228	351	27,579	26,208	561	26,769	25,488	629	26,117	22 623	664	23,287
6	Satara	12,725	163	12 888	11,392	184	11,576	11,296	195	11,491	10 234	211	10,445
7	Khandesh	22,712		22,712	22,686		22,686	23,177		23,177	24,169		24,169
8	Belgaum	14,558	553	15,111	14,148	659	14,807	12,403	580	12,983	10,786	636	11,422
9	Dharwar	434	824	1,258	655	969	1,624	612	997	1,609	560	898	1,458
10	Ratnagiri	138		138	275		275	262		262	382		382
11	Kolaba				235		235	298		298	266		266
	TOTAL BOMBAY	314,949	32,861	377,816	329 091	33 996	363 087	316,511	35,523	352,034	316 000	36,770	352,770
	Bengal												
1	Champaran	104,922	69,231	174,153	106 685	76,408	183,093	113,160	79,815	192,975	108,106	83,338	191,444
2	Shahabad	9.579	21,362	30 911	10,843	22,118	32,981	11 574	21,914	33 488	11,059	21,652	32,711
3	Nadia	27,876	52,393	80,269	29,166	63,821	92,987	31,167	60,160	91,327	30,078	61.729	91,807
4	Patna		136	136		147	147					140	140
5	Khulna	4,667	6,603	11,270	4,430	5 943	10,373	1,809	9,379	11,188	4,861	6,484	11,347
6	Saran	22,684	55,350	78,034	26,190	55,321	81,511	26,067	57,026	83,093	23,262	54,447	77,709
7	Darbhanga	144,658	69,175	213,833	150,262	74,863	225 065	157,147	78,662	235,790	163,153	89,476	252,629
8	Muzaffarpur	61,953	66,933	128,886	58,183	69 318	127 501	62,589	59 201	121,790	59,588	74,064	133,652
9	Rajshahi	615		615	687		687	360		360	275		275
10	Bhagulpur	22,113	2,737	24,850	23,365	3,196	26,761	7,287	2,750	10,037	1,710	2,674	4,384
11	Palamau	2,814	*2,095	4,909	2,828	2,209	5,037	3,023	2,115	5,168	3,430	2,224	5,654
12	Manbhum	4,455	7,469	11,924	4,945	9,140	14,085	3,977	11,087	15,964	4,266	8,777	13,043
13	Pabna	546		546	820		820	679	15	694	390	54	444
14	Murshidabad	3,613	4,320	7,933	2.566	2,008	4.574	3,808	4,732	8,540	3,200	3,451	6,651
15	Hazaribagh	3,100	3,487	6,587	3 307	3,821	7,128	2,797	4,547	7,344	2,805	5,720	8,525
16	Puri	3,332		3,332	3,256	142	3 398	3,812	224	4,036	3 086		3,686
17	Sonthal Parganas	3,309	561	3,870	3,337	732	4,069	1,729	902	2,631	4,202	1,985	6,187
18	Bankura				411	831	1,242	5,347	3,521	8,868	950	1,247	5,197
	TOTAL BENGAL	420,236	361,852	782,088	431,221	390,238	821,459	479,322	394,125	833,147	425,023	420,462	845,485
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh												
1	Agra	14,730	7,416	22 146	18,178	7,442	25 620	20 219	6,318	26,597	21,292	6 356	27,648
2	Etawah	1,595	3,015	4,610	1,732	3,049	4,781	1,698	3,536	5,234	1,609	4,744	6,353
3	Banda	225,137	40,207	265,341	243,940	36,100	280,040	257,312	40,164	297,476	259,159	39,308	298,767
4	Cawnpur	1,986	9,659	11,645	2,812	9,572	12,384	2,664	9,659	12,323	3,313	8,968	12,311
5	Hamirpur	95,835	22,455	118,290	97,926	22,649	120,575	105,195	22,362	127,557	95,299	23,605	118,904
6	Allahabad	258,244	48,504	306,748	273,415	50,379	323,794	278,915	50,809	329,724	272,628	56,342	328,970
7	Jhansi	60,006	19,467	79,473	71,307	19,161	90,468	78,071	19,350	97,421	73,293	19,473	92,766
8	Jalaun	89,510	18,472	107,982	100,812	15,793	116,605	105,442	18,246	123,688	103,811	18,322	122,163
9	Jaunpur	20,550	19,375	39,925	23,208	20,173	43,381	22,966	20,296	43,262	22,912	16,355	39,267
10	Gorakhpur	15,899	11,353	27,252	14,390	11,885	26,275	15,055	12,408	27,463	14,476	14,851	29,327
11	Lucknow	30,132	26,500	56,632	30,871	25,771	56,642	32,634	23,876	56,510	33,592	23,882	57,474
12	Unao	19,690	15,204	34,894	21,557	16,324	37,881	23,224	16,065	39,289	24,106	16,018	40,124
13	Rai Bareili	21,702	12,093	33,795	22,578	12,533	35,111	21,788	13,419	35,207	23,120	14,131	37,25
14	Sitapur	641	3,391	4,032	1,497	4,151	5,648	701	3,627	4,328	1,255	4,170	5,42
15	Hardoi	105,096	39,305	144,401	113,424	37,097	150,521	110,252	40,598	150,850	110,990	41,274	152,26
16	Bara Banki	841	1,163	2,004	2,143	1,133	3,276	1,022	1,033	2,055	510	1,036	1,54
17	Mirzapur	36,132	17,930	54,062	39,852	17,137	56,989	37,915	20,157	58,072	36,181	18,248	54,42

(1) Includes 18,854 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(2) " 21,606 " " " " " "
(3) " 23,794 " " " " " "
(4) Including 23,785 weavers relieved at their own trade.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 22nd May 1897			For the week ending the 29th May 1897.			For the week ending the 5th June 1897.			For the week ending the 12th June 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd												
18	Bijnor	87	1,107	1,194	89	980	1,069	108	862	970	141	1,016	1,157
19	Moradabad	131	2,595	2,726	353	2,521	2,873	664	2,574	3,238	1,219	2,619	3,838
20	Bareilly		1,869	1,869	577	1,939	2,516	1,211	1,913	3,124	1,186	1,743	2,929
21	Muttra	2,611	3,197	5,808	2,059	3,214	5,773	3,333	3,190	6,523	3,555	4,710	8,265
22	Etah	11	1,602	1,613	38	1,863	1,901	5	1,464	1,469	16	701	717
23	Mainpuri		299	299		227	227		597	597	...	1,100	1,100
24	Farukhabad	112	2,539	2,651	117	2,453	2,570	85	2,465	2,550	122	3,067	3,189
25	Budaun	100	1,488	1,588	219	1,370	1,589	283	1,135	1,418	246	1,209	1,455
26	Shahjahanpu.	341	2,974	3,315	491	3,098	3,589	533	3,158	3,691	701	3,043	3,744
27	Pilibhit	687	2,630	3,317	736	2,596	3,332	1,047	1,514	2,561	1,510	2,702	4,212
28	Kheri	256		256	349		349	706	123	829	864	188	1,052
29	Sultanpur	2,389	1,084	3,473	2,609	1,219	3,828	3,018	1,448	4,466	3,256	1,607	4,863
30	Pertabgarh	2,116	2,437	4,553	2,598	2,720	5,318	3,069	3,363	6,432	3,634	3,115	6,749
31	Fyzabad		3,116	3,116		2,581	2,581		2,289	2,289		1,996	1,996
32	Fatehpur	7,652	7,159	14,811	8,501	6,719	15,220	8,076	8,710	16,786	7,437	10,255	17,092
33	Azamgarh	7,682	4,329	12011	11,055	4,784	15,839	12,506	5,569	18,075	13,896	5,779	19,675
34	Benares		10,779	10,779	723	11,892	12,615	1,479	12,268	13,747	2,394	12,364	14,758
35	Gonda	1,267	262	1,529	1,870	266	2,136	1,614	304	1,918	1,427	382	1,809
36	Basti	3,337	1,088	4,425	2 595	1,602	4,197	1,586	1,661	3,247	3,579	1,607	5,186
	Total for N.-W P & O	1 020,505	366,063	1,394,568	1,115,121	362,393	1,477,514	1,154,426	376,560	1 530,986	1,143,089	386,286*	1,529,375
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	54 780	8,761	63,541	55,502	8,789	64,291	57,905	9,342	67,247	63,119	8,643	71,762
2	Rohtak	7,726	2,194	9,920	8 579	2,178	10,757	8,218	2,193	10,411	7,939	2,027	9,966
3	Delhi	995	743	1,738	1 109	769	1,878	973	839	1 812	862	836	1,698
4	Karnal	6,308	1,303	7,611	5 164	1,576	7,040	6,159	1,358	7,517	5,516	1,452	6,968
5	Umballa	676	1,119	1 795	1 262	1,678	2,940	2,131	1,780	3,911	1,737	2,002	3,739
6	Ferozpur	175	..	175	300	.	300	360	.	360	270	.	270
7	Lahore	50		50	50		50	.	.			..	..
8	Gujrat	1,112	528	4,640	4,702	514	5,216	4,596	469	5,065	4,067	441	4,508
9	Rawalpindi		.	.	25		25	45		45	33	...	33
	Total Punjab	74,822	14 618	89,470	76,993	15,504	92,497	80,387	15,981	96,368	83,543	15,401	98,944
	Central Provinces												
1	Saugor	35,580	14,853	50,433	39,180	14,957	54 437	42,541	15,772	58,313	42 208	15,353	57,561
2	Damoh	35,270	11 682	†16 952	38,781	12,109	51,190	41 924	12,099	54,023	38,715	11,962	50,677
3	Jabalpur	71 028	22,488	93,516	64,213	22,814	86,027	61,493	22,167	83,660	51,959	22,217	74,176
4	Mandla	26 247	2 851	29 098	27,555	3,058	30,613	29,850	3,119	32,969	29,180	3,269	32,449
5	Seoni	11,884	1,694	13 578	14,921	2,246	17,167	14,140	2,601	16,741	13,061	2,646	15,707
6	Narsinghpur	35 457	2 801	38,258	42 319	3 212	45,531	48,797	3,355	52,152	48,307	3,589	51,896
7	Hoshangabad	66,413	796	67,209	69,822	810	70,632	65,292	856	66,148	57,726	891	58,617
8	Nimar	400	519	919	355	507	862	374	512	886	333	585	918
9	Betul	15,242	1,931	17,173	19,028	1,983	21,011	18,261	1,880	20,141	18,287	1,760	20,047
10	Chindwara	15,273	2,098	17,371	13,539	2,117	15 656	14 827	2,054	16,881	16,136	2,104	18,240
11	Nagpur	14,581	805	15,386	17,544	1,306	18,850	17.296	749	18,045	16,026	754	16,780
12	Chanda	475		475	542		542	128	..	128	119		119
13	Bhandara	25,831	1,782	27,613	30,053	1,684	31,737	29,882	1,844	31,726	36,466	4,908	41,374
14	Balaghat	58,694	9,269	67,963	60,811	9,667	70,478	52,183	8,677	60,860	55,425	9,481	64,906
15	Raipur	93,325	7,453	99,778	96,430	9,219	105,649	99,368	12,472	111,840	92,082	10,269	102,351
16	Bilaspur	35,290	20,607	‡55,897	42,479	22,421	64,900	40,425	24,115	64,540	36,952	25,182	62,134
17	Sambalpur	1,167	331	1,498	956	346	1,302	1,009	343	1,952	1,241	426	1,667
18	Wardha	8,459	..	8,459	7,115	.	7,115	7,115	...	7,115	7,115	.	7,115
	Total Central Provinces	549,616	101,960	651,576	584,943	108,756	693,699	584,905	112,615	697,520	561,338	115,396	676,734§
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	2,775	537	3,312	3,786	635	4,421	4,322	760	5,082	4,623	843	5,466
2	Myingyan	8,853	2,042	10,895	9,213	2,839	12,052	10,290	2,542	12,832	7,841	1,944	9,785
3	Yamethin	...	371	371	...	376	376	...	363	363	...	365	365
	Total Burma	11,628	2,950	14,578	12,999	3,850	16,849	14,612	3,665	18,277	12,464	3,152	15,616

* Includes 60,068 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund
† Exclusive of 14,992 on relief works of family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ Incomplete.
§ There were also 187,902 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 22nd May 1897.			For the week ending the 29th May 1897.			For the week ending the 5th June 1897.			For the week ending the 12th June 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola	7,605	1,058	8,663	7,820	1,696	9,516	8,520	1,805	10,325	8,097	2,055	10,152
2	Basim	4,844	1,682	6,526	8,340	3,207	11,547	7,745	2,960	10,705	4,623	1,696	6,319
3	Ellichpur	2,079		2,079	2 429	..	2,429	1,955	...	1,955	2,222	..	2,222
4	Amraoti	4,533	1,817	6,350	4,148	1,684	5,832	2,069	1,052	3,121	1,436	937	2,373
5	Buldana	2,457	..	2,457	2,223		2,221	3,522	..	3,522	2,686	...	2,686
6	Wun	827	..	827	569		569	844	...	844	6,546	...	6,546
	Total Berar	22,345	4,557	26,902	25,529	6,587	32,116	24,655	5,817	30,472	25,610	4,688	30,298
	Hyderabad												
1	Raichur												
2	Naldrug	27,237		*27,237	27,065		*27,065	37,725	...	†37,725	24,024	696	†24,720
3	Gulburga							...			...	...	...
4	Lingsagar		235	235		235	235	...	331	331		374	374
5	Bir	...	...	..		1,175	1,175	...	2,481	2,481	...	333	333
6	Mahbubnagar				...		..					...	...
	Total Hyderabad	27,237	235	27,472	27,065	1,110	28,475	37,725	2,812	40,537	24,024	1,403	25,427
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	50,699	8,015	58,714	59,939	7 700	67 639	(not	reported)		43,919	5,124	49,043
2	Baghelkhand	64,087	3,598	67,685	66 661	3,972	70,633	67,082	4,074	71,156	66,820	4,492	71,312
3	Gwalior	38,004	12,470	50,474	40,004	13,050	53,054	44,110	13,188	57,298	44,044	13,969	58,013
	Total Central India	152,790	24,083	176 873	166,604	24,722	191,326	111,192	17,262	128,454	154,783	23,585	‡178,368
	Rajputana												
1	Marwar	4,157	1,251	5,408	4,549	1,267	5,816	5,394	1,269	6,663	6,080	1,312	7,392
2	Dholpur	1,631		1,631	1,874		1,874	1,870		1,870	1,801	...	§1,801
3	Bikanir	8,043	3,790	18,331	7,525	3,863	11,388	6,441	3,674	10,115	6,065	3,160	§9,225
4	Jaisalmir	1,154	185	1,339	1,246	257	1,503	1,524	95	1,619	1,364	266	1,630
5	Bhurtpur		309	309		347	347	...	346	346	..	350	‖350
6	Tonk		1,987	1,987		1,899	1,899	..	1,899	1,899	..	2,015	2,015
7	Deoli		8	8	..	8	8		8	8	..	8	8
	Total Rajputana	14,985	7,530	22,515	15,194	7,641	22,835	15,229	7,291	22,520	15,310	7,111	22,421
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	2,884,702	962,611	3,847,313	3,074,255	1,019,121	4,093,376	3,097,149	1,049,879	4,147,028	3,115,281	1,108,918	4,224,199

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar.
‡ Besides 2,579 on ordinary work
§ Besides 482 on ordinary work
‖ There were also 9,006 on ordinary work

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

T. W HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 18th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH JUNE 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH JUNE 1897.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 6th June 1896			Week ending 5th June 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 6th June 1896	Earnings from 1st January to 5th June 1897	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked	Earnings Total	Earnings Per mile open per week				
State Lines worked by companies	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Miles	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	10,37,312	598	1,736	11,58,000	667	2,50,69,956	2,69,54,000	18,84,044	
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	15,885	127	125	17,600	141	3,59,094	3,89,000	29,906	..
Bengal-Nágpur	160	862	1,01,677	118	862	1,08,000	125	33,90,401	30,89,000		3,01,461
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	1,05,653	140	768	1,23,000	160	24,73,895	26,74,000	2,00,105	...
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	2,098	100	21	2,600	124	79,070	75,500		3,570
Mad -Bnnur sec (Bezwada-Mad)	157	9	1,382	142	9	1,000	111	(*c*) 19,976	30,300	10,324	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,815	4,65,258	256	1,815	4,11,000	226	1,07,95,980	88,58,000		19,37,980
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	695	41	17	800	47	17,839	20,200	2,361	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,90,191	183	1,042	1,81,000	174	39,26,856	38,89,000	.	37,856
Máyavaram Mutupet	87	54	5,726	106	54	5,800	107	1,01,891	1,10,000	8,109	.
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,65,420	142	1,165	1,68,000	144	34,45,972	31,62,000		2,83,972
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,12,879	149	815	1,07,000	205	29,13,072	28,50,000		63,072
Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	200	16,449	82	215*	18,700	87	4,42,430	4,07,000		35,430
Assam-Bengal	86	159	11,004	70	300	20,500	57	3,15,488	4,62,000	1,46,512	...
Burma (*g*)	191	886	1,45,948	165	886	1,62,000	183	38,95,266	45,35,000	6,39,734	
TOTAL	256	9,598	23,77,567	248	9,890	25,43,000	257	5,72,47,246	5,75,05,000	2,57,754	
State Lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*h*)	235	2,056	5,03,538	212	2,883	5,79,000	201	1,39,74,234	1,27,86,000		11,88,234
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,60,779	202	875	1,65,000	189	13,97,220	37,78,000	..	6,19,220
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	1,98,806	245	814	2,18,000	268	53,07,645	52,30,000		77,645
East Coast	108	488	33,8-3	69	535	40,500	76	10,99,944	10,94,000		7,944
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	44	28	2,504	89	28	2,500	889	26,061	43,200	17,139	
Cherra Companyganj	66	5	336	42	8	400	50	12,228	10,600		1,628
TOTAL	231	4,790	9,59,786	200	5,143	10,05,400	195	2,49,17,332	2,29,39,800		18,77,532
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*i*)	541	1,490	6,59,023	443	1,491	5,62,000	377	1,91,88,750	1,37,98,000		53,90,750
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	3,96,704	861	461	3,71,000	805	87,77,930	68,72,000		19,05,930
Madras	251	840	2,23,899	267	840	2,28,000	271	47 80,472	40 53,000	2,13,728	.
TOTAL	498	2,791	12,80,586	459	2,792	11,61,000	416	3,27,05,952	2,50,23,000		70,82,952
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	289	17,179	46,17,939	269	17,825	47,11,400	264	11,47,7[illegible],530	1,00,67,80[illegible]		87,02,730
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	159	161	23,502	146	160	23,900	149	5,01,879	5,52,000		9,879
Tarkessur	300	22	5,250	239	22	5,500	250	1,51,836	1,53,000	1,164	
Metre gauge —											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	8,268	125	60	7,500	114	1,72,380	1,75,000	2,620	.
Bengal Doears	112	36	4,484	125	36	4,300	119	80,944	85,200	4,856	.
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	12,334	158	78	14,900	191	2,76,709	3,40,000	63,291	...
Ahmedabad Parantij					33	1,000	48		(*j*) 6,000	6,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	16,045	315	51	18,000	353	3,39,469	2,92,000		47,469
TOTAL	175	414	69,903	169	446	75,700	170	16,12,617	16,13,200	20,583	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	2,783	78	74	2,000	27	33,533	53,100	19,567	
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	11,022	119	114	8,900	78	89,004	1,90,000	1,00,996	
Nágda-Ujjain					35	3,100	89		51,400	51,400	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	71,21-	214	334	71,800	215	15,48 221	15,50,000	1,779	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	1,860	143	13	1,800	138*	40,008	25,200		14,808
Rajpura-Bhatinda	220	108	33,965	314	108	11,000	102	4,95,586	2,84,000		2,11,586
Kolar Gold fields	270	10	3,182	318	10	3,600	360	62,071	84,000	21,929	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*k*)	98	362	39,164	108	362	45,900	127	8,00,172	8,73,000	72,828	..
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	111	93	6,548	70	93	8,300	89	1,64,547	1,52,000	.	12,547
Kolhápur	87	29	2,264	78	29	2,000	90	57,428	48,000		9,428
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	6,590	92	72	5,800	81	1,53,256	1,10,000		43,256
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,031	47	22	900	41	14,088	13,500	.	588
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,82,130	148	1,266	1,65,900	131	34,79,114	34,54,800		24,314
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	145	334	40,341	121	334	41 300	130	11,55,675	9,65,000		1,90,675
Jetalsar-Rájkot	88	46	3,824	83	46	3,500	83	95,000	90,100		4,900
Jámnagar	..				51	2,200	43		(*l*)2[illegible],500	20,500	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	75	364	27,372	75	364	26,200	72	6,38,887	5,97,000		41,887
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	43	60	2,015	33	60	2,300	38	60,491	52,600	...	7,891
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	8,602	92	94	9,500	101	1,93,704	1,71,000		20,794
TOTAL	101	898	82,154	91	949	87,300	92	21,43,847	18,95,200		2,45,647
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,720*	49,52,126	251	20,486	50,40,300	246	12,20,05,108	11,10,54,000		89,52,108

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.

(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 6th June 1896

(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway

(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*g*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*h*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*i*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

(*j*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 5th June 1897

(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*l*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 5th June 1897.

(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

No IX of 1897-98.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B —As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 6th June 1896 — Mean mileage worked	Week ending 6th June 1896 — Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th June 1896 — Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 5th June 1897 — Mean mileage worked	Week ending 5th June 1897 — Earnings. Total	Week ending 5th June 1897 — Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th June 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 5th June 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	605	1,735	10,37,312	598	1,736	11,58,000	667	1,02,10,049	1,14,35,000	12,24,951	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	140	125	15,885	127	125	17,600	141	1,47,529	1,59,000	11,471	..
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,01,677	118	862	1,08,000	125	12,38,802	11,63,000		75,802
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	1,05,653	140	708	1,23,000	160	10,72,415	11,81,000	1,08,585	.
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	4,098	100	21	2,000	124	20,544	25,500		1,044
Mad -Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad)	103	9	1,282	142	9	1,000	111	12,099	12,100	1	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	211	1,815	4,65,258	256	1,815	4,11,000	226	15,77,822	37,37,000	..	8,40,822
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	695	41	17	800	47	7,274	9,500	2,226	..
South Indian	165	1,042	1,90,191	183	1,042	1,51,000	174	17,65,710	17,15,000		50,710
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,726	106	54	5,800	107	49,181	48,200	.	981
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,195	1,65,420	142	1,165	1,68,000	144	16,03,861	14,90,000		1,13,861
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,12,879	149	815	1,07,000	205	12,50,168	13,81,000	1,00,532	
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	70	200	16,449	82	215	18,700	87	1,81,170	1,90,000	8,830	.
Assam-Bengal	61	150	11,094	70	300	20,500	57	1,14,855	1,85,000	70,145	.
Burma (*f*)	176	880	1,45,948	105	886	1,02,000	183	14,50,306	16,23,000	1,66,694	..
TOTAL	236	9,508	23,77,507	248	9,890	25,45,000	257	2,37,46,985	2,43,54,300	6,07,315	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*g*)	211	2,656	5,63,538	212	2,883	5,79,000	201	56,84,378	52,76,000	..	4,08,378
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,60,779	202	875	1,05,000	189	18,12,021	17,13,000	.	99,021
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	1,98,806	245	814	2,18,000	268	20,84,170	20,95,000	10,830	...
East Coast	94	488	33,823	69	535	40,500	76	5,04,628	4,78,000	...	26,628
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	28	2,504	89	28	2,500	89	14,144	18,400	4,256	...
Cherra-Companyganj	61	8	330	41	8	400	50	5,058	4,200		858
TOTAL	219	4,790	9,59,786	200	5,143	10,05,400	195	1,01,04,399	95,84,600		5,19,799
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	407	1,490	6,50,923	443	1,491	5,62,000	377	80,45,011	55,55,000		24,90,011
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,90,764	801	461	3,71,000	805	40,93,369	32,94,000		7,99,369
Madras	253	840	2,23,890	267	840	2,73,000	271	20,96,876	21,05,000	68,124	
TOTAL	397	2,791	12,80,586	459	2,792	11,01,000	416	1,42,35,256	1,10,14,000	.	32,21,256
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	17,179	46,17,939	269	17,825	47,11,100	264	4,80,86,640	4,49,52,900	..	31,33,740
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	161	23,502	146	160	24,900	140	2,57,038	2,53,000	.	4,038
Tarkessur	273	22	5,250	239	22	5,500	250	67,430	66,100	...	1,330
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec.)	131	66	8,268	125	66	7,500	114	95,117	76,500	...	18,617
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	4,484	125	36	4,300	119	31,156	31,500	344	.
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	12,354	158	78	14,000	181	1,17,387	1,49,000	31,613	.
Ahmedabad-Parantij					33	1,000	48		(*i*) 6,000	6,000	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	10,045	315	51	18,000	353	1,72,258	1,53,000		19,258
TOTAL	176	414	69,903	169	446	78,700	170	7,40,380	7,35,100		5,286
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	73	2,783	38	74	2,000	27	16,984	32,000	5,016	
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	13,622	119	114	9,900	78	74,575	71,300	.	3,275
Nágdá-Ujjain	53				35	3,100	89		4,100	24,100	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	71,212	214	334	71,800	215	6,38,913	6,44,000	5,087	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,860	143	13	1,800	138	19,893	12,600		7,293
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	33,865	314	108	11,000	102	2,13,400	99,400		1,14,000
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,182	318	10	3,800	380	26,926	32,700	5,774	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)(*j*)	98	362	39,164	108	362	45,900	127	3,46,020	4,16,000	69,980	..
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	10,518	70	93	8,300	89	73,935	75,500	1,567	..
Kolhápur	76	29	4,204	78	29	4,000	90	45,034	22,000		3,034
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	6,599	92	72	5,800	81	67,825	49,900	..	17,925
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,031	47	22	900	41	14,544	12,200		2,344
TOTAL	120	1,229	1,82,130	148	1,266	1,67,900	131	15,18,047	14,81,700		36,347
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar	108	334	40,341	121	334	43,300	130	5,07,245	4,21,000	..	86,245
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,824	83	46	3,800	83	40,730	38,900	...	1,830
Jamnagar		..			51	2,200	43		(*k*) 20,500	20,500	.
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	27,372	75	364	26,200	72	2,59,081	2,40,000	.	19,081
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,015	33	60	2,300	38	25,573	22,100	.	3,473
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	8,602	92	94	9,500	101	98,247	79,900	. .	18,347
TOTAL	82	898	82,154	91	949	87,300	92	9,30,876	8,22,400		1,08,476
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,720	49,52,126	251	20,486	50,40,300	246	5,14,75,949	4,79,92,100	...	32,83,849

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897

(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway

(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway

(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section

(*e*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*f*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896

(*g*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways

(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways

(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 5th June 1897.

(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*k*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 5th June 1897

(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 605.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first month of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR		APRIL					WHOLE YEAR		APRIL.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98	1896-97	1897-98.	Increase	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97	Budget, 1897-98	1896-97	1897-98	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	.	...		.	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,841,600	26,586,700	1,877,000	1,797,900	...	79,100
.	...	.	.			Opium	6,409,300	5,816,200	536,700	430,500	...	106,200
.	...	..	.		..	Salt	8,421,400	8,734,000	902,200	801,400	..	100,800
..	..	..		.	...	Stamps	4,777,600	4,836,500	431,300	430,500	...	800
...	.		.			Excise	5,609,900	5,679,100	466,900	414,400	...	52,500
...		...		...		Customs	4,488,100	4,491,900	389,400	364,400	...	25,000
..	..			...		Other Heads	8,424,900	8,570,700	517,900	504,700	...	13,200
.						. . . . TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	62,972,800	64,715,100	5,121,400	4,743,800	.	377,600
102,200	5,000	1,100	1,400	300	..	Interest	909,400	833,000	36,700	131,100	94,400	...
3,800	4,200	1,200	.		1,200	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,892,900	2,975,800	229,300	235,600	6,300	..
2,200	1,900	100	200	100		Receipts by Civil Departments	1,604,100	1,686,000	97,300	93,400	...	3,900
114,700	93,900	4,300	3,100	.	1,200	Miscellaneous	612,700	867,200	44,300	42,200	...	2,100
200	200	...	..		.	Railways	20,510,300	20,682,100	2,090,600	1,868,000		222,600
...	...		.			Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,240,200	2,182,000	49,900	65,500	15,600	...
26,200	27,600	6,500	7,000	500		Buildings and Roads	633,400	633,800	33,700	35,500	1,800	.
84,800	40,200	400	300		100	Receipts by Military Department	797,600	814,600	54,200	51,600	...	2,600
334,100	173,000	13,600	12,000		1,600	. . . . . TOTAL REVENUE	93,173,400	95,389,600	7,757,400	7,266,700	...	490,700
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	120,000	..		120,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,200	3,424,900	...	..	...	...
...	1,000,000					Temporary do (do)	.	..	..	...	..	...
...	..		...	.		Unfunded do (do)	...	502,400	2,200	6,700	4,500	..
300	1,400	.	...		...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	..	.		...
...	.	..				Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	211,200	107,600	104,600	11,400	.	93,200
.		..				Do do by Provincial Governments	424,900	411,700	25,800	35,800	10,000	.
1,263,100			488,500	488,500	.	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)			.	219,100	219,100	...
187,500						Remittances (net)	..	713,500		...	...	..
15,526,500	13,000,000	1,850,700	865,100		985,600	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	..	..	..	..		.
17,058,500	17,501,400	1,970,700	1,353,600	...	617,100	. . . . . TOTAL	5,962,300	5,160,100	132,600	273,000	140,400	...
17,392,600	17,674,400	1,984,300	1,365,600	..	618,700	. . . . . TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,135,700	100,549,700	7,890,000	7,539,700	..	350,300
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,300	2,831,800	.	561,500	. . . . . Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,900	..	2,626,700
20,786,400	20,489,100	5,377,600	4,197,400	...	1,180,200	. . . . . GRAND TOTAL	115,636,300	114,015,500	24,390,600	21,413,600	...	2,977,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL			
Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97	1897-98	Increase.	Decrease		Preliminary Accounts, 1896-97	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,100	2,700	3,200	500	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,677,800	11,174,400	1,467,900	1,414,100	...	53,800
2,630,800	2,718,000	665,400	678,500	13,100	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	3,827,100	4,421,900	150,900	133,100	...	17,800
231,100	267,300	12,180	10,700	.	1,400	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,255,700	2,447,500	172,300	180,500	8,200	...
538,900	538,600	22,700	21,700	.	1,000	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,489,800	14,573,700	1,122,000	1,159,800	37,800	...
2,170,600	2,188,400	305,600	297,000	...	8,600	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2 342 600	2,280,300	175,300	179,200	3,900	...
8,400	.	.	200	200		Famine Relief and Insurance	2,093,200	3,666,200	11,800	656,300	644,500	...
...	.	..	.	...	..	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,000	7,300	300	200	..	100
5,790,600	5,871,800	806,900	809,000	2,100		Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,470,700	9,653,200	742,700	698,900	...	43,800
1,400	1,000	...	200	200	.	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,965 900	1,825,000	126,200	131,900	5,700	...
110,100	105,200	6,800	5,300	...	1,500	Buildings and Roads	5,452,300	5,605,500	306,600	280,300		26,300
4,213,600	4,353,400	192,100	213,000	20,900		Army Services	17,155 800	16,968,900	1,347,300	1,342,900	...	4,400
52 500	11,700	100	300	200		Special Defence Works	21,300	..	200	..	...	200
15,804,500	16,088,500	2,014,400	2,039,100	24,700	..	. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL . .	69.762,200	72,623 900	5,623,500	6,177,200	553,700	...
.	...	...	..	..	.	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	..	..	.	...
...		...	.	...	..	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	.	*1,190,000*	.	...	...	...
15,804,500	16,088.500	2,014,400	2,039,100	24,700		. . TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE . .	69,762,200	71.433 900	5,623 500	6,177,200	553,700	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,150,100	1,083 100	36,800	20,900	.	15,900	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,841,800	4,790,600	146,600	374,800	228,200	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,000,000	.	.	.	.	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	..		11,600	41,500	29,900	..
	.	.	.	..		Temporary do. (do)	..	.			.	...
		200	200		..	Unfunded do (do)	643,500	.	.			...
		.				Deposits and Advances (net)	423,000	1,168,300	131,200	305,600	174,400	...
		.				Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	171,500	16,100	5,500	3,100	..	2,400
		.				Do do. by Provincial Governments	1,268,300	748,600	33,700	69,900	36,200	..
.	317 700	80,500	.	.	80,500	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1 142,500	956,300	135,900		...	135,900
	7-8,5..	32 900	59,600	26,700		Remittances (net)	281,600		565,500	741,900	176,400	..
						Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15 170,500	13,025,300	1,591,300	806 200	...	785,100
.						Do do. do exchange	10,057,400	8,554,700	1,091,600	480 200	..	611,400
1,000,000	1,040,200	113,600	59,800	...	53,800	. . . . . TOTAL	29,158 900	24,469,300	3,566,300	2,448,400	...	1,117,900
17 954,600	18,217,800	2,164 800	2,119,800		45,000	. . . . TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	101,762,900	100,693,800	9,336,400	9,000,400	...	336,000
2 831,800	2,271,300	3 212,800	2,077,600	...	1,135,200	. . . . . Closing Balance	13,873,400	13,321,700	15,054,200	12,413,200	.	2,641,000
20.786,400	20,483,100	5.377,600	4,197,400	..	1,180,200	. . . . . GRAND TOTAL	115,636,300	114,015,500	24,390,600	21,413,600	...	2,977,000

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th June 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1769 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 12th June 1897:—

No. 224 of 1897.—Allibhoi Valliji and Sons, tin despatch box manufacturers, Multan Cantonment, for a despatch box, to be termed the "Diamond Jubilee patent despatch box."

No. 225 of 1897.—Hugh Jorwerth Roberts, M.I.M.E, of Messrs. Burn & Co., Howrah, for a collapsible centre.

No. 226 of 1897.—William Henry Dacre Tyler, gentleman, of 14 Kirkstall road, Streatham hill, Thomas Hann, mechanical engineer, and William Bromley, commercial traveller, both of 18 Upper Kennington lane, all in the county of Surrey, for improvements in or connected with velocipedes and other vehicles.

No. 227 of 1897.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A, retired educational officer, of 69 Swami Pillai street, Chulai, Madras, for a contrivance for hanging a lamp or other article.

No. 228 of 1897.—John Thomas, builder, of Summer hill, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in cycle brakes.

No. 1770 P.—THE specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 35 of 1897.—George Herbert Ellis, engineer, of 2 Lansdowne grove, Neasden, in the county of Middlesex, for a new or improved knife cleaner (Specification filed 1 June 1897)

No. 1771 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 347 of 1891.—Eugen Reverdy's invention for a new or improved machine for sorting hulled grain from unhulled grain and chaff. (Specification filed 7 March 1893)

No. 89 of 1892.—David Rowell's invention for improvements in apparatus for withering or drying tea. (Specification filed 9 March 1893.)

No. 219 of 1892.—Thomas William Worsdell, August von Borries and Richard Herbert Lapage's invention for improvements in compound engines. (Specification filed 7 March 1893.)

No. 318 of 1892.—Julius Evinof's invention for improved means for locking nuts on bolts. (Specification filed 7 March 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 277 of 1889.—John Howard Ross and Edward Elijah Atkin's invention for improvements in over-head oil lamps. (Specification filed 7 March 1890.)

No. 304 of 1889.—Edward Jamison O'Brien's invention for improvements in machines for removing lint from cotton seed. (Specification filed 10 March 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

No 25 of 1888.—Charles Ewing's invention for an improvement in the construction of the "drunken eccentric" punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 8 March 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of ₹50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

1	Bagchi, Kalidas	...	...	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bandyopadhyay, Lolitmohan		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Prabodhchandra		...	...	Ditto.
	Basak, Pratapchandra	...	..	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Jatindramohan	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bipinchandra		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Mohitchandra		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath		...	...	Ditto.
	Biswas, Mahendranath	..	...	...	Ditto.
10	Chakrabarti, Indusekhar		...	...	Ditto.
	Chandra, Jogindralal		...	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Gaganchandra		.	...	Ditto.
	„ Hemendranath		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Tinkari		...	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Birendranarayan		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Harimohan		...	...	Ditto.
	Das, Jnanendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Harendranarayan	...	...	...	Ditto.
20	„ Upendrakumar	...	...	...	Ditto.
	De, Bangachandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Sricharan	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Surendrakumar	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Balaichand	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Harinath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Guha, Kulachandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Dwijendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
30	Kanjilal, Jnanendranath		...	...	Ditto.
	Kartik Prasad	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kundu, Sasadhar	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Kalikumar	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Manilal	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Panchanan	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Satyanarayan	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Bhupendranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Charuchandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Guruprasad	...	...	...	Ditto.
40	„ Jogindranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyachandra		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Gunendranath		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Hariprasanna		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Kalidhan		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Narendranath, I		...	...	Ditto.
	„ Narendranath, II		...	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Kalidas	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Anandamohan	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
50	Saha, Amarnath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Samanta, Atulchandra	...	...		Ditto.
	Sen, Amulyachandra	...		...	Ditto.
	„ Hridayranjan	...	...	...	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Sinha, Kiranchandra	...	...	...	Ditto.
56	Sur, Nilmani	...	...	...	Ditto.

FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

1	Adhikari, Jogeschandra	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bakai, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhya, Surendrakumar	Ditto.
	Basu, Brajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Hiralal	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satindrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Munindranath	Ditto.
10	„ Satyendranath	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bamacharan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan...	Ditto.
	Chanda, Krishnakisor	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Sudhirchandra	Ditto.
	Das, Benimohan	Ditto.
	„ Bepinchandra	Ditto.
	„ Nagendranath	Ditto.
	„ Pannalal	Ditto.
20	Dasgupta, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Deb, Taraknath —	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Harendralal	Ditto
	Ghosh, Kshirodkumari	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Tinkari	Ditto.
	„ Umaprasanna	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Purnananda	Ditto.
	Gupta, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Manimay	Ditto.
30	Mallik, Amiyamadhab	Ditto.
	Maulik, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Mitra, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Nath, Jagatchandra	Ditto.
	Pain, Nabakumar	Ditto.
	Pal, Saradaprasad	Ditto.
	Pitt, L.	Ditto.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	„ Kartikchandra	Ditto.
	„ Manmohan	Ditto.
40	„ Panchanan	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Bipinbihari, II	Ditto.
	„ Brajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Chunilal	Ditto.
	„ Mathuranath	Ditto.
	Syam, Annadacharan	Ditto.
48	Xavier, Lydia G.	Ditto.

SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.

(*In alphabetical order.*)

1	Basu, Kaliprasanna	Medical College, Calcutta
	„ Satischandra	Ditto
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Gaurangaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Krishnalal	Ditto.
	Datta, Chandrakumar	Ditto.
	Gupta, Kesablal	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
10	„ Rameschandra	Ditto.
11	Sen, Syamacharan	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND, *Registrar*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 14th June 1897.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th June, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 94,78,487 6 8			
Public Deposits at Branches ₹ 69,27,856 13 1	1,64,06,344	3	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,98,94,291	13	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,52,172	5	11
Sundries	28,24,949	0	9
RUPEES	9,71,77,757	7	5

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	37,46,720	0	0
Other authorised Investments	65,56,013	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,22,83,996	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,24,97,394	1	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,53,78,294	14	10
Balances with other Banks	13,68,377	0	1
Bullion	3,196	11	0
Dead Stock	13,48,079	4	11
Stamps	8,981	7	0
Sundries	11,51,580	9	9
	7,43,42,634	4	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ₹ 1,05,69,609 15 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ₹ 1,22,65,513 2 11	2,28,35,123	2	10
RUPEES	9,71,77,757	7	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th June, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 32 8.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS.
Dr Gerald Seymour Sankey Marshall.	At the Barjuli Tea Estate.	27th April, 1897	The Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 31st May, 1897	Deceased was Medical Officer of the Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co, Ld. The Will executed by deceased has been filed on 17th May, 1897, in the Sub-Judge's Court at Tezpur by the Executors, Mr Arthur Moore, of the Barjuli Tea Estate, and Surgeon-Major J W Macnamara, Civil Surgeon of Tezpur, applying for Probate
C O Leefe	Raipur	30th May, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, on 2nd June, 1897.	No Will found. No application
John Wilson	Allahabad	16th April, 1897	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 3rd June, 1897.	No Will found. The widow has applied for Letters of Administration and 30th June, 1897, has been fixed for the hearing of the application.
A R W Scott	Allahabad	23rd May, 1897	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 3rd June, 1897.	Deceased (late a Telegraph Master at Allahabad) is said to have left a Will in the custody of Mrs. Bridget Ca ara Scott.
August Borg	Presidency General Hospital.	1st June, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipore, on 4th June, 1897.	No Will found. No application

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, the 18th June, 1897.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, till Thursday, the 15th, proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 12th June, 1897.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL,
The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th June, 1897.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No 573.—Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624-A., dated 18th August, 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the second quarter of 1897-98 has been fixed at 1*s* $2\frac{1}{16}$*d.*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R10-12-2 approximately.

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller General.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT
REVENUE BRANCH

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th June, 1897.

No 7-*R*.—Mr. W. Newland, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June, 1897

J. R. HOBDAY, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1897.

No 226.—Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, has been granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th July, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th June, 1897.

No. 227.—Mr. T. E. M. Claudius having been appointed supernumerary Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, under Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1339—53-3, dated 11th June, 1897, the following promotion is made with effect from the 4th February, 1897 :—

Mr. R. B. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 228.—Mr. A. B. Smart, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is placed, with effect from 5th February, 1897, on the seconded list, on appointment as a Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta.

No. 229.—Mr. J. A. Higgs, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is brought on to the effective list with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

No. 230.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 1st March, 1897, *vice* Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta.—

Mr. H. G. Shaw, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. M. J Sheehan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 231.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 21st March, 1897, *vice* Mr. P. A. Peters, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, deceased —

Mr. R. Waller-Senior, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. W. F. E. Adams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr A. H. Peychers, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 232.—Munshi Rahmatullah, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd June, 1897, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 9th June, 1897.

No. 5455.—Rule 19 (*b*) in Central India Agency Notification No. 4342, dated the 4th May, 1897, is hereby cancelled and the following new Rule substituted —

(*b*) "Half a seer of sulphur should be burnt in the room. The doors and windows should be closed, and the air of the room must be kept moist during the operation."

L. A. FORBES,
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 9th June, 1897.

No 2392-*G*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to direct that in Notification No 3245-G., dated 19th August, 1889, and in Notification No. 3246-G. of the same date, for the words "Doe Chital", wherever they occur, the word "Chital" be substituted, and that in clause 4 of Notification No. 3246-G., for the figure and word "15th April", the figure and word "1st April" be substituted.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th June, 1897.

No. 3411.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cantonment Act, 1889, and with reference to this Office Notification No. 2261, dated the 26th April, 1897, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. C. H. Smithett, 15th Bengal Lancers, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai, as a temporary measure, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th April, 1897.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th June, 1897.

No 3505.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 2079, dated the 20th April, 1897, Diwan Uttam Chand is hereby transferred to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of those duties, *vice* Lala Jamiat Rai, who will revert to his substantive appointment as Head Clerk in the Office of the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin District.

The 9th June, 1897.

No. 3546.—Under the provisions of Articles 271 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Lala Khillu Ram, Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, and Tahsildar of Sibi, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the date he availed himself of it.

No. 3547—The following promotions are made in the graded list of Tahsildars with effect from the date on which Lala Khillu Ram proceeded on leave —

(1) Lala Lekhu Ram, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, to officiate as Tahsildar of the 3rd grade

(2) Munshi Anwar-ud-din, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, to officiate as Tahsildar of the 4th grade.

(3) Munshi Natha Singh, Naib Tahsildar of Sinjawi, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade and is posted to Sibi.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th June, 1897.

No. 2502.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with reference to his Notification No. 2972—3509, dated the 9th September, 1890, the Resident in Mysore appoints Mr N. Ramabhadriah to be a special Magistrate and Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from this date, *vice* Mr. A. Coopoosawmy Moodliar, resigned.

By Order,

J. COLVIN, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

BRITISH GUIANA EMIGRATION AGENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the 16th June, 1897.

It is hereby notified that a statement of unclaimed balances, left by the Indian Immigrants deceased in British Guiana, is now lodged in this Office for public inspection.

ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, *C.M.G.*,
Govt. Emigration Agent for British Guiana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 7th June, 1897.

No. 88.—Mr. A. M. Young, Acting Assistant Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, in succession to Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to the Khushalgarh Beat, in the same Division.

No. 89.—Mr. F. D. Reid, Inspector, 3rd grade, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, in succession to Mr. S. H. Bryan, Superintendent, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, and is posted to Khewra, Punjab Mines Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number, any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
W-45 of 1876-77.	D-9—53827	1,000	Mr. Marcar Chater, Calcutta.

U L. MAJUMDAR,
Asst. Accountant-General, In charge of Paper Currency Office.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
The 15th June, 1897.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
H—58 of 1897-98	Y—16 62841	100	Muchi Ram Pal, Canal East Road, Ultadingi, Calcutta.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th June, 1897.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th June, 1897.

No. 7-*A*.—Lieutenant G. Dick, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, II grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, with effect from the 6th May, 1897, until further orders.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,
Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June, 1897.

No 48.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted two months' special leave, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V, paragraph 20.

The 11th June, 1897.

No. 50.—*Corrigendum.*—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 42 of the 25th May, 1897, *for* Mr E. Allexander, *read* Mr. E. J. Alexander.

No. 51.—*Corrigendum.*—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 39 of the 25th May, 1897, *for* Mr. F. F. Millard, *read* Mr. F. T. Millard.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Offg. Director-General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June, 1897.

No. 1008-C.—Mr. A. D. Gibson, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 5th June, 1897.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 14th June, 1897.

Arnold & Co., B	Fanaway, C. H.	Manager, "Reform."
Barry, D	Holdsworth, Mr	Meikle & Co., T. T.
Begg, R., & Co. (Billiard Table Makers).	Honorary Secretary, Wanderers' Tennis Club.	Milney, J.
Clinton, Miss (Milliner & Dressmaker)	Howell, O.	Secretary, Prudential Insurance Co
Darley, Butler & Co	King, Harman & Co.	Secretary, People's Association.
Duke, W Co. & Sons (Tobacco Merchants).	Lawson, Dr J. A.	Ward, R.
	Macdonald, D	Wilson & Co. (Booksellers.)
	Mackrodt, H. C., & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E R	Farquhar, A.	Radmore, F.
Ander, S	Fleming, Albert.	Ramage, W
Anderson, A G	Forde, J	Roche, Mr.
Andree, R M	Galbraithe, John M. K	Roussac, J
Argo, Mr	Goldgleek, Mrs. L.	Russell, Miss E.
Baxter, Mrs	Gomas, F.	Ryan, J
Baxter, W.	Gosak, J. F.	Sarak, Michael.
Bloom Annette, Miss.	Goulden, Miss.	Scolfield, Robert.
Bloom, R	Grant, Lewis.	Sott, H.
Brownlow, E O	Grevel, C.	Sinclair, M. D.
Bukson, D. D. (of Ceylon).	Guillain, Ernest.	Smith, H J.
Burke, Miss Maude, care of Mrs. Blane	Harvey, G. P.	Smith, W L.
	Hendrys, G V.	Smyth, L. G.
	Hirsch, Rosina.	Smyth, Mrs. J.
	Hoyle, Mr.	Stokes, Miss
Campos, L.	Johnson, Miss.	Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Cattell, Miss	Kemp, Charles.	Target, C. A. B.
Chanter, Miss	Lacey, F A.	Tasker, W.
Collins, R. A.	Leonard, T. D.	Tassell, Miss Gladys.
Colostream, W M, Lt	Leslie, Mrs. K L.	Terry, I W.
	Lopez, Eva Miss.	Thomas, G H
Comedian, I. A. K.	Mackintosh, Mrs.	Thorley, E. J.
Crockwell, J H.	Maclean, Mrs	Tickels, Carls
Daly, H.	Mansell, Miss.	Townsend, Prof. D. J
Daly, Mrs Wm.	Marcus.	Walker, E W.
Davidson, G	May, Adolphe.	Walker, J. M.
Davies, D P	McCown, Thos. G	Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Davis, Miss L.	Meikle, James.	
DeCruze, Mrs H.	Meredyth, Miss.	Watson, E., Mrs.
DeLamaugarty, Arthur	Mitchell, James.	Wears, R.
	Mitchell, Mrs.	Weinblatt, P.
Delhin, Reisi, Miss	Morrison, Miss Emmie	Wilson, R J. Turner.
Descos, Monsieur		Winter, A L
De Vine, Dr. C. Leslie	Noble, J. R.	Winter, Mrs. E. C.
	O'mally, A.	Winterroth, F.
Eady, G B.	Pautin, H.	Woods, W. C.
Eaton, Sam.	Patrick, J	Workman, E.
Eddy, H. C	Pirkins, H.	Young, Miss.
Edwards, J I.	Prebble, J. G.	Young, Mrs. S. R.
Evans, Arthur	Price, Mr.	

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.	Miller, F., & Co.	Ryan, E.
Gregoriantz, T S.	Mullagerino, Max.	Scharmann & Sons.
Meikle, James.	Noble, H. J.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abraham, A.	Hawthorne, Julian.	Russell, James Watts.
Brown, W Lindsay.	Johnson, J. S.	
Cox, H E	Jennings, E.	Roodav, James.
Cutler, Dr.	Jackson, S.	Scott, Bertie.
Dickson, D. D	Khambata, B. N	Sanderson, E. C.
Eden, Mrs (care of Col Eden, late R H A)	Lawsen, H.	Sanderson, G.
	Luchman Butler.	Taylor, John.
	Lewis, J W, Capt.	Thompson, C. W.
Francis, Jas.	Masters, J.	Wilson, Captain.
Geary, J W	McIntyre, H.	Wills, W. G., Mrs.
Green, G. DeBelling.	Nabab Ollecram.	Wright, W Barton.
Ganchran, Thos	O'Connor, P	Wilson, C., Sub-Conductor.
Holzstein, Bernhard	O'Brien, Major.	
Hutchinson, H. D., Col	Pombart, J. C.	
	Row, J.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th June, 1897.

Fardie, G.	Moles, A., Mrs.	Shurt, Miss.
Lowry, J. H, Capt.	Punchard, Miss.	Skinner, J. H.

The 19th June, 1897.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	22nd June	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	21st ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	19th ,,	*Vid* Luticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	22nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Nubia*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	22nd ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th ,,	Per B I S N. Co's Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	21st ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	23rd ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vis* Luticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P M On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنے تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بھی بکتي ہی — ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows.—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post free,	R15-12.
½ „	R7-8,	„	R8
¼ „	R3-12,	„	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৷৷০
½ আধ „ „	৭৷৷০	„	৮৲
¼ সিকি „ „	৩৷৷০	„	৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতায় বিক্রয়ের নিমিত্ত শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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3 Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F G.S Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893) Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 5961 Bom., of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Sitabai, and last endorsed to Rakhmabai, widow of Pandharinath Babajee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office. Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

The O mark of

RAKHMABAI,

Widow of Pandharinath Babajee,

No 18, Khateerally.

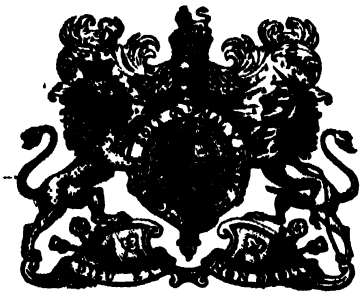
William Clode Braddon deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Chapter 35, entitled "An Act to further amend the law of property and to relieve Trustees" Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of William Clode Braddon, formerly of Calcutta, but late of No. 38, Park Street, in the City of Bath, England, Esquire, deceased, who died on 23rd day of February, 1897, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 6th day of May, 1897, by William Clode Braddon Edward Henry Clode Braddon and James Henry Tilson Chowne, the surviving Executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us, the undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of August, 1897, after which date the said Executors will distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands, of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1897.

COWLARD AND CHOWNE,

Solicitors for the said Executors, 17, Bedford Row, London, W.C.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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DISTRICTS	Rice, unhusked	Rice, husked.	Wheat	Flour (wheat)	Barley	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	20'4	42 5	..	.	.	...			..		.	...
Tavoy	18'7	40 8	..	.			..					...
Moulmein and Amherst	22 1	59 5	...	.	.	...	...			.	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	21 25	56 1	96 05		.	...	..			54 4	...	...
Thongwa	22 1	63 75	...	..		...	.					...
Bassein	21 25	59 5	...	...		...				.	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	20 23	54'4	...			..	...			...	.	.
Toungoo	17 34	51 85	..	.		.	...	.		...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	22 61	58'31	...	.		..	.		...	55 08	...	...
Bamo			...	...	..	.		...		...	...	...
Pakôkku	25 5	64 6	...	...		17		...	...	...	..	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	34	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	..
Akyab	19 55	39 44	.	.		. .	.	..	.	...	.	.
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	45	. .		..		..	..	.	...	...	..
Gauhati	.	47 5	...				..	...		...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	42 5	60				...	...	...	50	...	380
Dacca		44 37	47 5		30	...	...	...		40	47 5	330
Deltaic—												
Midnapur		40	...	..		...		..	..	41'25	...	285 to 320
Calcutta	..	50	42 5		35	35	45	...	40	37'5	35	300
Central—												
Bardwan		43 75					.			38 44	...	260
Pabna		45 02	42'5	..			.			40	44'69	270
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	52 97	55	.	.	..	..	.	40	40	55	300
Orissa—												
Cuttack		32'81	48 12		.	..	..	...		30'47	29'06	305
Bihár, south—												
Patna	..	43 75	34 37		28'12		..		..	30'78	26'56	220
Bihar, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	45	42'19	..	31 56			.	.	35	30	240'94
Muzaffarpur		50 99	42 19	...	33 28		.	.	41'09	38 12	50	246 09
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	35 83	53 91	38 59	44'17	30 94	39 69	53 91		...	36'67	43'96	269'84
Central—												
Cawnpore	33 33	46 35	37 19	45'73	31 35				..	41'04	42'08	246'15
Jhansi		50	43'23	50 78	33 28	36 35			35 94	43 33	42 13	228'44
Western—												
Meerut	...	..	34 37		30'62		..	..	...	...	...	255'62
Agra	...	55	38 75	...	31'72	36 41	..	...	35'47	42'03	30	250'94
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		...	34 79	..	28'07	.	..	.	.	38'18	...	250
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	49'06	37'66	43'57	30'78	...	...	.	..	41'28	...	265
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...		37'29 & 52 5	...	28'75	...	...	...	. .	36'35 & 44'9	...	244'06

MAY 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds).*

Gúr.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks	Bhoosa.	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score.	Plough-bullocks, per pair.	Districts.
											Burma—
...	..			.				.			*Tenasserim—* Mergui.
...	...			...			.			.	Tavoy
...	...	...		...						.	Moulmein and Amherst.
...	.	.									*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...			.				.		.	Rangoon.
...	..			.	...		...			..	Thôngwa.
											Bassein.
...	.	.							..	..	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	..								.		Henzada
											Toungoo.
..	..										*Upper Burma—*
.		.						.		..	Mandalay.
...		.			..		..	...	..	.	Bamo.
											Pakôkku.
...		...			.		...	.		.	*Arakan—*
...		...		.	.		..	.			Kyaukpyu.
											Akyab.
											Assam—
...	.	.			.	.	..		.	.	*Brahmaputra—*
...		.	.			..	..	.		.	Goálpára.
											Gauhati.
											Bengal—
...	45	100	.	.			..	..		..	*Eastern—*
...	40	75	..	35		.		.	...	...	Chittagong.
											Dacca.
...	36·87 & 38·75	45 to 60	..		2(*a*)	...	...	..	...	...	*Deltaic—* Midnapur.
...	36·25	70	..	7(*a*)	55(*a*)	..	.	..	..	..	Calcutta.
...	33·75	..	...	..	6·5(*a*)	.	.	...	...	.	*Central—* Bardwan.
...	40·62	80	...		9·37	..	.	.	..	..	Pabna.
...	40	35	...	·17(*b*)	·1(*b*)	..	..	.	...	..	*Northern—* Rangpur.
...	30	40	...	20(*a*)	2·62(*a*)	.	..	.	..	...	*Orissa—* Cuttack.
...	35	30	...	3·75	3·75	...	.	.	..	.	*Bihár, south—* Patna.
...	45	50	...	...	.	.	.		.	...	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur.
...	36·25	114·37	..	...	.				...		Muzaffarpur.
											N.-W Provinces—
66·67	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	.	*Eastern—* Benares.
44·43	..	70	85	...		.	..	60		.	*Central—* Cawnpore.
45	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	.	..	Jhánsi
...	...	...	...	..	.	.	..	60	...	70	*Western—* Meerut.
49·84	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	42·5	...	...	Agra.
100 & 106·56	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	40 to 90	..	25 to 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
											Oudh—
30	...	75	...	4·37	...	...	...	35	...	...	*Southern—* Lucknow.
40·94	...	...	...	3·44	...	...	...	...	...	28	*Northern—* Fyzabad.

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF

DISTRICTS.	Rice, unhusked.	Rice, husked.	Wheat.	Flour (wheat).	Barley.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Arhar dál.	Ghi.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	..	45·68	.	34·01	42·13	44·43	..	34·74	44·74	...	278·65
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	30 83	80	34 74	43·12	30·83	40	44·43	.	40	34·74	66·67	320
Central—												
Lahore	35 52	54 22	32 29	35·16	25·36	39·01	42 66		53 33	32·97	59 27	290 88
South-eastern—												
Delhi	33 33	44·43	35·87	38·07	28·59	38 07	45·73	...	36·35	36·35	47·08	284·43
Submontane—												
Amritsar	34·79	53·33	31·35	33·33	24·22	50	.	.	..	31 67	.	320
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	55 78	33·33	36·35	23·54	36 35	40		26 67	34·01	41 87	278·12
Western—												
Multan	29·63	48·44	35·52	44·43	27 6	51·61	45·73	.	44·43	37·19	...	304·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi		52 5	40·62		29·37	35	40·94	..		42 5		
Shikárpur			...			...		...			...	..
Quetta	.		45	65	26 25	37 5			47 5	.	...	330
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar		.	47 81				...	.		..	..	357 5
Sholapur			...			.				...	..	.
Poona		..		.		...	49 27	.	..		...	..
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	..		50·57	.	.	41 2	45 57	..		49 32	...	...
Dhulia			51 67	.			..			..	..	..
Gujarat—												
Surat		..	56 2			46 3	.			.		.
Ahmadabad	35	52·5	53 75			41 25	41 25	..	.	41·25	50	340
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	.	52	44	55 5		34	...	.	..	44	59	264
Central—												
Jubbulpore	44·44	57 12	39	45·69	..		...			37·19	50	230
Eastern—												
Raipur	..	50	42	...	.	.			..	41	60	260
Berar—												
Básim	.		48 15			36 54	..			.	...	.
Ellichpur	.	80	53 33	61 59		42 06	57·11			53 33	57 11	320
Amráoti	.	66·25	50	56·87	.	40·87	50		.	50	61 56	280
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore				.		28 75	22·5		.	45 68	.	456·87
Salem	.		.					20·99		..	...	359·95
Central—												
Bellary			..	.	.	32·81		..		47·08		348·33
Cuddapah	33 33	49 48		.		33 33	32·76	...			.	316·67
Karnul			..		..	.		..	.	..	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..		.			...	...	25 16	.	28 83	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	24·95	42·19	.	.	.	.	..		..	45 83	...	329·17
Tanjore	23 7	43 38		..	..	...	25·94	.	.	..	..	...
Trichinopoly			.	.	.			20·21		...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	.	..	...	.	..	...	38 54	.	...	28 28	...	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	23·43	36·39	58·73	63·08	.	25·6	..	17·63	..	32·67	60·3	354
Bangalore	17	51	55·87	48·19	..	28·5	...	23·56	...	28·5	55	428 12

MAY 1897 *(in rupees and decimals per ten maunds)*—*continued.*

Gur.	Salt.	Tobacco leaf.	Turmeric.	Grass.	Straw.	Jawar stalks.	Bhoosa	Sheep, per score.	Goats, per score	Plough-bullocks, per pair	Districts.
											Rajputana—
											Eastern—
50	...	...	.	8	5	5	.	140	.	80	Ajmere
											Panjab—
											Southern—
..	...	70	100	5	6·67	..	..	50	..	75	Ferozpur.
											Central—
..		57·13	80	13 28	5	..		100		86	Lahore.
											South eastern—
...	..	80	100	7 29	7·97	10		60		125	Delhi.
											Submontane—
	.		57·13	4·01	4 43	..			...		Amritsar
											Northern—
.	.	40	89 48	5	10	10		55		60	Rawalpindi.
											Western—
...	...	100	100	3 65	4 69	10		50	.	70	Multan
											Sind and Baluchistan—
75		.			..	.				..	Karáchi.
	.		.	.	.					...	Shikárpur
	...	..	..				10	40 to 140			Quetta
											Bombay—
											Deccan—
75	.	.	85	.							Dharwar
..										..	Sholapur.
64 9		.		.	...	.	..		..		Poona
											Khandesh—
...		...	...		..						Ahmadnagar.
...	..		.	.	...		.	...		...	Dhulia
		.									*Gujarat—*
.	...	..	.	..		..				.	Surat
90		.	..	..		10			.	40	Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces—
											Western—
		.	.	45	7	55		60		70	Nagpur
											Central—
...	38 56	100	80	6 69	3 31	...		40		40	Jubbulpore.
											Eastern—
..	40	160	60								Raipur
											Berar—
		...	.	.	.					.	Básim
..		228	76 25	5		75		60		50	Ellichpur.
		200	60	5(a)	.	7		50		80	Amráoti
											Madras—
											South, central—
65 62			57·5	2 8				95	95	60	Coimbatore
.		102 76	47·86		6 56			80	80	.	Salem
											Central—
44·48	..		..	...		...		60	60	70	Bellary
	..	.	33 33	...							Cuddapah.
	..	.	42 29		...					..	Karnul.
											East Coast, central—
..	.	100	..	...	4 37	...				.	Nellore
											East Coast, south—
47·71	..	131·67	57 6	.	.	.		55	55		Madras
52 66	...	...	..		.	..	.			.	Tanjore.
...	..	118·28	...	..	..					.	Trichinopoly
											Southern—
	...	89 69	.	.	4·84		.	.		40	Madura
											Mysore—
...	..	374	77·92	10·71	7 14	3·29		100		50	Mysore.
55·59	..	359·62	67·45	14·69	21·62	..		100 to 140	..	50 to 80	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies

G. H. R. HART,
Offg Director-General of Statistics.

J. F FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1897. *(The figures represent*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*)	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	.		.
Tavoy					12 3	12 12	13 —	13 6	.			
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —			10 12	10 2	11 3	11 3	.	...	..	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu					10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3				..
Rangoon	6 12	6 8			7 12	8 4	10 —	10 8				
Thongwa	.				10 3	10 3	11 5	11 5			..	
Bassein					8 8	8 8	9 11	9 11				..
Pegu (inland)—												
Thatawadi	.	.	..	...	9 4	9 4	12 3	12 3	.	.	.	..
Henzada					9 10	9 15	9 10	9 15	.	..	..	.
Prome	10 6	10 6		.	8 1	9 15	10 9	11 1	.	...	...	..
Toungoo			.	.	10 6	10 6	11 7	12 6	.		.	
Thayetmyo	9 9	10 5		.	10 —	10 —	10 9	11 8	.		.	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 2	11 —			9 13	9 4	10 12	9 13		.	.	..
Bamo		...	..	...	6 13	6 13	10 5	10 13	.	.	...	...
Lakokku	.	.	.	..	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 2	37 —		...	...
Meiktila	..	.	.	..	7 10	7 10	9 14	11 8		...	.	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	.				11 5	11 5	13 1	13 8	.	..	..	.
Kyaukpyu	...	..	.	.	10 5	10 14	11 6	11 13	..		..	..
Akyab			.		11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —		.		.
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet			..	..	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	..	.	.	..
Cachar	5 7½	5 11¼			5 12	6 4	8 —	9 1	..	..	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	6 3	..	.	5 —	4 15	6 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills			.	..	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	.	..	.	..
Manipur			..	..	12 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	...	.	..	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	8 —	9 —	..	.	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	..	...	...	...
Kamrup	5 8	6 —		.	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 8	...	..	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	.	..	6 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	..	...	...	...
Nowgong	..	...	..		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar					5 11	6 6	9 2	11 —	...	..	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	..		5 8	4 14	8 —	8 —				..
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	.		..	..	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 8	..	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backergunj	.	..	..	..	8 —	8 7	8 4	8 15	...	..	...	...
Noakhali	.		...	..	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	6 8	6 10	.		7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	7 6	7 6	.		8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	..	...	.	...
Dacca	4	4 —	13 4	17 —	7 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	..	...	..	...
Mamensingh	7 —	7 —			6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	...		..	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	..	...	..	7 —	8 12	8 —	9 4	.	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	.	...		6 8	7 —	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —		.	8 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	.	.	...
Howrah	.	..		.	7 14	7 10	9 —	9 8	..	..	..	...
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 13	5 12	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 13	8 —	8 —
Hooghly	9 8	9 8		..	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	.	...	..
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 —	9 2	10 —	...	6 2	6 8	8 3	8 3	...	..	..	..
Jessore	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	9 4	...	...		...
Faridpur	.	.	15 —	15 —	5 8	5 4	8 8	9 —	..	..		.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or tur, cajan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui											15 —	15 —
Tavoy											17 12	17 12
Moulmein and Amherst.					9 5	9 5			5 11	5 11	14 —	14 —
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu.					11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3
Rangoon					8 6	10 —	...		6 4	6 10	17 8	17 4
Thôngwa											13 5	13 5
Bassein					9 2	9 2					17 11	20 3
Pegu (inland)—												
Thtrawadi.					10 9	10 9					14 4	14 4
Henzada					7 6	7 6			4 5	4 —	16 —	10 2
Prome					8 8	8 8			8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5
Toungoo.					11 6	9 12					12 10	14 3
Thayetmyo					9 2	11 10	25 —	25 —	9 3	9 3	11 9	11 9
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay					7 8	8 —	15 8	14 10	7 —	7 6	14 8	15 2
Bamo					8 12	8 12			10 5	10 5	6 7	6 7
Pakôkku.					10 —	10 —			6 —		11 15	11 15
Meiktila.					10 15	11 8	14 2	22 15	5 14	5 14	14 4	14 4
Arakan—												
Sandoway									...		18 10	18 10
Kyaukpyu.					6 —	6 —			6 —	6 —	27 —	24 —
Akyab					9 —	9 —					13 —	13 —
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet.					8 4	8 12					9 —	9 —
Cachar					8 6½	8 —			7 9½	8 —	8 14	9 1
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintia Hills.					7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —			7 —	7 8
Garo Hills					6 —	6 —			5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —
Manipur									3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara					8 8	8 8					9 —	9 —
Kamrup					8 —	8 —			6 8	7 —	9 —	
Darrang					8 —	8 —					10 —	9 —
Nowgong					7 —	7 —			6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —
Sibsagar					7 4	7 7					7 10	7 10
Lakhimpur					8 —	7 8	12 —	10 —			8 —	8 —
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills.					4 —	4 —			4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —
Eastern—												
Backerganj					8 12	9 —					10 —	10 —
Noakhali					8 —	8 —					8 —	8 —
Chittagong					8 —	8 —					8 —	8 —
Tippera.					9 —	9 —			8 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Dacca					9 —	10 —			8 4	8 8	10 —	10 —
Maimensingh					8 —	8 —			8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Deltaic—												
Khulna					8 —	9 —			8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
24-Parganas					9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —
Midnapur					9 8	9 8				*	10 — and 10 8	10 — and 10 8
Howrah					10 —	9 8			8 4	8 —	9 8	9 8
Calcutta					9 2	10 10	9 4	10 10	10 10	11 13	10 —	10 —
Hooghly			8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	...		7 —	8 —	9 6	9 8
Nadia (Krishnagarh).					10 5	10 5			12 5	12 5	10 10	10 10
Jessore					9 —	9 —			11 —	11 —	8 8	10 —
Faridpur.					16 —	16 —					8 12	8 12

* Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —				
Bardwan					7 8	6 12	9 —	8 7				
Birbhum	7 8	7 8			6 12	6 12	8 4	8 4				
Murshidabad	8 12 and 9 —	9 —			7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8				
Santhal Parganas	7 12	7 12			7 —	7 8	7 12	8 2				
Pabna	9 6	9 6	14 4	15 —	6 —	6 —	8 12	9 —				
Bogra	6 9	6 —			6 6	6 12	7 8	8 4				
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —		12 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 1				
Malda	10 —	10 —			7 —	8 —	8 4	9 —				
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —			5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8				
Dinajpur	8 —	8 6			6 15	7 3	7 15	9 11				
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 —			7 —	7 —	7 8	8 —				
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8				
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 9			7 14	7 14	11 13	11 13				
Cuttack	7 14	7 9			8 8	8 9	11 8	11 13				
Balasore	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 — to 10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —				
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —			9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —				
Manbhum	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12				
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 8 —	5 8 to 8 8	9 —	9 —	6 8	6 8 to 7 —	7 8 to 8 —	8 —				
Palámau	8 11	8 12	12 6	13 8	6 12	6 12	7 5	6 14				
Hazáribágh	8 4	8 —	9 —	10 —	6 4	6 —	7 8	8 —				
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	9 7	9 15	12 9	13 5½	6 13	6 13	8 2	8 1				
Gaya	9 —	9 4	12 4	12 —	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 8		
Patna	10 8	11 —	13 8	14 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —				
Shahabad	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	12 —	11 8	7 8 and 8 —	7 8 and 8 —	8 8 to 9 —	8 4				
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	9 8	8 —			7 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —		
Bhagalpur	9 8	9 8	12 10	12 10	7 9	6 8	8 14	8 14				
Darbhanga	8 4	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 —				
Muzaffarpur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	6 8	7 12	8 —				
Saran	10 6	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —				
Champáran	9 —	9 —	13 8	14 —	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 12				
N.-W Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 8	9 10	11 11	11 14	5 4	5 12	7 4	7 9				
Benares	10 —	10 5	12 11	13 4½	5 13½	6 4	7 5	7 9	9 12	10 9	7 9	
Ghazipur	9 4	8 12	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 12				9 —
Jaunpur	10 2	10 8	12 8	13 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —				
Allahabad	9 8	9 12	11 8	11 14	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 12	10 —	10 8		7 —
Central—												
Bánda	9 8	10 —	11 4	11 4	8 —	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 12	10 4	9 12	9 12
Fatehpur	9 4	9 8	11 4	11 12	5 12	5 12	7 8	8 4				
Hamirpur	9 4	8 14	10 12	10 14	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 15	9 15	9 13		
Jalaun	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Cawnpore	10 12	10 12	12 12	12 8	5 12	6 —	8 6	9 4		10 8		8 8
Jhánsi	9 —	9 —	11 12	12 —	5 12	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —		
Etáwah	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —				
Farukhabad	11 1	10 10	12 15	13 10	4 12	5 1½	6 13	6 2½			13 5	12 15
Mainpuri	11 —	11 3	13 2	13 3	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	8 4	9 12	7 2	8 4
Etah	10 10	12 6	14 2	14 14	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 10				
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	11 12	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —		9 —
Agra	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 —	5 8	6 —	6 12	7 12	11 —	11 8		
Muttra	10 4	11 —	13 8	14 12	5 —	4 8	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	7 —	8 —
Aligarh	11 8	12 4	13 —	14 4	6 —	7 —	7 8	7 4		10 8		8 8
Bulandshahr	10 10	12 4	14 —	14 5	4 14	5 2	7 15	8 5	9 11	9 8	9 4	9 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8				
Azamgarh	10 —	10 12	13 4	14 12	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 7	9 —	9 14		
Gorakhpur	9 7	10 13	13 1	14 —	4 15	5 14	7 3	7 10	12 6	12 6		
Basti	11 2	10 12	15 8	15 8	6 4	6 12	8 2	8 14				

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Gadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
..	..	...	...	10 —	10 —			10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —			11 —	13 —	11 4	11 4	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	9 8	10 —	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 4	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	8 10 and 13 8	8 10 and 13 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	9 15	12 —	...				7 14	9 —	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14		...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	..	12 —	14 —		..	...	...	9 8	9 — and 9 8	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12		..	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	Dinajpur
...	..	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	7 — and 8 —	7 — and 8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
..	...	...	...	11 13	11 13			11 —	10 8	13 —	12 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 13*	12 13*	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	..	8 —	10 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 14	Mánbhum
12 —	12 —	..		7 — to 8 8	7 — to 8 8	9 8	9 —	6 12 to 7 —	6 8 to 7 —	8 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
..	.	...	...	10 4	10 11	..	...	11 13	14 1	8 12	9 —	Palámau
9 8	10 12	..	..	9 4	9 4	.	10 —	10 —	10 8	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	.	...		12 9	12 5	...	.	14 11	13 10	9 15	9 7½	Monghyr.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 4	...	...	12 —	12 8	10 —	9 —	Gaya.
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	14 8	15 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
..		...	...	11 8 and 11 12	11 8 and 11 12	..	.	...	12 12	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	..	..	13 —	12 —	...	.	10 8	12 —	10 —	9 —	Purnea
..	...	...	...	11 6	12 —	...	11 6	13 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
11 4	11 4	.	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	11 4	11 8	9 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
...	...			10 8	10 8	9 12	10 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
...		10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 12	10 —	9 —	Sáran
...	..	...		10 8	11 —	9 4	9 4	13 —	13 4	10 4	10 4	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
..	..	7 8	7 —	10 9	10 9	..		8 6	8 12	9 8	9 6	Mirzapur
.	...	10 5	10 5	10 9	11 11	..		8 15	8 15	10 2	9 13½	Benares
	..	11 8	12 —	10 8	11 4	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	..	...	.	9 8	10 2			9 8	9 —	10 4	10 4	Jaunpur
...	11 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	9 14	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	10 4	10 4	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 15	9 13	10 1	7 9	7 7	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
...	...	..		9 8	9 8	..	10 8	9 8	12 8	11 12	11 10	Cawnpore
..	12 —	..	.	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 —	9 3	9 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
...	..	.		9 12	10 —		...	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah
...	...	.		9 9	10 3½	...	...	11 15	12 15	11 12	11 14	Farukhabad.
...	..	...	.	9 6	9 7	10 4	11 4	8 4	7 15	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	10 4	10 14	...	...	8 12	8 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	.	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...		9 8	9 12	11 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	12 2	12 —	Agra.
...	...	10 —	11 —	10 4	11 4			13 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	14 —	10 12	11 —	...	12 8	8 —	8 8	11 12	11 4	Aligarh.
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 14	11 2	11 —	11 12	8 12	8 13	11 5	11 7	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
...		...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	14 —		10 —	10 —	Ballia.
..	...	...	.	9 10	10 6	...		9 10	8 14	9 12	9 13	Azamgarh.
9 —	10 13	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 14	9 7	10 5	9 10	10 6	9 10	10 —	Gorakhpur.
14 12	14 12	9 8	9 8	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	11 12	12 —	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W Provinces—*contd*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	11 8	12 4	14 4	15 4	4 12	5 4	7 4	7 12	..	...	..	.
Budaun	12 4	12 10	14 5	14 4	5 14	5 14	7 6	7 7	11 —	12 8	10 4	14 —
Pilibít	12 4	13 —	10 14	17 10½	6 11½	6 2½	8 7	8 7	..	...	...	...
Bareli	10 9	11 3	13 3	14 11	5 5	4 11	6 10	6 13	10 9	11 12	8 3	8 3
Moradabad	11 6	11 8	12 8	12 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	.	.		.
Bijnor	11 4	11 13	14 1	13 12	6 12	7 14	7 14	9 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	12 8	14 4	14 9	4 6	4 7	7 10	8 4	.	.	...	..
Saharanpur	11 15	11 —	14 1	14 3	5 6	5 6	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	8 9	8 9
Dehra-Dun	10 15	9 2	13 4	10 8	6 8	6 4	6 12	6 10	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	..	13 12	5 —	6 —
Almora	10 —	8 12	11 8	11 —	7 12	7 12	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	..	...	..	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 8	11 —	12 8	13 4	6 4	6 —	7 4	7 8	..	..	...	
Sultanpur	11 —	12 —	13 4	14 —	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	. .		...	
Rae-Bareli	10 4	11 6	11 12	13 —	5 —	6 8	8 2	9 4	10 8	10 12	8 —	9 —
Unao	10 12	11 8	12 —	13 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 8	..	10 —	7 —	9 8
Lucknow	10 8	11 5	13 4	13 10	4 10	4 12	8 4	8 15½		9 12	8 4	8 4
Hardoi	11 8	12 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 8	..	.	..	..
Northern— Fyzabad	7 12 to 11 —	7 12 to 11 —	13 4	13 8	6 12	6 12	8 8	9 —	...		8 8	9 —
Barabanki	10 8	11 4	12 —	14 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —				7 —
Gonda	11 2	11 5½	14 4	14 2	6 4	7 —	7 8	8 8		.	7 8	8 —
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	15 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Sitapur	11 12	12 —	13 8	14 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8				
Kheri	12 —	12 4	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —			..	.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 6	11 8	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 8	13 —	13 12		.
Banswára	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	..			
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 11½	11 11½	15 10	15 10	7 13	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	11 5½	14 7½	8 9½	10 2½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	15 8	18 —	20 —	.		10 8	13 —				.
Sirohi	10 —	9 8	16 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	9 10½	9 10½	14 —	14 —	6 2	6 2	7 10	7 10	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4
Ajmere	9 1	9 —	12 4	12 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 2½	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Abu	8 15& 10 11	9 2	12 4	10 6	5 5	5 8	6 8	6 8	.	.	10 2	10 —
Kishengarh	8 12	8 4	12 —	12 —	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 4	9 12	10 4
Bundi	9 12	10 —	13 —	12 12	5 4	5 8	6 —	6 8	12 8	12 12		..
Kotah	10 8	10 12	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4
Jhallawar	9 3½	9 3	10 —	9 12½	5 12½	6 4	7 8	8 5	10 12½	10 13½		
Tonk	8 6	8 3	10 14	10 4	3 —	2 —	5 8	4 —	9 2	8 12	7 14	7 11
Jaipur	9 8	9 12	12 4	13 —	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 8	9 12	10 —
Kerauli	8 12	8 7	11 4	10 15	6 —	6 4	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 12	8 12
Dholpur	10 1½	10 ½	12 10½	12 5½	5 14½	6 0½	6 12	6 12	10 2	10 2	8 14	9 1½
Bhartpur	11 4½	11 6	14 3½	15 —	4 —	4 —	5 10	5 10	10 12	10 13	7 14	7 14
Alwar	10 15½	10 5½	14 —	13 10½	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 5½	...		9 12	9 12
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	13 1½	13 1½	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	11 12	11 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	9 4	.	.	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Bálmer	8 8	8 8	...	.	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8			13 —	13 —
Anádra	9 12& 11 12	9 15		11 10	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12		.		11 —
Shahpura	10 6	11 —	13 —	13 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	12 8	13 —	11 8	11 12
Western—												
Jodhpur	8 12 & 9 1	8 12	11 14	10 6½	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	10 — & 11 4	8 12	10 — & 11 4	10 — & 11 4
Jaisalmer	9 11	6 —	.		5 9	5 11	7 3	7 —	9 3	8 11	8 8	8 6
Bikaner	8 12	7 12	9 12	10 —	3 12	3 8	5 —	4 8	..		9 8	9 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 12	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	10 1½	10 8	9 —	9 —
Nimach Cantonment	9 12	9 8	..	.	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 —	9 —	9 —
Gwalior	8 8	8 1½	10 5½	10 1½	4 12½	5 5	5 13½	6 6	9 13½	9 13½	9 9	9 9
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	10 12	10 —	12 12	12 —	...	..	8 —	7 8	11 4	10 12	9 8	9 12
Ferozpur	11 4	10 14	12 12	13 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 12	9 12	8 12	8 12
Central—												
Lahore	12 2	11 6	15 4	11 10	..	..	7 2	6 14	10 —	10 6	9 2	7 12
Cujránwala	12 12	11 4	16 —	18 —	. .	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gujrát	12 —	9 10	16 —	15 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	7 —	8 —	7 —	8 —
Jhelam	13 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	..		8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	8 4	10 —

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Maruá or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or tuur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
..	...	..	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 4	10 —	11 4	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 14	10 8	10 8	10 —	9 10	10 —	10 9	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	12 5½	12 13½	..	...	10 6	11 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	10 9	10 —	10 —	10 14	10 9	8 8	9 6	10 —	10 9	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	7 12	8 —	10 14	10 11	...	...	9 12	7 9	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 2	...	...	7 14		11 4	11 4	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 10	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
10 12	10 12	8 9	10 12	10 7	10 7	10 12	9 11	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Sahárunpur.
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 13	8 4	9 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	..	...	8 4	8 8	..	13 12	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
13 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	8 —*	8 4*	...	..	6 8†	6 —†	8 4	8 8	Almora.
8 —	8 —		...	7 —	6 —	...		5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...		8 —	8 8	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh.
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	13 4	14 8	11 4	11 4	Sultanpur.
9 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	10 4	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 4	Rae-Bareli.
..		...		9 8	10 —	..	10 —	9 —	8 4	10 12	11 —	Unao
11 4	11 4	8 8	9 4	9 12	10 4	9 8	10 4	12 8	13 2	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
..	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	..	...	9 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
..	...	..		8 12 to 11 —	8 8 to 11 8	.	..	9 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
..	..	...	..	10 —	10 4	..		9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
..	..	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 14	10 4	10 4	14 12	14 15	10 8	10 8	Gonda
..	.	9 12	9 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	10 4	10 4	Bahraich
		8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	.		11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
	.	6 —		12 —	12 —	...	..	14 —	14 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
	...	.	.	13 4	14 —	14 12	15 8	.	.	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh
	.			17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	..	.	10 —	10 —	Banswára
..	.	12 8	13 4½	12 8	14 1	15 10	15 10	6 4	7 8	10 8½	10 11½	Meywar (Udaipur).
	.	..		14 —	16 —	17 8	20 —	...	..	11 —	10 —	Hilly tracts of Meywar.
.	..	..		10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	..	..	12 —	12 —	Sirohi
.	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	.	.	.	.	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
..	..	..								12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
.	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	9 8	12 —	12 —	.				
			...	9 14	10 2	13 6	13 8	6 2	6 6	11 —	11 —	Abu
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 4	9 12	10 12	11 4	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
.	...	...	..	11 4	11 8	10 4	...	..		10 —	10 —	Bundi
...	.	...		10 12	11 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah
...		10 11½	10 12	8 12½	8 15½	.	. .	..	...	10 5	10 5	Jhallawar
..	..		..	8 12	8 6	9 12	9 3		.	11 —	11 —	Tonk
...	..			{ 8 4& 9 8	8 8& 9 — }	10 12	10 12	10 12	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur
‡	‡	12 —	12 —									
	.	11 4	11 4	7 13	7 13			10 10	10 —	10 10	10 15	Kerauli
				9 7½	9 8½			11 3½	10 14½	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
..	..	7 14	9 9									
..	...	9 12	9 12	10 4	10 5	12 2	12 —	13 —	13 2	12 —	12 1	Bhartpur
				9 14	9 8½	11 4	10 12	11 8	11 8	12 8½	12 8	Alwar
...	...			11 11	11 15	.		..	..	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment
.		..	..	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
‡	‡	...	...	6 8	6 8		..	..		13 —	13 8	Bálmer
	..	...	.									
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 4	14 14	15 —	...	..	12 —	11 12	Anadra
...			..	9 4	10 8	12 —	13 —	.	.	11 8	12 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	..	.	...	8 12	9 1	11 4	11 4	6 9	6 9	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur
										21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	..	.	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	.				
..			..	10 2	9 —		.	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	..	..	9 —	8 12	11 4	11 4	9 14	9 12	10 4	10 4	Indore
							..	7 8	7 8	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment
‡	‡	.	..	9 4	9 4							Gwalior
..	...	7 7	7 7	6 6	6 14½	9 13½	9 13½	7 2½	7 2½	9 13½	10 10	
												Panjab—
												Southern—
§	§	§	§	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	§	§	11 —	11 —	Hissar
§	§	5 12	5 12	11 4	11 8	9 12	9 12	5 12	5 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‖	‖	6 12	5 4	15 14	11 14	7 4	‖	6 8	6 8	12 14	12 14	Lahore
‖	‖	6 8	7 —	12 4	13 —	10 —	10 —	§	§	13 12	13 12	Gujránwála
§	§	§	‖	12 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	§	§	14 —	14 —	Gujrát
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Not produced. ‖ Not procurable

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice.				Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 —	10 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Delhi	10 14	10 12	13 8	13 —	...	..	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 8
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 12	10 —	9 8	8 —	8 —
Karnál	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 8	11 4	12 —	11 —	..	..	8 —	8 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 7
Ludhiána	12 —	13 —	14 —	17 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	7 8
Jalandhar	13 —	12 8	15 —	16 —	.	...	7 8	7 8	‡	‡	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —
Gurdáspur	13 4	13 —	18 —	18 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amritsar	12 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 12	7 4	8 12	8 4
Siálkot	12 4	11 —	16 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	‡	‡
Hills—												
Simla	9 4	8 —	12 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 —	6 8	7 —
Kangra	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 12	9 8	16 8	11 12	..	..	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 12	9 12	9 12
Hazára	11 —	7 6	18 —	9 12	...	...	6 6	6 8	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pesháwar	11 —	8 6	19 —	13 —	.	.	7 5	7 3	8 10	10 —	7 11	8 —
Kohat	12 4	9 3	19 2	15 11	...	...	9 1	9 1	†	†	8 15	9 10
Bannu	12 5	6 4	19 8	15 —	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 —	8 —	6 1	5 5
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	10 —	8 —	10 —
Jhang	12 4	11 4	15 8	16 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	‡	9 —
Multan	11 —	9 12	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	7 8	8 8	8 8	10 —
Montgomery	11 6	11 6	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 4	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	11 14	8 12	15 5	16 4	...	..	5 14	5 12	10 —	11 4	9 11	9 11
Muzaffargarh	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	.	5 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	12 3	14 1	14 11	...	...	6 14	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	8 8		...	7 —	6 4	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8		..	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —		..	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Shikarpur	9 —	8 —	...	..	7 —	6 —	8	7 8	9 8	9 —		...
Upper Sind Frontier	9 12	9 —	..		8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	9 —	8 14	13 12	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	10 4	11 4	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 9	5 9	..	.	6 1	6 1	8 1	8 1	8 9	8 9	..	..
Ratnágiri	6 14	6 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 2	7 15	7 15
Alibag	5 9	*	...	...	9 —	*	9 7	9 14	..	*	...	*
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	8 9	8 9	8 10	8 10
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	7 6	7 6	*	*	9 —	9 —
Deccan—							*					
Dhárwar	8 4	9 3		...	8 10	9 9	9 2	10 1	11 13	12 4	10 4	11 3
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	..	...	8 1	8 10	8 6	8 15	10 14	10 6	8 12	8 12
Satara	7 9	7 12	...	...	6 10	6 4	7 9	7 7	8 13	8 13	8 2	8 2
Sholapur	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 5	7 6	11 10	11 10	8 15	*
Bijapur	7 9	7 9	..	...	5 9	5 9	9 —	8 8	11 11	11 4	7 15	8 13
Poona	6 15	6 15	...	...	6 1	6 1	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	8 1	7 8
Khandesh—					*							
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	..	...	6 10	6 10	7 9	7 9	9 10	9 10	8 12	8 12
Nasik	8 4	5 8	..	...	6 10	4 8	7 5	5 —	9 7	6 8	7 12	5 8
Dhulia	7 7	7 7	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 1	7 2	9 —	8 2	7 1	8 10
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 10	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5
Broach	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	8 —	8 4
Kaira	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	7 —	..	..	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	9 8	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmadabad	7 12	8 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 8
Godhra	8 8	8 8	..	.	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...		9 8	9 8
Disa Cantonment	9 8	10 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 —	11 8	11 8
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	8 9	9 1	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 13	9 13	8 8	8 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 7	5 9	7 3	7 4	9 3	9 3	...	...
Khandwa	7 8	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8
Hoshangabad	8 5	8 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 6	...	..
Betul	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	8 8	8 8	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 2	6 2	9 —	9 —	...	...
Nagpur	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 10	6 4	7 8	8 12	11 8	9 13	...	...
Wardha	8 14	8 15	..	...	5 —	5 13	6 6	6 7	10 —	10 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

(Prices represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CAJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SAMAI.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	10 12	10 12	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 4	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
		*		11 —	11 4	12 —	12 4	†	‡	12 12	12 —	Ambala.
11 —	12 —	6 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 —	12 8	13 —	Ludhiána
†	†	10 —	13 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
†	†	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 4	14 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
†	†	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
14 —	14 —	6 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	5 12	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
†	†	†	‡	12 —	11 8	‡	11 —	†	†	13 8	13 8	Siálkot.
												Hills—
†	†	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	9 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Simla.
†	†	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	9 12	9 12	11 8	10 4	14 12	9 12	*	*	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	10 10	9 —	8 8	8 2	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	6 10	6 6	12 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	13 6	11 15	14 —	10 8	†	†	18 —	19 12	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	14 8	14 8	10 2	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
6 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	8 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
8 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	11 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang.
†	†	6 4	7 —	8 4	11 —	8 8	9 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
†	†	†	†	11 4	13 4	*	*	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
†	†	4 —	4 —	13 12	14 13	10 —	10 5	4 6	4 6	15 8	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan.
†	†	†	†	11 —	9 8	†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
†	†	†	†	10 10	10 10	†	†	†	†	13 2	13 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
†	†	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	...	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
†	†	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	3 8	3 8	10 —	10 —	Hyderabad
†	†	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
†	†	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
†	†	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	.	.	10 —	8 12	Upper Sind Frontier.
†	†	4 —	5 —	9 8	8 12	8 —	10 —	5 12	6 —	9 —	8 8	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
				6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Karwar.
11 11	11 11	...	...	7 9	8 4	...	...	6 1	6 12	13 —	13 —	Ratnágiri
10 9	11 12	...	...	6 9	*	...	...	5 11	*	11 14	*	Alibág
...	*	...	...	8 12	8 2	...	...	7 10	7 —	12 10	12 10	Bombay
9 —	10 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	7 5	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna
*	*	...	...									
												Deccan—
				9 2	9 2	...	...	6 15	7 6	12 12	12 12	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 4	6 13	11 9	11 9	Belgaum.
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 —	11 13	Satara
*	*	...	...	8 9	8 —	...	...	9 3	9 10	11 —	10 8	Sholapur.
....	...	...	...	8 8	8 15	...	...	7 9	7 15	11 6	10 15	Bijapur.
...	...	...	...	8 1	7 8	...	...	7 1	7 10	11 13	11 5	Poona.
..	11 14	...	...									
												Khándesh—
...	..	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 8	8 6	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
9 12	8 8	...	...	8 3	5 8	...	...	7 2	5 —	12 11	9 8	Násik
...	.	...	...	7 2	7 3	..	...	7 9	7 9	11 —	11 —	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
*	*	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	7 6	12 —	12 —	Surat.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
9 12	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
11 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	8 1	8 5	...	...	6 —	6 4	64 —	64 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 10	...	...	6 1	6 1	11 6	11 6	Nimar
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	8 15	9 3	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	...	...	6 9	6 4	10 4	10 8	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	7 5	7 13	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1897—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 7	...	10 2	...	...
Saugor	7 10	7 8	..	...	6 1	6 1	6 9	6 9	10 —	10 —	...	...
Damoh	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	6 14	7 8	.	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	9 12	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	...	10 8	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13	..	.	.	...	8 2	8 2	10 14	9 15	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 2	8 2	...	..	7 4	8 —	9 —	8 2	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 —	9 12	..	...	6 8	8 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 —	9 —	..	...	7 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 4	8 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Basim	8 4	8 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	11 —	10 11	...	...
Akola	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 4	4 12	6 8	7 —	11 —	10 12	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	7 —	7 —
Amraoti	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 —
Wun	6 4	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	7 4	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 3	*	*	5 12	5 12	7 1	6 15	11 11	11 15	11 12	11 12
Boláram	5 13	5 13	*	*	5 5	5 4	5 15	6 6	12 14	12 13	...	...
Chadarghát	7 8	7 8	*	*	7 —	7 8	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 8	14 —	14 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	..	..	...	...	..	9 5	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	.	...	..	10 2	9 10	..	..	. ...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	..	.	...	...	10 6	10 —	14 13	14 5	15 14	17 8
Nilgiris	...	..	.	..	...	...	8 —	8 —		..		...
Salem	...	...	..		...	...	11 5	11 5	15 8	16 6	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	..	..	...	..	8 10	8 10	11 10	12 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	12 10	12 3	11 10	11 10
Karnul	..	...	..	...	..	...	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 6	..	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 —	9 5	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	..	..	...	9 —	9 —		...	13 6	13 10
Godavari	...	...	..	..	...	...	9 —	9 8	14 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 11	13 11	*	*
Nellore	...	...	..	...	..	...	10 10	10 13	13 6	13 2	12 3	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 10	10 2	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 6	10 10	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 6	16 6	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	16 14	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	..	..	19 10	19 10
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	*	17 8	17 2	17 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 6	*	*	14 11	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 —	6 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 8	14 —	15 4	...	16 —
Bangalore	7 —	6 12	6 12	7 —	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 11	12 —	11 5	...	...
Kolar	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	8 —	7 8	7 8	7 —	7 12	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 8	...	20 —
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	...	...
Shimoga	5 4	7 6	...	..	8 6	8 6	10 8	10 8	15 12	14 11	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 8	5 —	9 —	8 —	12 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 11	4 11	5 14	5 14	10 3	10 3	7 —	7 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Tur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	10 11	9 14	9 14	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 7	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	6 8	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 9	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 12	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	..	...	9 —	9 5	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 6	6 7	9 2	8 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 2	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 11	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 8	12 4	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
13 13	12 15	*	...	10 3	9 13½	*	...	8 4½	8 4½	9 7	9 4	Secunderabad.
...	.	*	...	9 10	9 10	*	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	..	*	...	10 12	10 4	*	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 —	18 14	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	10 11	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 5	Nilgiris.
18 13	20 2	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
16 8	16 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 5&12 11	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
18 —	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2&12 —	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
12 —	12 8	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
13 8	14 2	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	12 8	12 —	Vizagapatam.
13 11	14 11	...	...	...	..	. .	...		...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
15 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N Arcot.
18 5	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 13	S. Arcot.
22 11	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
19 —	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	Tinnevelly.
17 2	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	10 8	10 4	Mysore.
19 —	20 —	...	...	7 8	7 13	...	...	11 2	11 11	10 —	10 —	Bangalore.
21 —	21 —	10 —	* 9 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 8	10 —	Kolar.
22 —	23 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan.
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
18 4	17 14	...	...	8 6	9 7	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	*	6 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	1st November 1896 to 12th June 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	439,083	8,045,189
	Exports	78,005	4,034,415
		−361,078	−4,010,774
RANGOON	Imports	13,702	271,737
	Exports	423,088	22,886,679
		−409,386	−22,614,942
MADRAS	Imports	24,900	769,800
	Exports	3,800	182,600
		+21,100	+587,200
BOMBAY	Imports	193,700	6,968,900
	Exports	67,000	3,792,500
		+126,700	+3,176,400
KARÁCHI	Imports	59,600	606,471
	Exports	195,700	2,164,376
		−136,100	−1,557,905
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 12th June 1897.
PATNA	Imports	44,600	661,100
	Exports	34,200	561,900
		+10,400	+99,200
GAYA	Imports	9,500	135,600
	Exports	1,200	91,200
		+8,300	+34,400
SHAHABAD	Imports	10,600	180,600
	Exports	18,700	256,000
		−8,100	−75,400
SÁRAN	Imports	71,600	844,200
	Exports	2,800	113,700
		+68,800	+730,500
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	13,100	378,500
	Exports	1,300	30,100
		+11,800	+348,400
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	24,200	590,294
	Exports	3,000	36,126
		+21,200	+554,168
DARBHANGA	Imports	63,100	819,200
	Exports	1,500	73,400
		+61,600	+745,800
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	9,800	149,100
	Exports	30,300	836,700
		−20,500	−687,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
BHÁGALPUR	Imports	8,800	232,067
	Exports	23,500	730,435
		−14,700	−498,368
PURNEA (*preceding week*)	Imports	4,600	62,864
	Exports	5,900	115,656
		−1,300	−52,792
MALDA	Imports	...	...
	Exports	...	700
		...	−700
SANTHAL PARGANAS (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,700	109,100
	Exports	11,300	375,300
		−5,600	−266,200
Rajshahi Division—			
RAJSHAHI	Imports	...	302,400
	Exports	...	42,800
		...	+259,600
DINAJPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	26,800
	Exports	18,900	346,200
		−18,800	−319,400
JALPAIGURI („)	Imports	11,400	210,503
	Exports	246	3,728
		+11,154	+206,775
DARJEELING („)	Imports	6,200	106,000
	Exports	200	3,100
		+6,000	+102,900
RANGPUR („)	Imports	600	28,100
	Exports	1,300	29,400
		−700	−1,300
BOGRA („)	Imports	400	4,200
	Exports	12,000	274,200
		−11,600	−270,000
PABNA („)	Imports	17,900	237,000
	Exports	200	17,900
		+17,700	+219,100
Dacca Division—			
DACCA	Imports	500	10,000
	Exports	500	14,300
		...	−4,300
NARAINGANJ	Imports	...	22,000
	Exports	300	159,100
		−300	−137,100
MAIMENSINGH (*preceding week*)	Imports	710	74,908
	Exports	58	6,268
		+652	+68,640
FARIDPUR	Imports	9,700	123,700
	Exports	8,200	108,200
		+1,500	+15,500
BACKERGANJ	Imports	...	1,200
	Exports	..	26,800
		...	−25,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
Tippera	Imports	10,000	22,404
	Exports	4,900	34,663
		+5,100	−12,259
Noakhali (*preceding week*)	Imports	...	100
	Exports	1,000	5,500
		−1,000	−5,400
Chittagong	Imports	10,500	339,631
	Exports	600	83,320
		+9,900	+256,311
Burdwan Division—			
Burdwan	Imports	4,600	107,800
	Exports	69,700	1,263,200
		−65,100	−1,155,400
Birbhum	Imports	1,100	24,300
	Exports	36,400	1,309,300
		−35,300	−1,285,000
Hooghly (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,900	56,000
	Exports	13,500	30,700
		−9,600	+25,300
Midnapur*	Imports	...	40,199
	Exports	...	275,470
		...	−235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-Parganas	Imports	1,400	23,400
	Exports	1,400	23,100
		...	+300
Nadia	Imports	46,000	538,700
	Exports	19,300	650,000
		+26,700	−111,300
Murshidabad (*preceding week*)	Imports	600	17,200
	Exports	3,500	205,300
		−2,900	−188,100
Jessore	Imports	13,700	183,800
	Exports	2,000	61,500
		+11,700	+122,300
Khulna	Imports	...	3,000
	Exports	200	33,000
		−200	−30,000
Chota Nagpur Division—			
Hazáribagh	Imports	6,200	159,900
	Exports	...	1,500
		+6,200	+158,400
Lohárdaga	Imports	...	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		...	+500
Mánbhum (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,800	123,600
	Exports	100	5,500
		+5,700	+118,100
Singhbhum („)	Imports	100	3,133
	Exports	1,500	41,400
		−1,400	−38,267
Ranchi (*preceding week*)	Imports	49	8,042
	Exports	10	5,709
		+39	−3,667

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
BENGAL—*concld.*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	...	1,843
	Exports	...	280,709
		...	−279,466
BALASORE	Imports	400	18,900
	Exports	28,800	772,000
		−28,400	−759,100
PURI	Imports	...	1,016
	Exports	3,653	25,550
		−3,653	−24,534
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	8,279	188,792
	Exports	12,293	103,370
		−4,014	+85,422
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	6,300	182,500
	Exports	23,600	315,400
		−17,300	−132,900
MEERUT	Imports	15,100	239,000
	Exports	21,300	311,400
		−6,200	−72,400
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	500	37,600
	Exports	36,600	387,200
		−36,100	−349,600
ALIGARH	Imports	7,700	120,200
	Exports	36,900	337,700
		−29,200	−217,500
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	293	71,796
	Exports	14,569	69,257
		−14,276	+2,539
AGRA	Imports	18,200	395,000
	Exports	40,600	231,100
		−22,400	+163,900
FARUKHABAD	Imports	3,200	88,600
	Exports	600	9,200
		+2,600	+79,400
MAINPURI	Imports	...	17,300
	Exports	200	12,900
		−200	+4,400
ETÁWAH	Imports	1,400	53,500
	Exports	3,900	16,800
		−2,500	+36,700
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	16,100
	Exports	7,600	106,700
		−7,600	−90,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*contd*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	6,200	131,100
	Exports	100	7,600
		+6,100	+123,500
Moradabad	Imports	5,400	163,500
	Exports	14,600	304,000
		—9,200	—140,500
Shahjahánpur	Imports	3,553	63,205
	Exports	18,182	247,109
		—14,629	—183,904
Budaun	Imports	...	2,300
	Exports	600	16,600
		—600	—14,300
Pilibít	Imports	725	48,275
	Exports	4,750	66,150
		—4,025	—17,875
Bareli	Imports	5,200	97,600
	Exports	5,900	151,300
		—700	—53,700
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	98,000	1,318,000
	Exports	29,500	314,700
		+68,500	+1,003,300
Fatehpur	Imports	16,200	103,400
	Exports	..	2,127
		+16,200	+101,273
Bánda	Imports	53,700	391,200
	Exports	..	2,800
		+53,700	+388,400
Hamírpur	Imports	4,300	70,900
	Exports	...	2,600
		+4,300	+68,300
Allahabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	45,800	867,500
	Exports	...	11,800
		+45,800	+855,700
Jhánsi	Imports	21,000	284,100
	Exports	900	10,600
		+20,100	+273,500
Jalaun	Imports	11,600	118,900
	Exports	..	10,900
		+11,600	+108,000
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	33,200	440,200
	Exports	600	37,100
		+32,600	+403,100
Mirzapur	Imports	26,100	148,915
	Exports	300	10,212
		+25,800	+138,703
Jaunpur	Imports	7,300	137,000
	Exports	1,300	39,000
		+6,000	+98,000
Ghazipur	Imports	3,800	97,900
	Exports	600	65,400
		+3,200	+32,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	200	22,800
	Exports	24,600	190,300
		—24,400	—167,500
Ballia	Imports	1,725	45,758
	Exports	861	31,819
		+864	+13,939
Gorakhpur	Imports	8,600	75,000
	Exports	16,500	395,400
		—7,900	—320,400
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál	Imports	800	5,000
	Exports	...	...
		+800	+5,000
Naini Tal	Imports	700	16,000
	Exports	2,000	76,700
		—1,300	—60,700
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	25,600	291,300
	Exports	300	63,400
		+25,300	+227,900
Unao	Imports	500	53,100
	Exports	...	500
		+500	+52,600
Rae-Bareli	Imports	10,900	171,500
	Exports	...	8,300
		+10,900	+163,200
Sitapur	Imports	...	19,798
	Exports	678,000	908,900
		—678,000	—889,102
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	400	12,600
	Exports	16,800	123,300
		—16,400	—110,700
Hardoi	Imports	1,400	117,400
	Exports	300	44,700
		+1,100	+72,700
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	7,000	171,100
	Exports	11,000	241,200
		—4,000	—70,100
Gonda	Imports	14,100	121,300
	Exports	32,900	116,700
		—18,800	+4,600
Bahraich	Imports	..	6,600
	Exports	25,400	150,300
		—25,400	—143,700
Barabanki	Imports	3,200	62,100
	Exports	15,000	176,200
		—11,800	—114,100
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	1,760	5,283
	Exports	2,429	42,231
		—669	—36,948
Bikaner	Imports	16,219	61,316
	Exports	...	...
		+16,219	+61,316

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	10,500	139,800
	Exports	2,045	52,355
		+8,455	+87,445
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
Hissar	Imports	49,100	705,500
	Exports	1,300	18,700
		+47,800	+686,800
Rohtak	Imports	100	4,700
	Exports	...	3,500
		+100	+1,200
Gurgáon	Imports	2,600	88,300
	Exports	21,200	108,100
		−18,600	−19,800
Delhi	Imports	27,700	622,300
	Exports	19,200	155,100
		+8,500	+467,200
Karnál	Imports	300	41,600
	Exports	4,800	21,900
		−4,500	+19,700
Ambala	Imports	9,900	270,000
	Exports	2,600	44,500
		+7,300	+225,500
Simla	Imports	3,400	48,800
	Exports	...	200
		+3,400	+48,600
Jalandhar Division—			
Jalandhar	Imports	3,300	54,900
	Exports	63,000	461,700
		−59,700	−406,800
Ludhiána	Imports	4,900	80,600
	Exports	46,000	407,900
		−41,100	−327,300
Ferozpur	Imports	11,900	135,100
	Exports	26,500	491,900
		−14,600	−356,800
Lahore Division—			
Multan	Imports	4,700	157,000
	Exports	2,100	67,500
		+2,600	+89,500
Jhang	Imports	300	24,700
	Exports	31,100	71,100
		−30,800	−46,400
Montgomery	Imports	900	87,000
	Exports	1,100	9,700
		−200	+77,300
Lahore	Imports	8,857	335,220
	Exports	33,250	182,261
		−24,393	+152,959
Amritsar	Imports	10,000	176,000
	Exports	20,600	344,100
		−10,600	−168,100
Gurdáspur	Imports	1,100	41,800
	Exports	27,600	272,118
		−26,500	−230,318

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
PANJAB—*contd.*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	3 600	70,300
	Exports	200	48,400
		+3,400	+21,900
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,000	103,500
	Exports	1,900	14,500
		+100	+89,000
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	800	93,200
	Exports	38,200	241,700
		−37,400	−148,500
SHÁHPUR	Imports	1,400	57,000
	Exports	2,800	44,500
		−1,400	+12,500
JHELAM	Imports	5,748	163,636
	Exports	1,082	19,409
		+4,666	+144,227
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	50,600	539,951
	Exports	4,100	52,500
		+46,500	+487,451
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	8,100	193,700
	Exports	8,000	140,700
		+100	+53,000
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	400	4,270
	Exports	5,700	78,857
		−5,300	−74,587
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	400	11,300
	Exports	9,200	95,500
		−8,800	−84,200
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	6,256
	Exports	12,300	67,500
		−12,100	−61,244
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	16,800	395,800
	Exports	9,000	229,100
		+7,800	+166,700
KAIRA	Imports	4,800	146,000
	Exports	5,100	179,700
		−300	−33,700
PANCH MAHÁLS	Imports	704	13,363
	Exports	27,863	549,378
		−27,159	−536,015

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	10,600	316,600
	Exports	1,500	229,300
		+9,100	+87,300
SURAT	Imports	16,600	471,900
	Exports	7,000	147,700
		+9,600	+324,200
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports		761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	...	139,851
	Exports	..	1,284
		...	+138,567
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	34,700	506,300
	Exports	...	1,700
		+34,700	+504,600
NÁSIK	Imports	26,600	319,900
	Exports	2,600	70,300
		+24,000	+249,600
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	2,800	112,300
	Exports	1,700	62,700
		+1,100	+49,600
POONA	Imports	47,500	556,621
	Exports	100	14,300
		+47,400	+542,321
SHOLAPUR	Imports	9,100	99,000
	Exports	11,700	116,200
		—2,600	—17,200
SATARA	Imports	...	254,689
	Exports	.	8,539
		..	+246,150
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	12,300	297,200
	Exports	1,600	157,000
		+10,700	+140,200
BIJÁPUR	Imports	15,600	238,200
	Exports	300	9,000
		+15,300	+229,200
DHARWAR	Imports	2,100	64,933
	Exports	12,300	298,221
		—10,200	—233,288
TANNA	Imports	4,200	129,700
	Exports	1,900	254,200
		+2,300	—124,500
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,800	101,267
	Exports	2,000	123,320
		+5,800	—22,053
KOLHAPUR	Imports	22,126	457,604
	Exports	1,988	48,179
		+20,138	+409,425
KANARA	Imports	.	25,000
	Exports	...	124,000
		...	—99,000
RATNAGIRI (*preceding week*)	Imports	42,200	652,300
	Exports	...	18,900
		+42,200	+633,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued*.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
SHIKÁRPUR	Imports	3,759	104,894
	Exports	42,235	998,061
		−38,476	−893,167
THAR-PÁRKAR (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,900	208,100
	Exports	15,000	221,500
		−5,100	−13,400
UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Imports	300	11,300
	Exports	8,400	189,500
		−8,100	−178,200
HYDERABAD	Imports	...	99,100
	Exports	...	140,900
		...	−41,800
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
SAUGOR	Imports	25,500	119,500
	Exports	...	17,500
		+25,500	+102,000
JUBBULPORE	Imports	32,800	310,300
	Exports	8,400	236,700
		+24,400	+73,600
Nerbudda Division—			
NARSINGHPUR	Imports	12,900	85,100
	Exports	500	84,000
		+12,400	+1,100
HOSHANGABAD	Imports	23,800	143,000
	Exports	200	33,400
		+23,600	+109,600
NIMAR	Imports	9,900	140,700
	Exports	800	28,500
		+9,100	+112,200
Nágpur Division—			
WARDHA	Imports	2,100	54,400
	Exports	900	11,400
		+1,200	+43,000
NÁGPUR	Imports	12,200	359,100
	Exports	1,600	75,500
		+10,600	+283,600
CHÁNDA	Imports	...	10,500
	Exports	3,600	47,600
		−3,600	−37,100
BHANDÁRA (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,100	228,900
	Exports	17,500	66,800
		−15,400	+162,100
Chhattisgarh Division—			
RAIPUR	Imports	9,200	61,300
	Exports	9,600	420,900
		−400	−359,600
BILÁSPUR	Imports	2,700	99,259
	Exports	900	55,398
		+1,800	+43,861
SAMBALPUR	Imports	300	12,300
	Exports	10,500	431,700
		−10,200	−419,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
Amráoti	Imports	8,500	178,000
	Exports	2,200	16,700
		+6,300	+161,300
West—			
Akola	Imports	7,200	100,800
	Exports	11,600	81,100
		−4,400	+19,700
Buldána	Imports	2,000	26,600
	Exports	...	2,300
		+2,000	+24,300
MADRAS—			
Ganjam	Imports	3,600	31,300
	Exports	5,900	111,200
		−2,300	−79,900
Vizagapatam	Imports	26,200	235,100
	Exports	500	22,100
		+25,700	+213,000
Godávari	Imports	10,900	84,200
	Exports	87,700	833,100
		−76,800	−748,900
Kistna	Imports	2,400	36,074
	Exports	23,100	661,407
		−20,700	−625,333
Nellore	Imports	200	19,420
	Exports	1,000	37,904
		−800	−18,484
Karnúl (*incomplete*)	Imports	5,100	67,300
	Exports	1,100	21,500
		+4,000	+45,800
Bellary	Imports	16,700	206,700
	Exports	6,100	61,300
		+10,600	+145,400
Anantapur (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,600	56,200
	Exports	5,200	89,300
		−1,600	−33,100
Cuddapah	Imports	1,300	90,900
	Exports	1,400	57,000
		−100	+33,900
North Arcot	Imports	5,800	151,900
	Exports	30,100	301,300
		−24,300	−149,400
Chingleput	Imports	600	16,200
	Exports	10,200	135,700
		−9,600	−119,500
South Arcot	Imports	900	81,900
	Exports	51,500	529,800
		−5 600	−447,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 12th June 1897.	30th January to 12th June 1897.
MADRAS—*contd.*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	900	31,900
	Exports	14,100	104,500
		−13,200	−162,600
COIMBATORE	Imports	11,900	180,400
	Exports	20,300	567,200
		−8,400	−386,800
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	988	33,245
	Exports	6,926	132,723
		−5,938	−99,483
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,600	74,400
	Exports	236,200	2,340,300
		−233,600	−2,265,900
MADURA	Imports	4,300	58,600
	Exports	13,400	316,900
		−9,100	−258,300
TINNEVELLY	Imports	19,700	459,900
	Exports	11,900	412,900
		+7,800	+47,000
MALABAR	Imports	20,500	1,350,400
	Exports	600	326,600
		+19,900	+1,023,800
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,400	108,820
	Exports		624,290
		+1,400	−515,470

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA; TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 22nd June, 1897.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Maharaja VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH Bahadur, of Rewa in Baghelkhand, Central India.

Sir JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D., formerly Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

His Excellency Maharaja Sir BIR SHAMSHER JANG RANA Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal.

The Honourable Sir ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj-dhiraj Sir PARTAB SINGH Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Marwar (Jodhpur) in Rajputana.

Lieutenant-General RICHARD STRACHEY, C.S.I., Royal Engineers (Retired), formerly a Member of the Council of India.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable MR. WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

His Highness Raja Sri RAMA VARMA, of Cochin.

CHARLES JAMES LYALL, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

ROBERT JOSEPH CROSTHWAITE, Esquire, C S.I., Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

WILLIAM JOHN CUNINGHAM, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Major-General MONTAGU GILBERT GERARD, C.B, C.S.I, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, lately in Charge of the British Section of the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja JAGATJIT SINGH Bahadur, of Kapurthala.

RICHARD UDNY, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, lately Commissioner for the Delimitation of a part of the Afghan Boundary.

Colonel HOWARD MELLISS, C.S I., Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

To be Companions.

HUGH SHAKESPEAR BARNES, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

CLEMENT SNEYD COLVIN, Esquire, Secretary in the Public Works Department of the India Office.

Surgeon-Major-General WILLIAM ROE HOOPER, Indian Medical Service, Bengal (Retired), President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

JOHN MOLESWORTH MACPHERSON, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

The Honourable Mr JAMES MONTEATH, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES WALTER BOLTON, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

HORACE FREDERICK D'OYLY MOULE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division of the North-Western Provinces.

Surgeon-Major-General JAMES CLEGHORN, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Colonel THOMAS GRACEY, Royal Engineers, Director-General of Railways, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Colonel JAMES ALOYSIUS MILEY, Indian Staff Corps, Accountant-General, Military Department of the Government of India.

Colonel ANDREW WILSON BAIRD, Royal Engineers, lately Mint Master, Calcutta.

KHACHAR ALA CHELA, of Jasdan in Kathiawar.

HENRY BABINGTON SMITH, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

HENRY AIKEN ANDERSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Derajat Division of the Punjab, lately Commissioner for the delimitation of a part of the Afghan Boundary.

Captain ARTHUR HENRY MCMAHON, C.I E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, lately Commissioner for the delimitation of parts of the Afghan Boundary.

ROBERT STEEL, Esquire, Merchant of Calcutta.

Sardar Bahadur KASHI RAO SARVE, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Maharaja Sir BHANWAR PAL Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.I.E., of Karauli in Rajputana.

His Highness MIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, Talpur, of Khairpur in Sind.

The Honourable Maharaja Sir LACHHMESHWAR SINGH Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

His Highness Sir BHAGWATSINGHJI SAGRAMJI, K.C.I.E., Thakur Sahib of Gondal in Kathiawar.

General CRAWFORD TROTTER CHAMBERLAIN, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

The Hon'ble Nawab AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., of Loharu in the Punjab, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Colonel WILLIAM SINCLAIR SMITH BISSET, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Major-General EDWARD STEDMAN, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding the Burma District.

JOHN JARDINE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Rear-Admiral JOHN HEXT, C.I.E., Royal Navy (Retired), Director, Royal Indian Marine.

MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNAGREE, Esquire, C.I.E., M.P.

Colonel THOMAS HUNGERFORD HOLDICH, C.B., C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department, lately employed on the Pamir Delimitation Commission, and on Commissions for delimiting parts of the Afghan and Persian Boundaries.

JAMES MACNABB CAMPBELL, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Senior Collector and Magistrate—Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

MUHAMMAD MUNAWWAR ALI, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALLEN, Esquire, C.I.E., of Allahabad.

Nawab Bahadur Khwaja AHSAN-ULLA, C.I.E., of Dacca in Bengal.

To be Companions.

M. R. Ry. Panappakkam ANANDA CHARLU Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Colonel RUSSELL RICHARD PULFORD, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Colonel ALGERNON GEORGE ARNOLD DURAND, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

BENJAMIN TRAILL FFINCH, Esquire, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, India Office.

FREDERICK SHORE BULLOCK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

CHARLES HENRY REYNOLDS, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

Muhammad Ashik Ali Khan, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair.
Maulvi Syed Ali Nawab Chaudhuri, of Tippera in the Bengal Presidency.
Maulvi Golam Quassim, of Basirhat in the district of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.
Ahmed Ali, retired Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Berar.
Edulji Sorabji Chenoy, of Secunderabad.
Haji Sajan Lal, of Secunderabad.
Mian Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel, Punjab Frontier.
Subadar-Major Abdul Rauf Khan, Border Military Police, Peshawar.
Sayad Ali Shah, Inspector of Police, Peshawar City.
Ashgar Ali Beg, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.
Khan Sahib Abdul Ghufár Khan, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.
Mir Gauhar Khan, Bugti.
Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi, of the Quetta district in Baluchistan.
Ahmad Nur Khan, otherwise called Mangal Khan, Landowner of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.
Dara Shikoh, otherwise called Bala Khan, Landowner of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.
Maulvi Mohamed Husain, of Allahabad.
Munshi Mahmud Hasan Khan, Tahsildar of Akbarpur in the Cawnpore district.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Tumparti Rama Rao, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.
Sakharama Hari Rao, Registrar of Assurances and Joint Stock Companies, Madras.
Timmaraju Venkatasiva Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Chicacole Municipal Council and Member of the District Board in Ganjam in the Madras Presidency.
Kunathamakor Nagoji Rao, Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency.
Arcot Thoppa Tiruvenkataswami Mudaliyar, Municipal Councillor and Member of the Local Fund Board in the district of Coimbatore in the Madras Presidency.
Boddoo Ramaswami Nayudu, Inspector of Police in the Madras Presidency.
Rao Sahib Wasudev Jaganath Kirtikar, Government Pleader in the High Court of Bombay.
Haibatrao Malhar, Honorary Magistrate in the Sholapore district in the Bombay Presidency.
Bhaskerao Balkrishna Pitale, Darbar Vakil of the Baroda State in the city of Bombay.
Trimbakrai Varajrai, late Suba of the Baroda Division.
Shankar Rowji Gandhi, Senior Clerk, Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sri Kishen Das, Bakhshi of the Jind State.

Chowbe Raghunath Dass, Dewan of Kotah in Rajputana.

Babu Surendra Nath Mitra, Registrar, Financial, Medical and Municipal Departments of the Government of Bengal.

Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, District Superintendent of Police, Malda in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Jogeshwar Chandra Chandra, Law Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Kali Prasanna Ghose, of Bhowal in Dacca in the Bengal Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Gupta, Teacher of Materia Medica in the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Babu Troylucko Nath Banerjea, Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta University.

Babu Pyari Mohan Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mohini Mohan Bardhan, Government Pleader of Tippera and Chairman of the Local Municipality.

Babu Bireswar Chatterjea, late Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore.

Babu Radha Nath Rai, Inspector of Schools, Orissa.

Babu Raj Kumar Dutt, Zamindar of Chamrakhola in the Noakhali district in the Bengal Presidency.

Rai Narayan Balli, Taluqdar of Bara Banki in Oudh.

Thákur Din Pathak, Landowner of Naraivi in the Banda district in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Pramoda Das Mitter, Landowner and Banker, Benares.

Pandit Maharaj Narayan, Sivapuri, Deputy Collector, Benares.

Munshi Bishambhar Nath, Head-master of the Zila School, Bulandshahr in the North-Western Provinces

Pandit Dwarka Singh, Circle Police Inspector, Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Gokul Chand, Pleader of Fyzabad in Oudh.

Misr Har Charan, Landowner of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Badri Parshad, of Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Sripati Sahay, Assistant Surgeon, Jhansi in the North-Western Provinces.

Munshi Ganga Ram, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Seth Chumpa Lall, merchant of Beawur in Rajputana.

Babu Ram Gopal Bose, late Head Clerk of the Indore Treasury.

Seth Hanmant Ram Ramchander, Treasurer of the Indore Treasury.

Babu Umacharn Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Nagpur.

Babu Nritya Gopal Bose, Superintendent in the Finance Department of the Government of India.

Guru Charan Das Gupta, Assistant Surgeon, Port Blair.

Jagannath Barua, of Jorhat in Assam.

Babu Chunilal Seraogi, merchant of Dibrugarh in Assam.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Nihal Singh, Adjutant-General of the Forces of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sohnoo Singh, Quarter-Master-General of the Forces of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sardar Partab Singh, of Mianpur in the Umballa district.

Sardar Gurnam Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Jind State.

Sardar Narain Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Kapurthala State.

Nathu Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Alwar State.

Muhammad Akbar Khan, Jogizai, of Zhob in Baluchistan.

Bangal Khan, Jogizai, of Zhob in Baluchistan.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jammu, Wazir-i-Wazarat, Gilgit.

Wazir Shah Mirza, of Sai, Gilgit.

Abdul Majid Khan, Achakzai, of Gulistan in Baluchistan.

Muzafar Khan, Walıwal, Marwat, Malik of Wali in the Bannu district in the Punjab.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob in Baluchistan.

Ghulam Mahmud, Manager of the Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Ismail Khan *walad* Sale Khan, Deshmukh of Mahad in the district of Kolaba in the Bombay Presidency

Ratanji Rustomji Dadina, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Subadar-Major Abdul Kadir, Chief Constable in the district of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

Hydersha Amedsha Munshi, Member of the Godhra Municipality in the Panch Mahals in the Bombay Presidency.

Arbab Muhammad Azim Khan, of Kotla in the Peshawar district

Nawab Ali Shah, Inspector of Police, Nimar in the Central Provinces.

Framjee Cowasjee, Abkari Contractor of the Baroda State.

Abdul Hamid Khan, Contractor, Malakand

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Narayan Rajaram Mule, Vice-President of the Barsi Municipality in the Sholapur District of the Bombay Presidency.

Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Justice of the Peace and Councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mangesh Annaji, Chief Constable in the Belgaum Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Hurdaolal Mugatlal Munshi, late of the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency.

Rangnath Bapuji Patki, President of the Municipality of Chiplun in the district of Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Krishna Kothaole, of Wai in the Satara district in the Bombay Presidency.

Lala Teckaram, late head draftsman in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Ganpat Babji Sahasrabudhe, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Saishia Ramasawmy Naidoo, late a Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, and Superintendent, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Nonit Ram, Hospital Assistant in the Punjab.

Munshi Gulab Singh, of Lahore.

Pandit Alamchand, Tahsildar in the Central Provinces, and Assistant Administrator of the Bastar State.

Seth Rekchand Mohite, of Hinganghat in the Wardha district in the Central Provinces.

Seth Bihari Lal, of Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces.

Lala Ghamandi Lal, Store-keeper, Commissariat Department.

Lala Bishamber Nath, Commissariat Agent.

Babu Girindro Nath Mookerjee, Superintendent of the Transport Section under the Commissary-General-in-Chief.

Lala Gobind Lall, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Department.

Babu Boydo Nath Dey, District Staff Office, Punjab Frontier Force.

Babu Bidhoo Bhusan Banerji, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department.

Atma Ram, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India Department

Babu Prakash Chandra Deb, late Superintendent of the Assam Secretariat.

Babu Nava Kisor Sen, late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley in Assam.

Pandit Nand Lal Kaul, Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, Kashmir State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Bahadur Kasim Haji Mitha, of Bombay.

Oomer Jumall Vuyani, of Bombay.

Babu Hari Singh, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Bhai Utter Singh, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Hkun San Ton Hon, Sawbwa of North Hsen Wi in the Northern Shan States.

Maung Aung Zan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Burma.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Thu Taw U, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

Lieutenant-Colonel BEAUCHAMP DUFF, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT ALEXANDER WAHAB, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department, lately employed on the Pamir Delimitation Commission, and on Commissions for delimiting parts of the Afghan and Persian Boundaries.

Nawab Afsar-i-jang, Afsar-ud-daula Bahadur, Major MUHAMMAD ALI BEG, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Lancers, Commandant, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers.

EDWIN DARLINGTON, Esquire, lately Chief Collector of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

JAMES STRACHAN, Esquire, M.I C E, Engineer and Secretary to the Municipality, Karachi

POORNA NURSINGAROW KRISHNA MURTI, Member of the Council of the Mysore State.

The Reverend JOHN HUSBAND, F.R.C S (E.), United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission, and Chairman of the Municipality, Ajmere.

Doctor WALDEMAR MORDECAI HAFFKINE.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK RUDOLF HOERNLE, Esquire, PH.D., Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, and a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta

Captain (Honorary Major) EDWARD NICHOLL, V D, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles (Retired), non-official Sub-Registrar, and Secretary to the Municipality, Amritsar.

ROOSTUMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MEHTA, Esquire, ex-Sheriff of Calcutta.

CHARLES GODOLPHIN WILLIAM HASTINGS, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police, and Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, Punjab, lately employed on the delimitation of a part of the Afghan Boundary.

Khan Bahádur MANCHERJI RUSTAMJI DHOLI, Registrar of the Court of the Resident, and Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Aden—Acting Sixth Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden.

Honorary Commander ARTHUR WHATLEY CHITTY, late Indian Navy, lately Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service at the Admiralty.

Rai Bahadur DAULAT RAM, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Simla Division.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla; the 22nd June, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 696.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal Staff:

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Major GEORGE WOODFORD ROUGHTON, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTOPHER EDWARD PHIPPS, Commandant, Madras Railway Volunteers

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE GODLIEB BENNETT VAN SOMEREN, V D., Commandant, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID PARKES MASSON, V D, Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897

No. 660.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following Assistant-Surgeons to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons on His Excellency's personal Staff.

Assistant-Surgeon Maulavi ZAHIRUDDIN AHMAD, Teacher of Surgery, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Assistant-Surgeon GANGA SINGH, Rai Bahadur, of the Prince of Wales Hospital, Benares.

Assistant-Surgeon NRITYA LAL BASAK, in charge of the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

Assistant-Surgeon MAUNG THA NU, A. T. M., General Hospital, Akyab, Burma.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla; the 22nd June, 1897.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to grant, as a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute of nineteen guns at present enjoyed by His Highness Maharana-dhiraj Sir FATEH SINGH Bahadur, G C S.I., of Mewar (Udaipur) in Rajputana.

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable MR. PATRICK PLAYFAIR, C.I E, lately President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE MONTGOMERIE JOHN MOORE, C.I.E, Royal Artillery (Retired), President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.

GEORGE COTTON, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, and President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Suryya Kanta Acharjyya Bahadur, of Mucktagacha in Mymensingh in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Bara Banki, Oudh, the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Shew Bux Bagla Bahadur, Sheriff of Calcutta.

Kumar Bhuban Mohun Rai, Chief of the Chakma tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Rao Thakur Narayan Singh Bahadur, Landowner of Paraur, Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces

Seth Lachhman Das, C I.E, Banker of Muttra in the North-Western Provinces

Rai Udit Narain, Landowner of Padrauna, Gorakhpur district, in the North-Western Provinces

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His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab as a personal distinction upon—

Muhammad Sharif Khan, Khan of Dir.

Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Sheriff of Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Kazi Muhammad Ubeidullah, Kazi of Madras.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Jalil, Professor of Arabic, Benares College.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Latif, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab

Maulvi Saiyid Nazir Hussain, of Delhi.

Maulvi Sheikh Nazir Ahmad, of Delhi

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Nadathur Srimat Sundra Rajachariar, of Srirangam in the district of Trichinopoly.

Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharji, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Pandit Ram Misra Shastri, Professor, Benares Sanskrit College.

Pandit Shiv Datta, First Sanskrit Professor in the Oriental College, Lahore.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Chokkappa Kalyanasundaram Chattiyar, Rao Bahadur, retired Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency

Conjevaram Somasundara Sastriyar, Rao Bahadur, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency

Gudipati Venkataramayya Pantulu, Rao Sahib, retired Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the Madras Presidency.

Collatoor Ramchandra Rao, Vakil of the High Court and Senior Professor of the Law College in Madras.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Ghulam Muhammad, son of the Prince of Arcot.

Abdul Majid, son of the Prince of Arcot.

Muhammad Anwar, son of the Prince of Arcot

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, son of the Prince of Arcot.

Jaffer Jusuff, of Poona.

Nasarwanji Hormasji Choksy, of Bombay

Khan Sahib Rustomji Hormasji Kotwal, Inspector of Police in the district of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Murid *walad* Muhammad Waris, Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad district in Sind.

Kazi Saiyid Azim-u-din Saiyid Ghulam Mohid-u-din, Honorary Magistrate of Poona.

Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Teri in the Kohat district in the Punjab.

Munshi Muhammad Khan, late Officiating Inspector of Police in the Merwara district in Rajputana.

Ghulam Raza Sahib, Superintendent in the Post Office, Madras Circle.

Mir Nasir Ali, Superintendent in the Northern India Salt Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hkun Lu Kwan, Heng of Kokang in North Hsen Wi in the Northern Shan States, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Nos 852-866, dated Simla, the 22nd June, 1897

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial)

RESOLUTION

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release, as an act of clemency and grace, of a certain number of prisoners (criminal and civil) and the remission of a portion of the sentences of other prisoners in all the Jails throughout British India, and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars, on the day appointed for public rejoicing to celebrate the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

2 Local Governments and Administrations have been desired on this day to release 10 per cent. of all the convicts under sentence, provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good and that their release is not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime Special consideration has been given to the question of the release of Burmans convicted of dakaiti and similar offences during the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma Including 35 Burmans whose release from the Andamans has been sanctioned, the release of 100 such convicts has been decided on, while the case of those confined in the Jails of Bengal has not yet been definitely settled With a view also to extending clemency and grace to criminals whose cases would not be covered by the above concession, but who are appropriate subjects for clemency on this occasion, His Excellency in Council has directed the release of (1) all female convicts whose offences were not of a serious nature, (2) *all* persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who have on this day worked out half their sentence, and (3) of all persons under sentence of not more than six months' imprisonment, whose offences were in any way attributable to the distress which has prevailed in the past year.

3. His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to those who in the interests of society cannot now be released, by directing that remissions of sentences be made which shall be graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case and which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in Jail.

4. The Governor General in Council has also directed the absolute release in celebration of this day of 341 male and female convicts in the Andamans, and the conditional release of 32 convicts under sentence for dakaiti, 10 female convicts (wives of the latter) being released unconditionally at the same time. The original recommendation submitted by the Superintendent of Port Blair included 43 Burmans and 40 convicts sentenced for dakaiti. The release

of 55 of the former has been sanctioned, and is included in the number (341) given above, and the Superintendent has been authorized to substitute an ordinary convict for each Burman, and for each convict under sentence for dakaiti, whose release may have been declined. The total number of convicts of all classes at Port Blair who will be released in connection with the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign will thus be about 400. His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned, in the case of other convicts in the Settlement, certain concessions which, while lessening the severity of the sentences of those who have by their good conduct merited consideration, will not diminish the punitive or deterrent character of the sentences of convicts who have made no progress towards reformation

5 The Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts whose debts do not exceed the sum of Rs 100, provided they are poor and not fraudulent, and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained

6 Owing to the interruption of communication with Assam it has been impossible for the Chief Commissioner to report to the Government of India the number of releases that will be effected today in that Province, but, excluding Assam, the following is the number of prisoners who will be released this day in accordance with these orders

	Male	Female	Total
From Jails in British India	17,790	1,782	19,572
From the Andamans	370	30	400
Civil prisoners	102		102
Grand Total .	18,262	1,812	20,074

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be published for general information, and forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be communicated to the Foreign, Military and Finance and Commerce Departments for information.

(True Extract.)

J P HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 489.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir A. Mackenzie on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. Stevens assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending Monday, the 21st June 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·56, Kalna 5 53, Katwa 1·24, Raniganj 3·93. Seasonable rain. Prospects of crops excellent. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.		Srs.	
Sadar	8	to	10	per rupee.
Kalna	8	to	9	
Raniganj			8½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 04, Rampur Hât 3·64. Weather hot; cloudy. Ploughing continues. The recent rain has benefited the paddy seedlings and sugarcane. Price of rice at Sadar 8½ seers and Rampur Hât 8 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·35, Vishnupur 3·23, Maliara 1·97, Sonamukhi 2·18, Onda 1·75, Khatra 3·53, Gangajalghati 2 28, Raipur 2 79, Indas 1·81, Kotalpur 3·23. Weather cloudy and generally rainy Sunshine now wanted for seedlings. Sugarcane growing well Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—Sadar 10 seers, Vishnupur 10 seers, Gangajalghati 8 seers, Sonamukhi 9½ seers, Chatra 8 seers, Saltara 7 seers, Mejia 8½ seers, Taldangra 9 seers per rupee. Some gratuitous relief needed in Taldangra outpost. General condition in affected area gradually deteriorating. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	380	479	216	1,075
Test-workers ...	293	325	91	709
Otherwise relieved	1,343	2,798	1,699	5,840
Relieved from charitable funds	580	816	1,084	2,480
Total ...				10,104

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3 98, Contai 4·93, Tamluk 3·49, Ghatal 3 76. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane good Sowing continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar, Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch	
Sadar	9	12	per rupee.
Tamluk	9	0	
Contai	9 to 11	0	
Ghatal	8	12	
	to 9	6	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·96, Serampur 3 68, Jahanabad 4·91. Weather cloudy Prospects of crops favourable. Sowing of *aman* progressing. Weeding of *aus* and jute continues. Rice sells from 7½ to 9½ seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·92, Ulubaria 4·08. Weather unsettled with heavy showers. Sowing of *aus* and *aman* continues The recent rainfall has done much good to the standing crops. Prospects favourable Fodder available Common rice sells at 8 to 9½ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 20, Barasat 3·39, Basirhat 7·39, Diamond Harbour 4·08. Weather hot and showery. Prospects of jute and *aus* improved by recent rain. Ploughing and sowing of *aman* going on and weeding of *aus* still continues. Fodder sufficient, but water is still insufficient in Barasat Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells as follows.—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	7½ to 10	0	per rupee.
Barasat	7	12	
Basirhat	8	2	
Diamond Harbour	8	0	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 4 70, Kushtia 3 01, Meherpur 6·52, Chuadanga 2 32, Ranaghat 5·08, Nischindpur 7·10, Shikarpur 4·30. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops. Fodder available. Common rice sells from 7 to 8½ seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	19,768	4,544	1,739	26,051
Dependents	665	123	14,139	14,927
Otherwise relieved	5,892	36,361	25,913	68,166
Test-workers	78	Nil	Nil	78
Total				109,222

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·81, Jangipur 3·57, Kandi 3·31. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aman* continues. *Aus* and *bhadoi* plants doing well. State of indigo, mulberry, jute and sugarcane good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	8	per rupee.
Kandi	9	
Jangipur	8½	

The latest price of common rice, where relief works are in progress, is 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar and Kandi subdivisions—				
Relief-workers	648	Nil	21	669
Test-workers	985	16	Nil	1,001
Relieved from charitable funds through official agency ...	443	2,009	565	3,017
Total ...				4,687

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·24, Magura 5·50, Narail 8·65, Bangaon 4·51. Weather cloudy and rainy. No more rain wanted at present. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Srs.	
Sadar		8	per rupee.
Magura		8	
Narail	7	to 8	
Bangaon	8	to 9	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·02, Bagerhat 3·01, Satkhira 4·62. Weather seasonable. *Aus*, jute and *til* doing well. Rainfall has done great good. Common rice sells as follows —

	Srs.	
Sadar	7½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	7½	
Satkhira	7	

Relief wages calculated at 8 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Cattle-disease reported. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	3,092	Nil	232	3,324
In poor-houses	47	119	326	492
Otherwise relieved	431	4,257	2,930	7,618
Test workers ...	69	Nil	Nil	69
Relieved from charitable fund through official agency ...	253	782	377	1,412
Total ...				12,915

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·91, Naugaon ·57. Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Fodder and water available. No cattle-disease reported. Price of rice varies from 7 to 8 seers per rupee. Relief wages calculated at 7½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers	497	Nil	Nil	497

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·32, Alipur Duars 2·52. Weather hot. *Bstri* paddy getting ready for sickles. Sowing of *haimanti* continues. Earthquake has damaged *haimanti* seedlings in places. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient. Average price of common rice 7 seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Rainfall at Sadar ·62, Naukhila ·97, Panchbibi 3·28. Reaping of *kaun* and *aus dhan* going on. Cutting of jute commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice at head-quarters 7½ seers, and in the interior from 6¾ to 8½ seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·28. Weather cloudy and rainy. Crop prospects good. Prices 6 to 7½ seers owing to break in Northern Bengal State Railway. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Test-workers ...	849	81	106	1,036
Otherwise relieved ...	Nil	Nil	95	95
Total ...				1,131

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·46, Manikganj 3·51, Munshiganj 1·95. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. Cattle-disease prevailing in Munshiganj subdivision. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·05, Jamalpur 1·87, Tangail 3·96, Kishorganj 3·43, Netrokona 3·03. Weather cloudy with occasional showers. Some damage has been caused to *aus* paddy by sand upheaved by the earthquake. Wells and other sources of water-supply injured by the same cause. Jute doing well. Price of common rice average 7¼ seers per rupee. Price raised by damage to roads.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·27, Goalundo 3·58, Madaripur 2·71. Seasonable monsoon weather. Prospects good, but prices rule very high. Rice is 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·83, Pirojpur 3·80, Patuakhali 4·90, Bhola 4·12. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells from 7 to 9 seers per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·81, Brahmanbaria 1·37, Chandpur 1·24. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.	c.	
Comilla	9	4	per rupee.
Brahmanbaria	9	0	
Chandpur	9	0	

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·13, Feni 2·89. Prospects of *aus* good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water nearly sufficient. Price of common rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee. Gratuitous relief continues.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·03. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of crops fair, but more rain is wanted. Fodder sufficient. Drinking water still scarce in places. Rice selling at 8¾ seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·75, Bikram 1·38, Barh 1·47, Bihar 1·43, Hilsa ·58, Dinapore 3·17. Standing crops benefited by rain. Sowing of *bhadoi* and transplantation of *marua* are being pushed on. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices slightly risen. Common rice selling at 8¼ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In poor-houses ...	68	42	23	133
Otherwise relieved ...	12	12	Nil	24
		Total ...		157

Gaya.—Ploughing and *bhadoi* sowings going on. Price of Burma rice 8¼ seers and of country rice 7¾ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·61, Bhabua ·82, Sasaram 1·11, Buxar 1·03. Weather cloudy with easterly wind. *Bhadoi* and paddy being sown. Sugarcane doing well. *China* harvesting continues. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except at Bhabua. Price of common rice 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice 8 seers and of peas 10½ seers per rupee fixes the relief wages. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhabua—				
Relief-workers ...	2,315	2,798	1,073	6,186
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	1,045	1,045
In poor-houses and kitchens ...	188	113	131	432
Otherwise relieved ...	3,100	8,981	5,747	17,828
Relieved from charitable funds	Nil	2,208	Nil	2,208
Sasaram—				
Relief-workers ...	40	77	14	131
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	45	45
In poor-houses and kitchens ...	34	22	10	66
Otherwise relieved ...	77	236	78	391
Relieved from charitable funds	Nil	212	Nil	212
Arrah—				
In poor-houses ...	46	16	7	69
Otherwise relieved ...	24	29	10	63
Relieved from charitable funds	Nil	92	Nil	92
Bariabagh—				
In poor-houses	39	44	85	168
Buxar—				
Otherwise relieved ...	12	1	1	14
		Total ...		28,950

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·18, Siwan ·92, Gopalganj 1·5. *Bhadoi* sowings continue. Average prices are—common rice 7¼ seers, wheat 9½ seers, barley 11½ seers, gram 10 7/8 seers, *rahar* 12 seers per rupee. Famine wages calculated on barley at 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	1,498	3,123	1,613	6,234
Dependents	Nil	Nil	621	621
In poor-houses	59	41	24	124
Otherwise relieved ...	3,112	11,698	3,776	18,586
Siwan subdivision—				
Relief-workers ..	1,162	2,468	1,162	4,792
Dependents	Nil	Nil	116	116
In poor-houses	11	9	3	23
Otherwise relieved ...	1,412	5,302	2,730	9,444
Gopalganj subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,351	3,219	1,883	7,453
Dependents	Nil	Nil	1,176	1,176
Otherwise relieved ...	3,598	10,600	9,860	24,058
		Total	...	72,627
Private relief—				
Hatwa—				
Relief-workers	586	1,321	654	2,561
Dependents	Nil	Nil	496	496
In poor-houses	116	125	123	364
Otherwise relieved ...	43	103	63	209
Manjha—				
In poor-houses ...	2	5	16	23
Otherwise relieved ...	24	6	Nil	30
		Total	...	3,683

Champaran.—Monsoon apparently burst, but rainfall only 1·06 at Motihari and ·82 at Bettiah, in some parts of district fall from one to two inches More rain much wanted. Fodder sufficient, also on the whole water for cattle Prices changed irregularly at Motihari, but practically unchanged at Bettiah Motihari prices—common Burma rice 8 seers 15 chitaks, wheat and gram 10½ seers, peas 10 seers 11 chitaks, barley 12½ seers. Burma rice, gram and peas fix the famine wages. Numbers on relief—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	22,591	19,901	8,836	51,328
Dependents	36	35	3,624	3,695
In poor-houses	218	206	247	671
Otherwise relieved ...	8,004	21,328	15,615	44,947
Bettiah subdivision—				
Relief-workers ..	17 263	17,075	6,556	40,894
Dependents ...	24	7	2,623	2,654
In poor-houses	306	312	375	993
Otherwise relieved	8,578	18,269	11,492	38,330
		Total	..	183,512

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall 2·04. Prospects fair. *Bhadoi* and *dhan* sowing in progress. Prices are—Burma rice 8½ seers, country rice 7½ seers, wheat 9½ seers, *makai* 9½ seers, barley 11 seers, gram 10½ seers, *rahar* 11 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	11,562	2,971	2,049	16,582
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	322	322
In poor-houses	18	18	9	45
Otherwise relieved .	4,904	15,511	9,598	30,013
Hajipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers	6,553	8,226	1,828	16,607
Dependents ...	Nil	Nil	34	34
In poor-houses	14	10	5	29
Otherwise relieved ...	1,879	6,570	2,056	10,505

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sitamarhi subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	11,587	9,193	2,801	23,581
Dependents ...	639	11	2,097	2,747
In poor-houses ...	77	43	52	172
Otherwise relieved ...	6,044	15,107	8,436	29,587
Total ...				130,174
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	525	190	47	762
Gratuitous relief ...	69	249	256	574
Total ...				1,336

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·68, Madhubani 1·00, Samastipur 1·07. Rainfall of the week has done great good to crops already sown and has given facility to cultivators to push on the sowing of *bhadoi* crops and paddy seed. Common rice selling at Sadar 7½ seers per rupee. Price of *makai* 9 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	41,813	42,727	5,879	90,419
Dependents ...	636	Nil	7,363	7,999
In poor-houses ...	151	223	30	404
In kitchens ...	Nil	Nil	1,426	1,426
Otherwise relieved ...	9,880	29,612	11,487	50,979
Madhubani subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	21,044	19,251	3,771	44,066
Dependents ...	135	Nil	4,184	4,319
In poor-houses ...	132	82	62	276
Otherwise relieved ...	4,813	18,518	7,594	30,924
Samastipur subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	2,862	3,906	546	7,314
In poor-houses ...	19	18	10	47
In kitchens ...	Nil	Nil	2,490	2,490
Otherwise relieved ...	92	301	21	414
Test-workers ...	337	577	270	1,184
Total ...				244,261
Private relief—				
Darbhanga Raj—				
Relief-workers ...	5,412	2,690	737	8,839
Gratuitous relief ...	3,181	8,286	7,681	19,148
Total ...				27,987

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·90, Begusarai 2·25, Jamui ·52 Weather cloudy and rainy with high east wind. Ploughing and sowing continue. Paddy sowing going on in places. Standing crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Monghyr	7 to 8½	per rupee.
Begusarai	7 14/15	
Jamui	8	

Bhagalpur.—Light monsoon weather. Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Banka 1·12, Madhipura ·36, Supaul ·69. *Bhadoi* sowings going on, but more rain wanted, particularly in Sadar and Banka subdivisions. Cattle-disease reported from different parts of the district. Prices are—

	Common rice	Kurthi.	Barley.	Gram.	Marua.	
	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	Srs. c.	
Sadar	8 4	11 6	11 11	...	...	per rupee.
Banka	8 2	11 4	...	10 0	...	
Supaul	8 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	
Madhipura	8 0	13 0		...	13 0	

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Madhipura subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	312	181	44	537
Otherwise relieved ...	351	985	297	1,633
Supaul subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	175	273	36	484
Otherwise relieved ...	197	538	130	865
Sadar subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	26	30	Nil	56
Banka subdivision—				
Relief-workers ...	135	66	16	217
		Total ...		3,792

In addition to the above, about 18,337 persons were relieved from private and charitable funds in the whole district.

Santhal Parganas.—Good rain in all parts except Pakur and Rajmahal, where slight showers only have fallen; district average 2·34 Winter rice doing well. *Bhadoi* prospects bad in Rajmahal where distress is feared, but people not eager for work Fodder and water sufficient District prices—rice 7½ to 8 seers, maize 7½ to 12 seers, Deoghur and Jamtara prices—rice 7½ to 8 seers, maize 10 to 12 seers at (Deoghur). Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers	856	726	459	2,041
Dependents	10	19	25	54
In kitchens ..	6	30	263	299
Otherwise relieved ...	203	192	226	621
Deoghur (18th June)—				
Relief-workers ...	732	503	170	1,405
Otherwise relieved ...	601	1,294	1,209	3,107
		Total ...		7,527
Private relief—				
Jamtara—				
Relief-workers .	536	503	89	1,128
Deoghur—				
Relief-workers ...	500	497	127	1,124
		Total ...		2,252

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·96, Jajpur 8·27, Kendrapara 11·00, Banki 3·25. Sowing of *beali* and *sarad* continues. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs	c.	
Cuttack	10	8	per rupee.
Jajpur	11	13	
Kendrapara	11	13	
Banki	14	0	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·83. Ploughing and sowing going on. *Beali* and *sarad* seedlings growing well. Price of rice varies from 10 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 10½ and 11 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall 3 inches at Angul, and 1 inch at Khondmals. Monsoon broke on the 16th instant Prices and general condition same as last week

Puri.—Rainfall at Puri 3·61, Khurda 2·75. Sowing of *sarad* paddy continues. Sowing of *beali* or early paddy has been greatly retarded for want of rain. Famine wages calculated at 9 to 12 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ...	2,955	195	862	4,012
Dependents	Nil	1	28	29
Otherwise relieved	131	153	309	593
Test-workers	165	32	Nil	197
		Total ...		4,831
Relieved from private charity ...	57	132	140	329

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·32, Giridih ·63. Paddy, *makai*, *marua*, and *gundli* being sown. Prospects good. Rice sells at 6½ to 8 seers, *makai* 7 to 11 seers, *marua* 8 to 14 seers, *mahua* 17 to 36 seers per rupee. Very slight damage done by earthquake. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June—

	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Sadar subdivision—				
Test-workers	693	319	211	1,223
Fed in kitchens	462	779	3,850	5,091
Relieved from charitable funds ...	133	842	Nil	975
Giridih subdivision—				
Test-workers ...	523	213	115	851
Otherwise relieved ..	102	142	129	373
		Total	...	8,513
Private relief—				
Giridih—				
Otherwise relieved ...	167	192	88	447

Lohardaga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·01. Ploughing and sowing continue. State of standing crops excellent. Rice sells 6 seers at Ranchi and from 6 to 8 seers in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Health of cattle good. Grain in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamau.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·08. Weather hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* and paddy being sown everywhere. Sugarcane in good state. *Tewa dhan* being harvested; outturn 8 to 12 annas. Prices still rising; 16 markets selling rice at over 5 seers but below 6 seers, against 11 markets last week; 8 markets against 12 at 6 seers; 38 markets against 38 at over 6 but below 7 seers; 4 markets against 4 at 7 seers; 23 markets against 26 at over 7 seers but below 8 seers. Wheat sold at 8 seers 7 chitaks, same as last week; barley 10 seers 2 chitaks against 10 seers 8 chitaks; gram 9 seers 5 chitaks against 9 seers 8 chitaks; *mahua* 17 seers 14 chitaks against 19 seers 14 chitaks. Cattle-disease disappearing. Fodder still wanting. Famine wage fixed on rice at 8 seers per rupee 690 maunds of Burma rice and 30 maunds of country rice imported this week under the bounty system.

	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	1,210	1,136	246	2,592
Otherwise relieved	632	1,191	366	2,189
		Total	...	4,781

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22, Gobindpur 3 33. Weather cool for the time of year and rainy. Sugarcane and *jowar* doing well. Paddy seedlings coming on and land being prepared. Cattle-disease reported from Jhalda and Chas. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. Supply as yet sufficient.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Gratuitous relief ...	1,569	4,187	2,685	8,441
Test-workers	2,781	2,198	639	5,618
Fed in kitchens	144	126	1,900	2,170
		Total	...	16,229

Singhbhum.—Rainfall at Chaibassa 1·94, Chakradharpur 2 88, Ghatsilla 4·83. Rice plentiful, and price from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers	76	80	18	174

General Summary.—Ordinary monsoon weather prevailed, and there was rain in all parts of the Province during the week. The weather is still unsettled. The general agricultural prospects are quite satisfactory. All standing crops are doing well, and the cultivation of winter rice and *bhadoi* crops are in full progress. The harvesting of *china* millet is still going on in Bihar. In Mymensingh some damage is said to have been caused to *aus* paddy by sand upheaved by the recent earthquake. Prices still show a tendency to rise slightly in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 7½ seers, Murshidabad (common rice) 8 seers, Khulna (common rice) 8 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 7½ seers, Shahabad (rice) 8 seers and (peas) 10½ seers, Saran (barley) 11 seers, Champaran (Burma rice) 8⅛ seers and (peas) 10⅛ seers, Muzaffarpur (*makai*) 9½ seers and (*rahar*) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 7½ seers and (*makai*) 9 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 8 to 8½ seers, Sonthal Parganas (rice) 7½ to 8 seers, Puri (rice) 9 to 12 seers, Hazaribagh (rice) 6½ to 8 seers, Palamau (rice) 8 seers Manbhum (common rice) 7½ to 8 seers.

Numbers on relief on Saturday, the 19th June—

	Week under report.	Preceding week.
Bankura ...	10,104	8,150
Nadia ...	109,222	99,257
Murshidabad ...	4,687	5,689
Khulna ...	12,915	12,933
Rajshahi ...	497	434
Pabna ...	1,131	No report.
Patna ...	157	142
Shahabad ...	28,950	30,801
Saran ...	72,627	80,417
Champaran ...	183,512	196,347
Muzaffarpur ...	130,174	114,682
Darbhanga ...	242,261	241,013
Bhagalpur ...	3,792	3,043
Sonthal Parganas ...	7,527	7,534
Puri ...	4,831	4,074
Hazaribagh ..	8,513	9,372
Palamau ...	4,781	3,645
Manbhum ...	16,229	13,460
Singhbhum ...	174	...
Total ...	842,084	830,993

The total for the week under report is distributed as follows:—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Relief-workers ..		172,956	143,148	42,070	358,174
Dependents ...		2,145	196	37,442	39,783
In poor-houses and kitchens ...		2,039	2,253	11,328	15,620
Otherwise relieved ...		68,404	221,125	126,515	416,044
Test-workers ...		7,270	3,761	1,432	12,463
Private relief—					
Relief works—					
Darbhanga Raj—					
Darbhanga ...		5,412	2,690	737	8,839
Muzaffarpur ...		525	190	47	762
Hatwa ...		586	1,321	654	2,561
Sonthal Parganas	Jamtara ...	536	503	89	1,128
	Deoghur ...	500	497	127	1,124
Gratuitous relief—					
Darbhanga Raj—					
Darbhanga ...		3,181	8,286	7,681	19,148
Muzaffarpur ...		69	249	256	574
Saran	Hatwa ...	159	228	682	1,069
	Manjha ...	26	11	16	53
Puri ...		57	132	140	329
Hazaribagh (Giridih) ...		167	192	88	447
				Total on private relief	36,034

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd June 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March, 1897.

From the 3rd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 27th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1829 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th June 1897:—

No. 229 of 1897.—William Warburton, dyer and bleacher, of 70 Adswood lane east, Stockport, England, for an improved method of extracting vegetable fibres.

No 230 of 1897.—Edmund James Mills, D. Sc, F.R.S, professor of technical chemistry, of 60 John street, in the county of Glasgow, for improvements in the formation and preparation of soluble colloids such as gelatine and isinglass

No 231 of 1897.—Middleton Crawford, electrical engineer, of 37 New Oxford street, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of disinfecting, deodorising and bleaching agents, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 232 of 1897.—Amended application—*See* No. 185 of 1897.

No. 233 of 1897.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, general manager, of 3 Pendennis road, Streatham, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in or relating to sight feed lubricators

No 234 of 1897.—Amended application.—*See* No. 60 of 1897.

No. 235 of 1897.—John Meigg's Ewen, mechanical engineer, of 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America, for devices for lighting basements and dark rooms

No. 1830 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 410 of 1895.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of Cocanada, in the district of Godavery, of the Madras presidency, for improvements in the manufacture of bay salt. (Specification filed 7 June 1897)

No 37 of 1896.—Samuel Maurice Johnson, of Cawnpore, for an improved sanitary closet. (Specification filed 1 March 1897)

No. 144 of 1896.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, engineer, of Karachi, for improvements in push water cocks. (Specification filed 27 March 1897)

No. 173 of 1896.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, and Vincent Walker Hill, secretary and general manager of the Hull, Barnley and West Riding Junction railway and dock company's offices, Hull, in the county of York, for improved means of supporting railway carriage and other similar sash windows. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 315 of 1896.—Joseph Henry Haycraft, metallurgical chemist, of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved process for the treatment of auriferous and argentiferous ores. (Specification filed 7 June 1897)

No. 328 of 1896.—Eduardo Migual deMonte, civil engineer, of Sitarampore, in the province of Bengal, for the electrical locking of doors attached to railway wagons, store rooms or elsewhere. (Specification filed 5 June 1897.)

No. 349 of 1896.—Charles Tellier, civil engineer, of 74 rue d'Auteuil, Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of ice, and in the production of cold, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 369 of 1896.—William Carew, retired warrant officer, Ordnance department, of Dum Dum cantonment, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natives of India (Specification filed 5 June 1897.)

No. 418 of 1896.—John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Wirksworth, near Derby, for improvements in let-off mechanism for weaving looms. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 424 of 1896.—John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Wirksworth, near Derby, and Francis Livingstone Ball, engineer, of 16 Charlotte street, Edgbaston, Birmingham, for improvements in let-off motions for weaving looms. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 429 of 1896.—Roderick McLeod, junior, wholesale tea merchant, of 69 George street, Edinburgh, and Alexander Mathers' McLeod, Solicitor, of 20 Greenhill gardens, Edinburgh, for improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres for cycles, carriages, motor cars, and other vehicles. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 441 of 1896.—James Patterson, engineer, of Mather house, Gourock, Renfrewshire, and James Ramsay Sandilands, insurance manager, of 141 West George street, Glasgow, for improved apparatus for utilizing the waste heat of furnace gases (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 12 of 1897.—Emile Sterné, civil engineer, of 3 bis, rue d'Athènes, Paris, for an improved process and apparatus for the manufacture of strong metal capsules or containers capable of sustaining great internal pressure, and provided with small necks having fine inlet apertures. (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 13 of 1897.—Aerators Limited, of Broad street avenue, in the city of London, for apparatus for filling and closing metal capsules or containers submitted to great internal pressure, and having fine necks with small inlet apertures (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 147 of 1897.—Frederick William Streatfeild, fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, of 31 Vincent road, Wood green, London, for improvements in extracting metals from their ores, or in obtaining solutions of same (Specification filed 7 June 1897.)

No. 1831 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 119 of 1890.—Carl Albert Roepke, watchmaker, of Manchester, for improvements in musical boxes. (From 1 September 1897 to 1 September 1898.)

No. 47 of 1892.—Charles Edward Livesay, M I C.E., executive engineer, irrigation branch, Public Works Department, Bengal, for regulating the supply of water into a canal (to be called Livesay's patent regulator), so as to prevent the admission of the heavier particles of silt and sand drift (From 20 June 1897 to 20 June 1898.)

No. 1832 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased —

No. 163 of 1892.—Loudoun Francis MacLean's invention for improvements in gear connected with falling gates in shutters for irrigation weirs. (Specification filed 13 March 1893.)

No. 176 of 1892.—The Electro-libration Company's invention for methods of and apparatus for the treatment of disorders of human beings and other living objects (Specification filed 18 March 1893.)

No. 188 of 1892.—Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott and William Hunt Sinclair Marriott's invention for an improved tethering gear, to be known as "the simplex shackle tethering gear", and for improvements connected therewith. (Specification filed 16 March 1893.)

No. 323 of 1892.—Arthur Albert Tattersall's invention for an improved brace with combined crank and ratchet action. (Specification filed 16 March 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified, or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	5 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent Loans							4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1896-97.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54	Total.	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	Total.			
Balance of 31st May, 1897 .	1,13,70,400	2,12,01,600	15,61,40,800	2,90,48,100	1,50,57,100	10,04,800	28,500	22,24,80,900	8,427	17,900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,42,58,227
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...			...													...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1897 . . .								...								...				...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1897 . . .		...	3,00,000	...				3,00,000	...					...	...		...			...	...	3,00,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1897 . . .		17,000	3,51,300	6,500				3,74,800	...					...	...			...		...	...	3,74,800
	1,13,70,400	2,12,18,600	15,67 92,.00	2,90,54,600	1,50,57,100	10,04,800	28,500	22,31,55,700	8,427	17,900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,49,33,027
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .		2,78,500	14,00,000	1,89,500	2,38,500			21,06,500	...	...	...	...		.		.		...	...	...	...	21,06,500
Balance on 15th June, 1897 .	1,13,70,400	2,09,40,100	15,53,92,100	2,88,65,100	1,48,18,600	10,04,800	28,500	22,10,49,200	8,427	17,900	4,800	39,900	90,000	12,700	1,73,727	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,24,000	31,200	23,28,26,527

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th April, 1897, enfaced from India, 9,668 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,647 lakhs.
" 16th April, 1897, " 30th " " ditto 2 " ditto 16 "
" 1st May, " " 15th May, " ditto 2 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 5 " ditto 12 "
" 1st June " " 15th June " ditto 6 " ditto 21 "

9,683 lakhs. 8,709 lakhs.
8,709 "
Balance against India . 974 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th June, 1897.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1897.

No. 8-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
Lieutenant H D Pearson, R E	Assistant Engineer, II, temporary	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Officiating .	24th October, 1896.
Lieutenant A. H. B. Hume, R.E	Assistant Engineer, I, sub *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Temporary	28th October, 1896.
Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E	Assistant Engineer, II, officiating	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Ditto .	29th October, 1896.
Lieutenant A H. B Hume, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion	8th November, 1896.
Lieutenant C A. Elliott, R E.	Executive Engineer, IV, officiating	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Ditto	18th November, 1896.
Lieutenant A B. R Hildebrand, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV, officiating	Ditto .	18th November, 1896.
Lieutenant F W Saunders, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, officiating.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Ditto	18th November, 1896.
Lieutenant W. Bovet, R E	Assistant Engineer, II, officiating	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Temporary	19th November, 1896.
Lieutenant F B Tillard, R E	Assistant Engineer, II, officiating	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Ditto .	21st November, 1896
Lieutenant E Hingston, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion .	22nd November, 1896.
Lieutenant W Babington, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Ditto	23rd November, 1896.
Lieutenant A E Panet, R E.	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Ditto	1st December, 1896.
Lieutenant C G W Hunter, R E.	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Ditto .	1st December, 1896
Lieutenant A. G Bremner, R E.	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Ditto	19th December, 1896.
Lieutenant A B R Hildebrand, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, officiating	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Ditto .	20th December, 1896.
Lieutenant R. F. Knox, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Ditto .	21st December, 1896.
Lieutenant A H D Riach, R E	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	16th January, 1897.
Lieutenant F W Saunders, R E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Ditto .	20th January, 1897.
Lieutenant W Babington, R E	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Ditto .	22nd January, 1897.
Lieutenant J L. Meyer, R E.	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion	22nd January, 1897.
Lieutenant A E Panet, R E	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Temporary	23rd January, 1897
Lieutenant H S Rogers, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion .	7th February, 1897.
Lieutenant G H Griffith, R E	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Temporary	11th February, 1897.
Lieutenant H A Cameron, R E	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Reversion .	11th February, 1897.
Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R. E	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Temporary	14th February, 1897
Lieutenant H A Cameron, R E	Assistant Engineer, I grade	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Ditto .	16th February, 1897.
Lieutenant B W Mainprise, R F	Assistant Engineer, II, officiating	Assistant Engineer, II grade	Ditto	
2nd Lieutenant A. S. Holme, R E	Assistant Engineer, II, officiating.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Ditto	16th February, 1897.
Lieutenant H A Cameron, R E.	Executive Engineer, IV, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Reversion .	21st February, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,
Dir. Genl. of Military Works in India.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE BANNU DISTRICT.				
313	Sabuktigen, one of the early members of the Ghaznawi Dynasty. Silver coin of the size of a four-anna piece.	Silver .	0 4 0	402	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1898.

CALCUTTA MINT;
The 23rd June, 1897.

G. M. PORTER, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd June, 1897.

LIABILITIES.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 84,00,803 6 10			
Public Deposits at Branches . 58,86,754 14 8	1,42,87,558	5	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,96,86,039	14	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,72,026	6	7
Sundries	28,66,764	14	3
RUPEES .	9,49,12,389	8	4

ASSETS	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Government Securities . .	39,96,789	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .	65,39,693	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .	2,13,52,215	0	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	2,15,50,931	7	3
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,41,40,170	0	1
Balances with other Banks . .	12,91,687	5	8
Bullion	3,076	11	0
Dead Stock	13,48,020	11	9
Stamps	8,826	15	9
Sundries	11,33,216	2	9
	7,13,64,632	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,30,41,373 15 7			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,05,06,382 9 9	2,35,47,756	9	4
RUPEES .	9,49,12,389	8	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th June, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 34·9.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1897.

No. 13.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned for the period specified below:—

Name.	From	To	Period.
S. Babington	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	27th of April to the 5th of May, 1897, inclusive.

C. H REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th June, 1897.

No. 39.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, for temporary employment on famine duty.—

No. 182, 1st grade Hospital Assistant Shaikh Rahim-bakhsh
„ 434, „ „ „ „ Shaikh Muhammad Ishák
„ 477, „ „ „ „ Muhammad Karimullah.
„ 490, „ „ „ „ Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
„ 498, „ „ „ „ Ratan Lal
„ 509, „ „ „ „ Padam-nath
„ 491, 2nd „ „ „ Kaka Singh
„ 594, „ „ „ „ Amir-bakhsh
„ 757, 3rd „ „ „ Inayat Khan
„ 785, „ „ „ „ Awadh Bihari Lal
„ 816, „ „ „ „ Amirul Husain Khan
„ 916, Sub „ „ „ Daulat Singh.
„ 919, „ „ „ „ Abdul Ghani.

No. 40.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Bengal Military Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, for temporary employment on famine duty.—

No 470, 1st grade Hospital Assistant Ahmad-din.
„ 786, 3rd „ „ „ Uttam-Chand.
„ 831, „ „ „ „ Bichha Ram.
„ 835, „ „ „ „ Rajindar Singh.
„ 891, „ „ „ „ Mohan Lal.
„ 926, Sub „ „ „ Kesar Singh.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th June, 1897.

No. 233.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th June, 1897.

No. 2559-*G.*—The services of third class Hospital Assistant Bani Madhab Ghose, lately in charge of the Chipa-Barode Dispensary, Jhallawar State, were dispensed with from the 13th November, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th June, 1897.

No. 3632.—With reference to the Notifications of this office No. 1044, dated the 8th February, 1896, and No. 2766, dated the 6th April, 1896; and in supersession of this office Notification No. 162, dated the 8th January, 1896, Munshi Saiyad Rasul, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, is appointed to be a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March, 1896 (the date he was relieved of the duties of Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner in Peshin by Moulvi Abdul Rahim) and up to the afternoon of the 30th September, 1896.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th June, 1897.

No. 3630.—With reference to the Notification by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 647—51-2, dated the 5th May, 1897, Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st June, 1897.

By Order,

F. MACDONALD, *Captain*,
First Assistant

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 18th June, 1897.

No. 642-190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Mir Sayid Hussein, Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, sub *pro tem*, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the duties of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.

No. 644-790.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint, with effect from 6th March, 1897, Munshi Phul Chand, clerk of the Court of the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, to be sub. *pro tem.* Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere, *vice* Mir Sayid Hussein, promoted, and to confer upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits, of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees.

The 19th June, 1897.

No. 650.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section 2 of Section I of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend, on and from the 1st October, 1897, the provisions of Sections 2 to 12 (both inclusive), of the said Act to the local areas comprised in the limits of—

(1) The Municipality of Ajmere.
(2) The Municipality of Beawar.
(3) The Municipality of Kekri.
(4) The Cantonment of Nasirabad

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant.
		₹	
W-1 of 1897-98	W-69—40728	100	The Inspector General of Railway Mail Service in India, Allahabad.

D. J. BURBRIDGE,
Asst Accountant-General, Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY,
The 16th June, 1897.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 31st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Meean Meer, this 14th day of June, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. R.A. 16195, Gunner Frederick William Hill.	Place of Enlistment,—Meean Meer
Age,—21 years 10 months	Parish and County in which born,—Sharanpore, Sharanpore.
Height,—5 feet 10¼ inches	Date of Desertion or Absence,—24th May, 1897
Colour of—Complexion, sallow, hair, dark brown; eyes, brown	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Meean Meer
Trade,—Fireman and Telegraphist.	Marks,—Mole on left side of abdomen.
Date of Enlistment,—1st July, 1896.	Under 1 year's service.

C. M. D BRUCE, *Lieut., R. A.*,
Comdg. 31st F. B., R. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 21st day of June, 1897

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 3860, Private Arthur Mitchell.	Parish and County in which born,—St. Cleer, Cornwall.
Age,—28 years 7 months	Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th June, 1897.
Height,—5 feet 8¼ inches	Place of Desertion or absence,—Lucknow
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, red; eyes, light hazel.	Marks,—2 scars left side of head, cross flags U. S F. C. left forearm
Trade,—Labourer	Under 5 years' service
Date of Enlistment,—18th August, 1892.	
Place of Enlistment,—Bodmin.	

L. BLISS, *Capt.*,
for *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st D. C. Lt Infy.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on the 18th day of April, 1897, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at R116-8-0, was found hidden in the Inam land, Survey No. 248, belonging to the Muthialamman Kevil in the village of Kappaloor in the Poker Taluq, North Arcot District —

Description of property	Value R	a	p
Peetam, weighing 33½ seers	16	12	0
Prabhji „ 16½ „	8	8	0
Lakshminarayanaswami idol, weighing 38⅝ seers	19	8	0
Lakshmi idol, weighing 16 5/16 seers	8	4	0
Nangai „ „ 16 11/16 „	8	4	0
Veetriruntha perumal idol, weighing 30½ seers	15	0	0
Alamelumangai idol, weighing 27 5/8 seers	13	2	0
Krishnaswami idol, weighing 33½ seers	16	4	0
Runganathar idol, weighing 8 7/8 seers	4	4	0
Srinivasa Perumal idol, weighing 10 7/8 seers	5	2	0
Selvanayakar idol, weighing 2 1/16 seers	1	8	0
TOTAL	116	8	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot, at his office at Chittoor, on the 15th day of November, 1897, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———,
Collector

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP BAIREDDIPALLI,
The 13th June, 1897

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 18th July, 1896, when Chinna Venkata Varada Aiyangar Pattadar, No. 108 of Nalur village, Ingikollai Vattam, Kumbakonam Taluk, was engaged with coolies in digging earth from the dry land in Survey No. 296 of the village, belonging to him, the following treasure was found —

	R	a	p.
1 Gold pieces, worth	21	0	0
2. Silver „ „	0	4	0
3 A copper vessel which contained items 1 and 2, worth	0	3	0
TOTAL	21	7	0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 27th day of November, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. B. AYLING,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd June, 1897

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 1st January, 1897, the undermentioned treasure, worth about R36-1-0, was discovered in Poramboke Padugai of Kalumalaiar, measured in survey No. 270 of Nandianallur Village, Shiyali Taluk, by Maruthan and others of Valluvakkudi while digging earth by the roadside in Nandianallur Village for the repair of the road :—

Description of the Treasure.	Weight in Viraganadus.	Estimated value R	a.	p.
1 Gold pieces	8 1/16	35	0	0
2 A pair of hollow silver bangles and 3 1 silver ring	...	1	0	0
4 A few pieces of lead				
5 A copper vessel		0	1	0
TOTAL		36	1	0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 27th day of November, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W B AYLING,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th May, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 (*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on 14th August, 1896, treasure, consisting of a portion of gold necklace, weighing 1½ tola and 11 paddy grains or 1 tola and 8 1/16 chimiams and valued at R31-0-0, was found in the field of Chunduru Ankulu of Kommur village, Ponnur Division, Bapatla Taluq, Kistna District.

2 All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 1st October, 1897 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE,
MASULIPATAM,
The 18th June, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1897.

No. 1084-*C.*—Mr. P. Gorman, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the 28th April, 1897, and until further orders.

The 18th June, 1897.

No. 1193-*C.*—Mr. C. Allsop, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence, on privilege leave, or until further orders —

Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. C. Currie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 24th June, 1897.

No 2960.—Mr. Sufder Husain, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th June, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Home is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sufder Husain, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir Genl of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 21st June, 1897

Begg, R., & Co. (Billiard Table Makers).
Clerici, Miss Erminia.
Cumberlege, Mrs., care of Carretts Cumberlege & Co.
Dulee, W. Co. & Sons (Tobacco Merchants).
Fanaway, C. H.
Ford, Walter, Bicycle Importer.
Hannay, H. M., care of John Anderson.
James, Charles.
Kenny & Co
King, Harman & Co.
Lawson, Dr J. A.
Lensell, F. G
Lewis & Sons, Gunmakers.
Macdonald, D
Mackrodt, H. C., & Co.
Norman, L. S.
Platts, C.
Penny, Craik Wm.
Rangers, Athletic Club, Hony. Secy.
Secretary, People's Association.
Secretary, Prudential Insurance Co.
Sutton & Sons.
Victoria Watch Co.
Wilson & Co. (Booksellers).
Witaker Co., Waterproofers, etc.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, E. R.
Adams, James A.
Andree, R. M.
Baxter, Mrs.
Bloom Annette, Miss.
Bloom, R
Bramner, D
Brownlow, E. O.
Bukson, D. D. (of Ceylon)
Burke, Miss Maude, care of Mrs. Blane
Burlington, F.
Campos, L.
Cattell, Miss.
Collins, R. A.
Colostream, W. M., Lt
Comedian, T. A. K
Craster, Major J. C.
Crockwell, J H.
Daly, H.
Daly, Mrs Wm.
Davidson, G
Davies, D P.
Davis, Miss L.
DeCruze, Mrs H.
DeLamaugarry, Arthur
Descos, Monsieur
Dewhurst, Miss A.
Eady, G B
Edwards, J. T.
Eisenstark, Leon.
Evans, Arthur
Farquhar, A.
Fleming, Albert.
Forde, J.
Galbraithe, John M. R.
Gallaghar, W.
Goldgleak, Mrs. L.
Gosak, J. F.
Goulden, Miss.
Grant, Louis.
Guillain, Ernest
Harvey, G P.
Harvey, Mrs. D. P.
Hendrys, G. V.
Hind, Mrs. A.
Hirsch, Rosina.
Hoyle, Mr.
Johnson, Miss.
Johnson, Mrs G.
Kaufmann, A.
Kemp, Charles.
Kenna, Thos J
Lacey, E. A
Leonard, T. D.
Leslie, Mrs. K, L.
Lopez, Eva Miss.
Lyon, Henry.
Mackintosh, Mrs.
Maclean, Mrs
Mansell, Miss.
Marcus.
May, Adolphe.
McGown, Thos. G.
Meikle, James.
Meredyth, Miss.
Milne, G B
Morgan, Capt. W. D.
Morrison, Miss Emmie.
Noble, J R.
Norah, Miss.
O'Grady, W
O Mally, A.
Pantin, H.
Patrick, J
Peters, C
Pirkins, H.
Prebble, J. G.
Price, Mr.
Radmore, F.
Robbins, Capt. J. A.
Roche, Mr.
Roman, Major T. E.
Scolfield, Robert.
Sett, H.
Shortridge, W.
Sinclair, M. D.
Smith, H. J.
Smyth, L. G
Smyth, Mrs. J.
Soul, C.
Stokes, Miss.
Street, H. A.
Swinforde, Mrs. W.
Target, C A. B.
Tasker, W.
Terry, T. W.
Thomas, G. H.
Thorley, E J.
Tietels, Carla.
Townsend, Prof. D. J.
Walker, E. W.
Walker, J M.
Wallnutt, Major Miller.
Wears, R.
Weiss, A.
William, S H.
Winter, A L.
Winter, Mrs. E. C.
Winter, J
Winterroth, F.
Workman, E
Wolosszczuk, Rosalie, Mrs. (at B. Weissmann)
Young, Miss
Zuel, Mr.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Daly, H.
Hall, F. C
Meikle, James.
Miller, F., & Co.
Mullagerino, Max.
Noble, H J
Ryan, E.
Scharmann & Sons.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st June, 1897.

Collins, Mrs
Fardie, G
Lowry, J H, Capt
Moles, A, Mrs

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abraham, A
Bgonen, W. Lindsay
Bayley, C.
Back Faumy, Mrs.
Bell, H. E
Cutler, Dr.
Cooke, E, Miss.
Cripps, A. W., Capt.
Corry, C H
Cardoga, A H
Deckson, D. D
Desveaux, B.
Eden, Mrs (care of Col. Eden, late R. H. A).
Ela, A., Mrs.
Empy, Dr.
Francis, Jas.
Freeman, J A.
Feivalawitz, Nata
Greary, J. W
Green, G. DeBilling.
Holzslein, Bernhard
Hadiwalla, S. H.
Hickie, C F
Jalliffe, H, Dr.
Johnson, J S
Jennings, E
Jackson, S.
Jones, A
Khambata, B N
Kishen Prasad Chaube
Luchman Butler
Lewis, J. W, Capt.
Lyan, V
Lacon, P H.
Masters, J.
Mcculloch, F, Mrs.
Munro, M J
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The 26th June, 1897.

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Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1897	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc, Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	29th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	28th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	26th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	3rd July	Ditto.
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Rangoon and Moulmein .	1st July	Per B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	28th June	
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplemental).	27th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	30th ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Umlazi.*
Ditto ditto . . .	28th ,,	Ditto ditto from Madras.
Mauritius and Réunion . .	26th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Edwin Stewart Martin	Naini Tal, . . .	26th May, 1897 . .	The Commissioner of Kumaon and Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, on 2nd and 7th June, 1897, respectively.	Deceased was an Indigo Planter of the Azamgarh District. No Will found. No application.
John Adam Norrie, B.C.S.	Bahraich . .	6th April, 1897 .	The District and Sessions Judge of Gonda, on 4th June, 1897.	Deceased was Settlement Officer of Bahraich District. No Will found. No application.
John Mather . .	At sea . . .	21st May, 1897 .	The Judge, District Court of Nowgong, Bundelkhand, on 7th June, 1897.	Deceased was Principal of the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. Will found. The widow will apply.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET
Calcutta, the 25th June, 1897.

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NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION

Super royal 8vo, cloth lettered.

B.—Local Codes.

The Bombay Code, Vol II, Ed 1896, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880 R5 (10a)
The Bombay Code, Vol III, Ed 1896, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895 R0 (12a)

In the Press

The Assam Code
The Burma Code Third Edition

C—Chronological Tables

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895
Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone 12a (3a.
Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures 12a (3a)

II—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 5a (1a 0p)
Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895 3a 9p (1a)
Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895 4a (1a)
Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an index R1 8 (5a)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd*

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 4a 9p (1a)
Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896 7a (1a 0p)
Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 4a (1a)
Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 4a 9p (1a)
Act VII of 1870 (Court fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 R1 (2a)
Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897 5a 0p (1a 6p)
Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896) R1 (2a)
Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 R1 4 (3a)
Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 3a 3p (1a)
Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895 6a (1a)
Act XV of 1874 (Laws Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895 7a (1a
Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 11a (2a)
Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 11a (2a)
Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 4a 9p (1a)
Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 5a 6p (1a 0p.)
Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895, with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp duties and publishing rules under the Act R1 (2a)
Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 7a. 0p (1a)
Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896 3a 3p (1a)
Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 4a 9p (1a)
Act XII of 1881 (The North Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 12th March, 1897. R1-2 (2a.)
Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895, with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3a 6p)
Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896 2a 6p (1a)
Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a (1a 0p)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a*. 6*p* (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p* (1*a*)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2*a* 6*p*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 6*a* (1*a*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index 15*a* (3*a*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896 9*a* (2*a*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) as modified up to 1st February, 1897

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897

In the Press

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict, Cap 3, from 1895 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately The price is noted on each.

IV—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p* (1*a*)
Ditto. In Nagri 1*a* 3*p* (1*a*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896 In Urdu 3*a*. 3*p* (1*a* 6*p*)
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Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896 In Urdu. 1*a* (1*a*)
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Steam Launch Construction.—Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R STEELE, M.I N A. R3-12 (2a)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895 R2 (3a)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Division	R1 (2a)
Ditto	ditto	Patna	,,	R4 (3a)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	,,	R1-4 (2a)
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahi	,,	R1 (2a)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca	,,	R1 (2a)
Ditto	ditto	Chittagong	,,	4a. (1a)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa	,,	R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpur	,,	R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency R1 (1a) (Edition of 1895)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 4a (1a) (Edition of 1895)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10a. (2a)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12a (2a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96 4a (1a)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st April, 1897. R3 (4a)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1 10 (6a)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889 95. R2-10 (5a)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 4a (1a.) (Edition of 1896)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96 2a (1a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a (1a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96 R4-8 (4a)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3a)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895 96 10a (2a)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal 12a. (2a)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96 R3 (4a)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N N. BANNERJEE, B A, M R A C, 1896 R1 8 (2a)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1895 96 R1-8 (2a)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894 95, and 1895-96 R1-8 (3a)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894 95. R1 8 (2a)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev E H WHITLEY, S. P G, RANCHI. 6a. (1a)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2a)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6a)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (5a)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (1a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R H. Sayed Hutchison, 1897 R1 8 (2a)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali 1a per copy
Ditto, in Kaithi 1a per copy.

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years' old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note, No 023,24, of the 3½ per cent, of 1854-85, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Hari Pada Set, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
No. 9 Division, A B Railway

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA.

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

Case No 4 of 1896.

In the matter of the insolvency of T. Simon of Quetta.

Whereas upon inquiry made upon the application of T Simon, dated the 19th March, 1896, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said T. Simon, judgment-debtor, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is ordered that the said T. Simon, judgment-debtor, be, and he hereby is, declared insolvent

Dated Quetta, this 7th day of May, 1897.

P. J MELVILL, *Captain*,
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA.

(INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.)

Case No 5 of 1896

In the matter of the insolvency of Lekhu Mull, son of Ganga Ram, Arora, resident of Hudda, in the Quetta Tahsil, Quetta-Pishin District

Whereas upon inquiry made upon the application of Lekhu Mull, presented to this Court on the 5th May, 1896, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said Lekhu Mull, judgment-debtor, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is ordered that the said Lekhu Mull, judgment-debtor, be, and he hereby is, declared insolvent.

Dated Quetta, this 13th day of April, 1897.

P. J MELVILL, *Captain*,
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the two months, April and May, of									
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE).	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96	1896-97.	1897-98.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	34	37	42	57	51	45	50	48	68	58
Liquors:										
Spirit	8,41	8,39	9,08	8,68	9,33	8,59	9,17	10,36	9,85	9,21
Other liquors	1,14	1,17	1,12	1,29	1,09	1,18	1,01	1,40	1,08	1,01
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,09	1,11	1,17	76
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	44	44	41
Cotton manufactures.										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,63	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,61	8,65	6,49
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,59	3,24	2,76
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,09	3,44	1,86
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	18	16
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	55	58	61
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	62	71	57
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	65	77	42
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,26	1,27	1,21
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	1,46	1,64	1,00
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	78	72	71
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,41	4,71	4,40	9,11
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23	25	22
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	63	46	31
Oils: Petroleum	2,02	2,68	2,84	3 38	3,34	3,57	2,90	8,02	5,56	8,52
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	29	33	27
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	44	43	26
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	1,43	1,39	1,34
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,75	1,91	1,91	1,13
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	52	67	73
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	31	19
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,40	3,56	2,02	3,07
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	27	33	18
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	40	32	35
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	19	17
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	58	60	59
Imports by post	..	...				...	22	2'	26	25
All other articles	1	1	1	..		1	3,51	4,08	3,75	3,39
TOTAL	11,92	12,62	13,47	13,92	14,27	13,80	36,71	66,01	57,60	57,84
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	11,64	15,84	17,43	16,20	11,34	15,06	17,92	17,20	15,60	10,29
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	23,56	28,46	30,90	30,12	25,61	29,86	54,63	83,21	73,20	68,13
TOTAL NET REVENUE	22,03	27,85	30,16	29,18	24,91	28,00	53,49	81,50	71,01	66,88
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	3,03	3,42	3,27	3,88	4,47	3,57	9,15	19,76	19,32	18,46
Bengal — Export	2,97	2,24	2,79	2,36	2,24	2,81	2,28	3,55	2,62	1,50
Bombay — Import	3,83	3,92	4,76	4,66	4,64	5,23	17,73	27,39	24,31	26,17
Bombay — Export	45	53	45	31	41	49	50	68	75	57
Sind — Import	1,08	1,28	1,27	1,34	95	1,28	2,64	3,99	3,74	3,33
Sind — Export	16	20	25	19	20	13	16	17	11	20
Madras — Import	1,81	1,68	2,23	2,04	1,92	1,76	3,75	7,56	3,83	4,75
Madras — Export	75	1,02	76	61	65	73	1,19	97	1,27	2,15
Burma — Import	1,94	2,02	1,64	1,60	1,93	1,58	2,72	5,90	4,65	4,32
Burma — Export	6,91	11,54	12,74	12,19	7,50	10,42	13,37	11,53	10,41	5,43

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
June 19, 1897.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE.

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	1st November 1896 to 19th June 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS—			
CALCUTTA	Imports	311,973	8,357,162
	Exports	126,882	4,161,297
		+185,091	+4,195,865
RANGOON	Imports	2,650	274,387
	Exports	659,054	23,545,733
		−656,404	−23,271,346
MADRAS	Imports	38,600	808,400
	Exports	9,000	191,600
		+29,600	+616,800
BOMBAY (*preceding week*)	Imports	193,700	6,968,900
	Exports	67,000	3,792,500
		+126,700	+3,176,400
KARÁCHI	Imports	49,200	655,671
	Exports	113,600	2,277,976
		−64,400	−1,622,305
PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS—			
BENGAL—			
Patna Division—			30th January to 19th June 1897.
PATNA	Imports	40,800	701,900
	Exports	26,400	588,300
		+14,400	+113,600
GAYÀ (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,500	125,600
	Exports	1,200	91,200
		+8,300	+34,400
SHAHABAD	Imports	4,800	185,400
	Exports	10,400	266,400
		−5,600	−81,000
SÁRAN	Imports	65,500	909,700
	Exports	5,100	118,800
		+60,400	+790,900
CHAMPÁRAN	Imports	13,000	391,500
	Exports	700	30,800
		+12,300	+360,700
MUZAFFARPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	32,100	634,464
	Exports	1,200	37,460
		+30,900	+597,004
DARBHANGA („)	Imports	60,900	880,100
	Exports	6,000	79,400
		+54,900	+800,700
Bhágalpur Division—			
MONGHYR (*incomplete*)	Imports	9,000	158,100
	Exports	22,400	859,100
		−13,400	−701,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 19th June 1897	30th January to 19th June 1897.
BENGAL—*contd*			
Bhágalpur Division—*contd.*			
Bhágalpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,538	232,805
	Exports	23,647	730,582
		−14,109	−497,777
Purnea	Imports	2,700	69,764
	Exports	800	118,656
		+1,900	−48,892
Malda	Imports	...	
	Exports		700
		...	−700
Santhal Parganas (*incomplete*)	Imports	2,500	111,600
	Exports	6,200	381,500
		−3,700	−269,900
Rajshahi Division—			
Rajshahi (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,800	321,200
	Exports	600	44,400
		+1,200	+276,800
Dinajpur (*incomplete*)	Imports	...	26,900
	Exports	7,100	369,800
		−7,100	−342,900
Jalpaiguri („)	Imports	...	222,203
	Exports	.	3,728
			+218,475
Darjeeling (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,900	107,900
	Exports	300	3,400
		+1,600	+104,500
Rangpur	Imports		28,100
	Exports		29,400
			−1,300
Bogra	Imports	100	4,300
	Exports	9,500	283,700
		−9,400	−279,400
Pabna (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,800	257,300
	Exports	900	19,900
		+3,900	+237,400
Dacca Division—			
Dacca	Imports	..	10,000
	Exports	100	14,400
		−100	−4,400
Naraingani	Imports	..	22,000
	Exports		159,100
		..	−137,100
Maimensingh (*preceding week*)	Imports	513	75,421
	Exports	719	6,987
		−206	+68,434
Faridpur	Imports	3,200	126,900
	Exports	600	108,800
		+2,600	+18,100
Backerganj	Imports	...	1,200
	Exports		26,800
		...	−25,600

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 19th June 1897	30th January to 19th June 1897.
BENGAL—*contd.*			
Chittagong Division—			
TIPPERA	Imports	1,500	23,904
	Exports	40,000	74,663
		−38,500	−50,759
NOAKHALI	Imports	...	100
	Exports	100	5,900
		−100	−5,800
CHITTAGONG	Imports	37,200	376,854
	Exports		97,220
		+37,200	+279,634
Burdwan Division—			
BURDWAN	Imports	1,900	109,700
	Exports	53,200	1,316,400
		−51,300	−1,206,700
BIRBHUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,100	24,300
	Exports	36,400	1,309,300
		−35,300	−1,285,000
HOOGHLY (*incomplete*)	Imports	3,500	59,500
	Exports	6,400	37,100
		−2,900	+22,400
MIDNAPUR*	Imports	..	40,199
	Exports	...	275,470
		...	−235,271
Presidency Division—			
24-PARGANAS	Imports	1,100	24,500
	Exports	900	24,000
		+200	+500
NADIA	Imports	35,100	573,800
	Exports	13,900	663,900
		+21,200	−90,100
MURSHIDABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	1,100	18,300
	Exports	2,800	208,100
		−1,700	−189,800
JESSORE	Imports	12,200	196,000
	Exports	900	62,400
		+11,300	+133,600
KHULNA	Imports	700	3,700
	Exports		33,000
		+700	−29,300
Chota Nagpur Division—			
HAZÁRIBAGH	Imports	5,900	165,800
	Exports	100	1,600
		+5,800	+164,200
LOHÁRDAGA	Imports	..	4,200
	Exports	...	3,700
		.	+500
MÁNBHUM (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,900	128,500
	Exports	100	5,600
		+4,800	+122,900
SINGHBHUM („)	Imports	100	3,233
	Exports	2,300	43,700
		−2,200	−40,467
RANCHI (*preceding week*)	Imports	168	2,210
	Exports	25	5,734
		+143	−3,524

* For March 1897.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
BENGAL—*concld*			
Orissa Division—			
CUTTACK	Imports	73	1,866
	Exports	7	280,716
		+66	−278,850
BALASORE (*preceding week*)	Imports	400	12,900
	Exports	28,800	772,000
		−28,400	−759,100
PURI	Imports	2	1,018
	Exports	1,590	27,140
		−1,588	−26,122
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
Meerut Division—			
SAHÁRANPUR	Imports	12,740	201,532
	Exports	24,940	128,310
		−12,200	+73,222
MUZAFFARNAGAR	Imports	11,000	193,500
	Exports	17,800	333,200
		−6,800	−139,700
MEERUT	Imports	27,200	266,200
	Exports	13,300	324,700
		+13,900	−58,500
BULANDSHAHR	Imports	700	38,300
	Exports	13,800	401,000
		−13,100	−362,700
ALIGARH (*preceding week*)	Imports	7,700	120,200
	Exports	36,900	337,700
		−29,200	−217,500
Agra Division—			
MUTTRA	Imports	1,018	72,814
	Exports	12,638	81,895
		−11,620	−9,081
AGRA	Imports	14,600	409,600
	Exports	28,900	260,000
		−14,300	+149,600
FARUKHABAD (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,200	88,600
	Exports	600	9,200
		+2,600	+79,400
MAINPURI	Imports	...	17,300
	Exports	1,400	14,300
		−1,400	+3,000
ETÁWAH	Imports	700	54,200
	Exports	3,800	20,600
		−3,100	+33,600
ETAH (*incomplete*)	Imports	300	16,400
	Exports	10,500	117,200
		−10,200	−100,800

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —]

		Week ending 19th June 1897	30th January to 19th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*			
Rohilkhand Division—			
Bijnor (*incomplete*)	Imports	4,200	135,300
	Exports	300	7,900
		+3,900	+127,400
Moradabad	Imports	6,200	169,700
	Exports	13,000	317,000
		—6,800	—147,300
Shahjahánpur	Imports	2,712	65,917
	Exports	21,205	268,314
		—18,493	—202,397
Budaun	Imports	...	2,300
	Exports	800	17,400
		—800	—15,100
Pilibít	Imports	300	48,575
	Exports	5,700	71,850
		—5,400	—23,275
Bareli	Imports	8,800	106,400
	Exports	12,900	164,200
		—4,100	—57,800
Allahabad Division—			
Cawnpore	Imports	130,200	1,448,200
	Exports	26,800	341,500
		+103,400	+1,106,700
Fatehpur (*preceding week*)	Imports	16,200	103,400
	Exports	..	2,127
		+16,200	+101,273
Bánda	Imports	55,300	446,500
	Exports	..	2,800
		+55,300	+443,700
Hamírpur	Imports	1,600	72,500
	Exports	..	2,600
		+1,600	+69,900
Allahabad (*incomplete*)	Imports	47,300	914,800
	Exports	...	11,800
		+47,300	+903,000
Jhánsi	Imports	28,200	312,300
	Exports	400	11,000
		+27,800	+301,300
Jalaun	Imports	11,100	130,000
	Exports	300	11,200
		+10,800	+118,800
Benares Division—			
Benares	Imports	17,400	463,400
	Exports	1,600	38,700
		+15,800	+424,700
Mirzapur	Imports	17,000	165,915
	Exports	100	10,312
		+16,900	+155,603
Jaunpur	Imports	6,400	143,400
	Exports	600	39,600
		+5,800	+103,800
Ghazipur	Imports	3,900	101,800
	Exports	3,000	68,400
		+900	+33,400

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE —*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*)

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*concld.*			
Gorakhpur Division—			
Basti	Imports	100	22,900
	Exports	18,600	208,900
		—18,500	—186,000
Ballia	Imports	4,191	49,949
	Exports	5,494	37,313
		—1,303	+12,636
Gorakhpur	Imports	5,400	80,400
	Exports	19,500	414,900
		—14,100	—334,500
Kumaun Division—			
Garhwál (*preceding week*)	Imports	800	5,000
	Exports	...	...
		+800	+5,000
Naini Tal	Imports	500	16,500
	Exports	1,500	78,200
		—1,000	—61,700
OUDH—			
Lucknow Division—			
Lucknow	Imports	26,600	317,900
	Exports	1,900	65,300
		+24,700	+252,600
Unao	Imports	800	53,900
	Exports	...	500
		+800	+53,400
Rae-Bareli	Imports	11,400	182,900
	Exports	...	8,300
		+11,400	+174,600
Sitapur	Imports	2,100	21,898
	Exports	33,500	271,100
		—31,400	—249,202
Kheri (*preceding week*)	Imports	100	12,700
	Exports	6,000	129,300
		—5,900	—116,600
Hardoi	Imports	5,200	122,600
	Exports	1,000	45,700
		+4,200	+76,900
Fyzabad Division—			
Fyzabad	Imports	15,000	186,100
	Exports	11,100	252,300
		+3,900	—66,200
Gonda	Imports	13,400	134,700
	Exports	4,400	121,100
		+9,000	+13,600
Bahraich	Imports	...	6,600
	Exports	6,000	156,300
		—6,000	—149,700
Barabanki	Imports	3,300	65,400
	Exports	1,700	177,900
		+1,600	—112,500
RAJPUTANA—			
Jodhpur	Imports	724	6,007
	Exports	10,543	52,774
		—9,819	—46,767
Bikaner	Imports	12,387	73,703
	Exports	...	...
		+12,387	+73,703

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
AJMERE-MERWARA	Imports	8,500	148,300
	Exports	2,700	55,055
		+5,800	+ 93,245
PANJAB—			
Delhi Division—			
HISSAR	Imports	60,400	765,900
	Exports	1,900	20,600
		+58,500	+745,300
ROHTAK	Imports	100	4,800
	Exports	200	3,700
		—100	+1,100
GURGÁON (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,200	89,500
	Exports	15,600	123,700
		—14,400	—34,200
DELHI	Imports	31,800	654,100
	Exports	28,000	183,100
		+3,800	+471,000
KARNÁL	Imports	1,600	43,200
	Exports	10,700	32,600
		—9,100	+10,600
AMBALA	Imports	16,200	286,200
	Exports	3,100	47,600
		+13,100	+238,600
SIMLA	Imports	4,200	53,000
	Exports	...	200
		+4,200	+52,800
Jalandhar Division—			
JALANDHAR	Imports	13,000	67,900
	Exports	121,000	582,700
		—108,000	—514,800
LUDHIÁNA	Imports	4,500	85,100
	Exports	41,800	449,700
		—37,300	—364,600
FEROZPUR	Imports	19,300	154,400
	Exports	15,700	507,600
		+3,600	—353,200
Lahore Division—			
MULTAN	Imports	4,100	161,100
	Exports	22,000	89,500
		—17,900	+71,600
JHANG	Imports	...	24,700
	Exports	6,100	77,200
		—6,100	—52,500
MONTGOMERY	Imports	1,600	88,600
	Exports	...	9,700
		+1,600	+78,900
LAHORE	Imports	5,614	340,834
	Exports	33,877	216,138
		—28,263	+124,696
AMRITSAR	Imports	15,900	191,900
	Exports	41,800	385,900
		—25,900	—194,000
GURDÁSPUR	Imports	600	42,400
	Exports	27,800	299,918
		—27,200	—257,518

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
PANJAB—*contd*			
Ráwalpindi Division—			
SIÁLKOT	Imports	4,000	74,300
	Exports	300	48,700
		+3,700	+25,600
GUJRÁT	Imports	2,900	106,400
	Exports	1,600	16,100
		+1,300	+90,300
GUJRÁNWÁLA	Imports	1,300	94,500
	Exports	52,400	294,100
		−51,100	−199,600
SHAHPUR	Imports	1,100	58,100
	Exports	3,100	47,600
		−2,000	+10,500
JHELAM	Imports	2,213	165,849
	Exports	503	19,912
		+1,710	+145,937
RÁWALPINDI	Imports	46,500	586,451
	Exports	3,400	55,900
		+43,100	+530,551
Pesháwar Division—			
PESHÁWAR	Imports	6,200	199,900
	Exports	13,500	154,200
		−7,300	+45,700
Derajat Division—			
BANNU	Imports	100	4,370
	Exports	5,800	84,657
		−5,700	−80,287
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	Imports	600	11,900
	Exports	13,500	109,000
		−12,900	−97,100
MUZAFFARGARH	Imports	200	6,456
	Exports	14,100	81,600
		−13,900	−75,144
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—			
Guzerat Division—			
AHMADABAD	Imports	2,900	400,400
	Exports	3,200	232,600
		−300	+167,800
KAIRA	Imports	100	146,100
	Exports	200	179,900
		−100	−33,800
PANCH MAHÁLS (*preceding week*)	Imports	704	13,363
	Exports	27,863	549,378
		−27,159	−536,015

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(Indian maunds).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports —].

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*contd.*			
Guzerat Division—*contd.*			
BROACH	Imports	31	320,431
	Exports	66	229,466
		−35	+90,965
SURAT (*preceding week*)	Imports	22,200	477,500
	Exports	7,200	147,900
		+15,000	+329,600
BHAVNAGAR	Imports	...	70,874
	Exports		761
		...	+70,113
KÁTHIAWÁR	Imports	...	157,539
	Exports	...	1,458
		...	+156,081
Deccan—			
KHANDESH (*incomplete*)	Imports	43,900	550,800
	Exports	...	1,700
		+43,900	+548,500
NÁSIK	Imports	24,500	344,400
	Exports	1,300	71,600
		+23,200	+272,800
AHMADNAGAR	Imports	5,200	117,500
	Exports	1,400	64,100
		+3,800	+53,400
POONA	Imports	49,400	606,021
	Exports	300	14,600
		+49,100	+591,421
SHOLAPUR	Imports	5,200	104,200
	Exports	14,900	131,100
		−9,700	−26,900
SATARA	Imports	...	271,329
	Exports	...	8,690
		...	+262,639
Karnátak—			
BELGAUM (*preceding week*)	Imports	12,300	297,200
	Exports	1,900	157,300
		+10,400	+139,900
BIJÁPUR (*incomplete*)	Imports	10,200	248,400
	Exports	...	9,000
		+10,200	+239,400
DHARWAR	Imports	2,800	67,733
	Exports	18,300	316,521
		−15,500	−248,788
TANNA	Imports	3,500	137,000
	Exports	1,800	256,500
		+1,700	−119,500
KOLÁBA (*preceding week*)	Imports	2,900	104,167
	Exports	300	123,620
		+2,600	−19,453
KOLHAPUR („)	Imports	22,126	457,604
	Exports	1,988	48,179
		+20,138	+409,425
KANARA („)	Imports	1,200	26,200
	Exports	100	124,100
		+1,100	−97,900
RATNAGIRI („)	Imports	8,500	660,800
	Exports	...	18,900
		+8,500	+641,900

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN—			
Shikárpur	Imports	5,591	110,485
	Exports	61,814	1,059,875
		−56,223	−949,390
Thar-Párkar (*preceding week*)	Imports	9,900	218,000
	Exports	13,200	234,700
		−3,300	−16,700
Upper Sind Frontier	Imports	1,500	12,800
	Exports	10,900	200,400
		−9,400	−187,600
Hyderabad	Imports	...	114,000
	Exports	...	150,100
		...	−36,100
CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
Jubbulpore Division—			
Saugor	Imports	23,900	143,400
	Exports	1,700	19,200
		+22,200	+124,200
Jubbulpore	Imports	20,700	331,000
	Exports	5,000	241,700
		+15,700	+89,300
Nerbudda Division—			
Narsinghpur	Imports	15,300	100,400
	Exports	300	84,300
		+15,000	+16,100
Hoshangabad	Imports	24,700	167,700
	Exports	...	33,400
		+24,700	+134,300
Nimar	Imports	7,400	148,100
	Exports	900	29,400
		+6,500	+118,700
Nágpur Division—			
Wardha	Imports	1,800	56,200
	Exports	800	12,200
		+1,000	+44,000
Nágpur	Imports	15,500	374,600
	Exports	1,300	76,800
		+14,200	+297,800
Chánda	Imports	100	10,600
	Exports	4,100	51,700
		−4,000	−41,100
Bhandára	Imports	20,300	249,200
	Exports	2,400	69,200
		−17,900	+180,000
Chhattisgarh Division—			
Raipur	Imports	9,800	71,100
	Exports	9,600	430,500
		+200	−359,400
Bilaspur	Imports	11,800	121,059
	Exports	1,100	56,498
		+10,700	+54,561
Sambalpur	Imports	100	12,400
	Exports	9,700	441,400
		−9,600	−429,000

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*continued.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +].

[Net exports −].

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
BERAR—			
East—			
AMRÁOTI	Imports	7,700	185,700
	Exports	1,300	18,000
		+6,400	+167,700
West—			
AKOLA	Imports	6,700	107,500
	Exports	8,000	89,100
		−1,300	+18,400
BULDÁNA	Imports	1,400	28,000
	Exports	...	2,300
		+1,400	+25,700
MADRAS—			
GANJAM	Imports	4,200	35,500
	Exports	3,900	115,100
		+300	−79,600
VIZAGAPATAM	Imports	46,400	281,500
	Exports	500	22,600
		+45,900	+258,900
GODÁVARI	Imports	20,500	104,700
	Exports	39,600	872,700
		−19,100	−768,000
KISTNA	Imports	600	36,674
	Exports	38,900	708,307
		−38,300	−663,633
NELLORE	Imports	100	19,520
	Exports	1,300	39,204
		−1,200	−19,684
KARNÚL (*incomplete*)	Imports	1,800	69,100
	Exports	2,900	24,400
		−1,100	+44,700
BELLARY	Imports	16,300	223,000
	Exports	6,100	67,400
		+10,200	+155,600
ANANTAPUR (*preceding week*)	Imports	3,600	56,200
	Exports	5,200	89,300
		−1,600	−33,100
CUDDAPAH	Imports	1,600	92,500
	Exports	4,400	61,400
		−2,800	+31,100
NORTH ARCOT	Imports	5,100	157,000
	Exports	10,800	312,100
		−5,700	−155,100
CHINGLEPUT	Imports	300	16,500
	Exports	11,400	147,100
		−11,100	−130,600
SOUTH ARCOT	Imports	6,400	88,300
	Exports	28,000	557,800
		−21,600	−469,500

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of FOOD-GRAINS and PULSE—*concluded.*

(*Indian maunds*).

[Net imports +]

[Net exports −]

		Week ending 19th June 1897.	30th January to 19th June 1897.
MADRAS—*contd*			
SALEM (*incomplete*)	Imports	800	22,700
	Exports	17,400	201,900
		−16,600	−179,200
COIMBATORE	Imports	9,400	189,800
	Exports	17,700	584,900
		−8,300	−395,100
TRICHINOPOLY	Imports	669	33,914
	Exports	5,130	137,858
		−4,461	−103,944
TANJORE (*incomplete*)	Imports	8,700	83,100
	Exports	86,300	2,426,600
		−77,600	−2,343,500
MADURA	Imports	3,500	62,100
	Exports	18,800	335,700
		−15,300	−273,600
TINNEVELLY	Imports	23,600	487,200
	Exports	41,600	454,500
		−18,000	+32,700
MALABAR	Imports	21,200	1,371,600
	Exports	1,000	327,600
		+20,200	+1,044,000
SOUTH CANARA	Imports	1,700	110,520
	Exports		624,290
		+1,700	−513,770

G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.
ACCOUNT.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS FOR, AND TO END OF, THE YEAR 1896.

No. 326-A. R., dated Simla, the 16th June 1897.

READ the following—

Note by A. R. BECHER, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, on the synopsis of transactions of the East Indian Railway for the year 1896.

In continuation of my note No. 296-R. of 28th May 1896, I beg to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a synopsis of the transactions of the East Indian Railway from the date of its purchase by the State (1st January 1880) to the close of the year 1896.

2. The Capital Expenditure of the East Indian Railway may be thus stated.

Under the Purchase Act, 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. CCVI, the Capital Stock of the Company was taken over by Government at a commuted value of £125 for every £100 of Capital Stock :—

	£	£
The share capital of the Company, amounting to £26,200,000, was accordingly stated at		32,750,000
Under the same Act the debentures and debenture stock were taken over by Government, and amounted to		4,450,000
TOTAL		37,200,000

	₹	₹
The Company had at 31st December 1879 overdrawn from Government on Capital Account		26,45,269
The Cost of the land taken up for the Railway and paid for by Government had been		59,26,183
and the further outlay to close of the year 1896 from grants by Government from borrowed moneys and from debentures raised by the Company has been :—		
On Construction Account	4,68,73,444	
,, Stores Suspense Account	90,05,233	
,, Capital Advance Account	—8,63,928	
		5,50,14,749
		6,35,86,201
Deduct—Assets on the 31st December 1879, received by Government on purchase of the line, and made over to the Company—		
Stores in stock	76,65,340	
Balance of cash and other Suspense accounts	8,22,167	
	84,87,507	
Realization by the sale of surplus and obsolete stores originally valued at ₹16,06,079 not taken over by the undertaking, and other miscellaneous receipts	6,30,652	
		91,18,159
making the Capital outlay at close of 1896		₹ 5,44,68,042 + £37,200,000

	₹
3. During the year 1896 the gross traffic earnings were	5,40,69,142
the working expenses	1,69,19,958
and the net earnings	3,71,49,184

4. These results of working the East Indian Railway affected the finances of the Government of India in the manner and to the extent exhibited in the following paragraphs.

5. The liabilities incurred by the Government of India in connection with the purchase of the East Indian Railway are as follows :—

Sterling liabilities—	Capital £	Interest. £	
(*a*) Debenture stock	1,500,000	67,500	
(*b*) Annuities, terminable in 1953	26,200,000	1,179,000	(inclusive of payment for redemption of Capital.
(*c*) Deferred annuities	6,550,000	262,000	
		1,508,500	
Less—Annual payment for redemption of Capital		65,500	
Net sterling annual liability		1,443,000	which

at 14·232*d.* per rupee=₹2,43,33,895.

6. The liabilities incurred by Government since the purchase of the line have been—

	₹	₹
Debentures of old Company discharged		3,54,66,835
Debentures raised by new Company (£450,000)		82,66,415
Construction Account	4,68,73,444	
Stores Suspense Account	90,05,233	
Capital Advance Account	—*8,63,928*	
	5,50,14,749	
Less—Outlay met from debentures raised by Company	82,66,415	4,67,48,334
Land charges by the State		59,26,183
Add—		
Capital overdrawn at time of purchase		26,45,269
		9,90,53,036
Less—Credits to Government for value of stores, etc., made over to the Company		91,18,159
TOTAL		8,99,34,877

The debentures raised by the Company form a sterling liability of £450,000 bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum, and the difference between the above total and the rupee equivalent of the debentures (8,99,34,877—82,66,415), *viz.*, R8,16,68,462, represents the rupee liabilities incurred by Government.

7. The following, therefore, seems to be a fair account of the transactions of the railway, as they affect Government, for 1896:—

	₹	₹
Traffic earnings	5,40,69,142	
Less—Working expenses	1,69,19,958	
Net earnings		3,71,49,184
Sterling liabilities in connection with the purchase, £1,443,000 at 14·232*d.* per rupee	2,43,33,895	
Interest on debentures, £7,500	1,25,981	
Interest on rupee liabilities—		
Interest on outlay to 30th June 1895, including land charges, ₹8,13,35,890 at 4 per cent.	32,53,436	
Interest on subsequent outlay at 3½ per cent., *viz.*:—		
During the second half of 1895	13,34,022	
Half outlay during 1896 (—10,01,450/2)—5,00,725		
	8,33,297	29,165
Payment of surplus profits to the Company	12,45,733	
Payment to the Company's Provident Fund	3,71,502	
Total payments		2,93,59,712
Net profit to Government		77,89,472

The corresponding net profit was—

	₹
in 1895	70,76,494
„ 1894	56,27,445
„ 1893	85,22,279
„ 1892	73,98,751
„ 1891	1,02,36,236

8. The Capital outlay on the undertaking may be taken as under—

		£
Sterling (*vide* paragraph 2)		37,200,000
		₹
Converted into Indian currency at the average rate of 19·961*d.* per rupee at time of purchase		44,72,72,180
Rupee debt	₹8,99,34,877	
Less—Rupee value of debentures discharged	₹3,54,66,835	
		5,44,68,042
TOTAL		50,17,40,222
The interest at 1 per cent. on this Capital would be		50,17,402

It follows from this, that—

(i) the net earnings of the railway are 27142/5017, or 7·40 per cent. on the Capital invested by the Government in it,

(ii) the burden which Government bears in respect of it is 29552/5017 or 5·85 per cent.;

(iii) the apparent clear profit to Government is 1·55 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the note and accompaniment now read, be forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Synopsis of the financial transactions.

Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution

EAST INDIAN

Synopsis of the Financial Transactions of the East Indian Railway from 1st January

PARTICULARS	YEAR.						
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
MILEAGE—							
Its own—							
Open	1,504½	1,506½	1,506½	1,509½	1,509½	1,515	1,515
Under construction	2½	...	...	4	9½	4½	4½
Branch State lines worked Railway Company—							
Open	48½	89½	89½	143½	144	144	144
Indian Midland Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Outlay by the State for purchase of line at 2s the rupee.	36,61,57,759	36,59,70,381	36,58,32,387	36,57,61,510	36,56,99,005	36,56,97,067	36,56,54,805
Cost of land to 31st December 1879	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183
On Construction Account from 1st January 1880—							
For year	9,86,079	23,87,384	49,65,360	25,52,556	38,68,279	32,54,749	22,43,421
To date	9,86,079	33,73,463	83,38,823	1,08,91,379	1,47,59,658	1,80,14,407	2,02,57,828
On Stores Suspense Account—							
For year	84,96,479	31,44,650	—24,94,819	—7,99,156	—76,625	—11,37,685	—82,200
To date	84,96,479	1,19,41,129	94,46,310	86,47,154	85,70,529	74,32,844	73,50,644
On Capital Advance Account—							
For year	13,02,319	—7,29,250	—7,17,259	1,93,147	—5,04,732	5,91,292	—2,03,691
To date	13,02,319	5,73,069	—1,44,190	50,957	—4,53,775	1,37,517	—66,174
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	38,28,68,819	38,77,84,225	38,93,99,513	39,12,77,183	39,45,01,600	39,72,08,018	39,91,23,286
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
Gross earnings	4,29,45,116	4,54,11,472	4,71,17,594	4,04,67,085	4,38,38,714	4,63,86,889	4,66,70,853
Working expenses	1,41,90,698	1,44,63,162	1,74,05,083	1,82,77,498	1,64,89,014	1,63,51,238	1,61,44,628
Net earnings—							
For year	2,87,54,418	3,09,48,310	2,97,12,511	3,11,89,587	2,73,49,700	3,00,35,651	3,05,26,225
From 1st January 1880 to date	2,87,54,418	5,97,02,728	8,94,15,239	12,06,04,826	14,79,54,526	17,79,90,177	20,85,16,402
Contribution to Provident Institution—							
For year	2,87,544	3,09,483	2,97,125	3,11,896	2,73,496	3,00,356	3,05,262
From 1st January 1880 to date	2,87,544	5,97,027	8 94,152	12,06,048	14,79,544	17,79,900	20,85,163
Railway Company's ½th share of surplus profits—							
For year	17,72,690	20,63,867	17,88,073	19,99,731	11,72,323	16,29,502	14,97,276
From 1st January 1880 to date	17,72,690	38,36,557	56,24,630	76,24,361	87,96,684	1,04,26,186	1,19,23,462
Net receipts by the State—							
For year	2,66,94,184	2,85,74,960	2,76,27,313	2,88,77,960	2,59,00,947	2,81,05,793	2,87,23,687
INTEREST AND ANNUITY CHARGES—							
Deduct from Net Earnings to ascertain surplus profits—							
For year	1,96,03,398	2,03,10,492	2,04,75,021	2,08,79,039	2,12,14,590	2,15,87,807	2,27,34,584
From 1st January 1880 to date	1,96,03,398	3,99,22,890	6,03,97,911	8,12,76,950	10,24,91,540	12,40,79,347	14,68,13,931
The East Indian Railway Company also received from the Branch State lines worked by it ½th share of profits—							
For year	..	..	...	1,07,991	1,20,665	1,52,792	1,55,658
To date	..	...	..	1,07,991	2,28,656	8,81,448	5,37,106
Contribution to Provident Institution—							
For year	...	...	...		2,934	7,717	7,862
To date	...	...	.	.	1,113	18,830	26,692
Add from the Indian Midland Railway Company . 12 per cent. on gross receipts—							
For year	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,081
To date	...	...		..	..	...	11,081
Add from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company . 7 per cent on gross earnings—							
For year		...		...	..	..	...
To date	.	.	...	...	...	...	...

No. 326-A. R., dated 16th June 1897.

RAILWAY.

1880 (date of purchase by the State) to end of 1896.

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893	1894	1895	1896
1,513½	1,513½	1,525½	1,525½	1,552½	1,610½	1,610½	1,664	1,700	1,701
...	..	...	...	...	68½	66½	30½	4	147½
144	166½	134½	227	241½	183½	183½	182½	183½	182½
42	42	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	...
₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
36,55,23,073	36,55,31,400	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110	36,55,27,110
59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183	59,26,183
10,04,162	6,28,701	13,78,713	71,535	5,06,657	64,20,790	59,18,626	25,98,080	47,75,186	33,13,166
2,12,61,990	2,18,90,691	2,32,69,404	2,33,40,939	2,38,47,596	3,02,68,386	3,61,87,012	3,87,85,092	4,35,60,278	4,68,73,444
—2,37,410	—3,29,129	2,68,451	1,31,401	—11,44,465	—7,54,706	7,51,553	6,84,917	10,89,655	11,94,322
71,13,234	67,84,105	70,52,556	71,83,957	60,39,492	52,84,786	60,36,339	67,21,256	78,10,911	90,05,233
—1,59,771	—6,01,784	—10,511	1,900	21,908	7,512	—47,328	33,002	—83,177	40,495
—2,25,945	—8,27,729	—8,38,240	—8,36,340	—8,14,432	—8,06,920	—8,54,248	—8,21,246	—9,04,423	—8,63,928
39,95,98,535	39,93,04,650	40,09,37,013	40,11,11,849	40,05,25,949	40,61,99,545	41,28,22,396	41,61,38,395	42,11,20,059	42,64,68,042
4,60,65,661	4,54,36,902	4,49,57,901	4,34,39,355	4,94,85,230	4,88,55,105	5,08,44,654	5,26,89,485	5,41,50,856	5,40,69,142
1,46,02,512	1,51,06,225	1,55,43,840	1,36,16,581	1,33,69,401	1,36,86,702	1,43,85,772	1,58,95,137	1,59,34,108	1,69,19,958
3,14,63,149	3,03,30,677	2,94,09,061	2,98,22,774	3,61,15,829	3,51,68,403	3,64,58,882	3,[illegible]94,348	3,82,16,748	3,71,49,184
23,99,79,551	27,03,10,228	29,97,19,289	32,95,42,063	36,56,57,892	40,08,26,295	43,72,85,177	47,40,79,525	51,22,96,273	54,94,45,457
4,64,632	3,03,307	2,94,091	2,98,228	4,61,518	3,51,684	3,64,589	3,67,943	3,82,022	3,71,502
25,49,795	28,53,102	31,47,193	34,45,421	39,06,939	42,58,622	46,23,211	49,91,154	53,73,176	57,44,678
15,87,252	11,64,693	8,31,347	10,37,019	26,45,392	20,88,760	17,04,125	15,39,767	14,29,078	12,45,713
1,35,10,721	1,46,75,414	1,55,06,761	1,65,43,780	1,91,89,172	2,12,77,932	2,29,82,057	2,45,21,824	2,59,50,902	2,71,96,635
2,94,11,258	2,88,62,677	2,82,83,623	2,84,87,527	3,30,08,920	3,27,27,959	3,43,90,169	3,48,86,638	3,64,05,648	3,55,31,949
2,30,62,220	2,42,03,905	2,49,58,239	2,43,39,419	2,24,27,351	2,43,72,918	2,75,73,670	2,87,27,570	3,06,74,803	3,05,50,017
16,98,76,151	19,40,80,056	21,90,38,295	24,33,77,744	26,58,05,095	29,01,78,013	31,77,51,683	34,64,79,252	37,71,54,055	40,77,04,072
1,71,286	1,53,992	1,10,385	1,06,095	1,27,840	79,575	37,605	39,067	39,773	39,251
7,08,392	8,62,384	9,72,769	10,78,864	12,06,704	12,86,279	13,23,884	13,62,951	14,02,724	14,41,975
9,086	7,777	5,575	5,358	6,456	4,019	1,899	1,973	2,009	1,982
35,777	43,554	49,129	54,487	60,943	64,962	66,861	68,834	70,843	72,825
20,977	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	. .
32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058	32,058
...	...	3,082	27,004	28,701	...	. .	...	...	...
...	...	3,082	30,086	58,787	58,787	58,787	58,787	58,787	58,787

The Calcutta Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1897.

THE following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information.

C. W. BOLTON,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 489.

Simla, the 22nd June 1897.

A TEMPORARY vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., the Governor-General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir A. Mackenzie on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. Stevens assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I —Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations

PART II —Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices

PART III — Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations

PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —
Nothing for publication

PART V —Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 22 —
Nothing for publication

PART VI —Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations —
Nothing for publication

SUPPLEMENT No. 26

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC

Simla, the 24th June, 1897

No 1251.—The following telegram, dated London, the 18th June 1897, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information

I am commanded by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to say that She has heard with deep regret of the serious loss of life and suffering caused by the recent earthquakes. She desires that you will make known this expression of Her sympathy, and will keep Her informed as to any further consequences which may come to your knowledge, though She trusts the worst is already known

The 25th June, 1897

No. 1256.—The following telegrams are published for general information:

Dated the 22nd June 1897.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Viceroy.

I am commanded by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to say that she has received with pleasure and satisfaction your telegram conveying to her the terms of the addresses presented to-day to her Representative at Simla for transmission to herself. She appreciates highly these proofs of the loyalty and devotion of her Indian subjects, whose prosperity and happiness it has ever been her earnest desire to promote. She authorizes you to convey to them her thanks and her best wishes for their welfare.

Dated the 22nd June 1897

From—The Viceroy,
To—The Secretary of State for India

I have delivered to the assembled Delegates Her Majesty's gracious message in reply to their addresses It has been received with enthusiasm.

Dated the 22nd June 1897

From—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India,
To—The Viceroy

From my heart I thank my beloved people May God bless them.

Dated the 22nd June 1897.

From—The Viceroy,
To—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India

Your Majesty's gracious message will reach the hearts of your loyal Indian subjects. All are joining in the prayer for blessings on their beloved Sovereign

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ESTABLISHMENTS

The 22nd June, 1897.

No 489.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C S.I, the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act, 21 and 22 Vict, Cap 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I, Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir A. Mackenzie on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. Stevens assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the afternoon of the 22nd instant

The 25th June, 1897

No. 496—The services of Mr Govind Dinanath Madgavkar, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay

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MEDICAL

The 22nd June, 1897.

No 660—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Assistant Surgeons to be Honorary Assistant Surgeons on His Excellency's personal staff

Assistant Surgeon Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, Teacher of Surgery, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta

Assistant Surgeon Ganga Singh, Rai Bahadur, of the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares

Assistant Surgeon Nritya Lal Basak, in charge of the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur

Assistant Surgeon Maung Tha Nu, A. I. M, General Hospital, Akyab, Burma.

SANITARY

The 24th June, 1897.

No. 1746—The following notification, which has been issued by the Government of Madras, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is published for general information

In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the rules for quarantine against plague made by the Government of Madras under the said Act are hereby cancelled by the Governor in Council

Note—The rules have been superseded by rules issued by the Government of Madras in exercise of the powers delegated to the Governor in Council under section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

The 25th June, 1897.

No. 1750.—The following translation of two notifications issued by the Italian Government amending, in conformity with the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897, the regulations issued by that Government to prevent the spread of bubonic plague into Italy is published for general information

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

1897.

Maritime Sanitary Notice, No 3.

The Minister of the Interior

Seen the Law for the protection of public hygiene and health (Sections 49 and 50) and the Maritime Sanitary notices of December 29th, 1896, No 4, and January 14th, 1897, No. 1

Seen the International Sanitary Convention concluded at Venice on the 18th March 1897,

Whereas it is deemed expedient to place the proposals made at the said Conference in harmony with the Sanitary Measures intended to prevent the importation of plague into the Kingdom

Having heard the Superior Board of Health, hereby decrees

Section 1—All vessels coming from ports infected with plague or belonging to local areas containing plague-stricken places, before being admitted to free pratique in the Kingdom, must undergo a medical inspection of the persons on board and disinfection of their soiled wearing apparel or other effects The bilge-water will be pumped out after disinfection and good drinking-water substituted for the water stored on board

The following rules must also be observed

1st.—Vessels provided with a Medical Officer and with a disinfecting apparatus will be admitted to free pratique, provided such Medical Officer will declare upon oath

(*a*) that no wearing apparel or other domestic effects or luggage were received on board without having been previously disinfected, or that the said articles were properly disinfected on board

(*b*) that neither at the time of sailing, nor during the voyage, did any actual or suspected cases of plague occur on board,

2nd—Vessels having on board a Medical Officer, but not provided with a disinfecting apparatus, will be admitted to free pratique, provided it is substantiated by a sworn declaration of the Medical Officer

(*a*) that no wearing apparel or other effects, nor luggage, were shipped without previous disinfection,

(*b*) that neither at the time of sailing, nor during the voyage, did any actual or suspected cases of the disease occur on board

3rd—Vessels which are not provided with a Medical Officer, nor with a disinfecting apparatus, but which were free from disease during the voyage, will be admitted to free pratique after having gone through the treatment set forth in the first paragraph of this section, as well as after having undergone all such other precautionary measures as the Sanitary Authorities may deem expedient to order, in special cases, so as to make sure of the healthy condition of the vessel

Section 2—Vessels on which either at the time of sailing or during the voyage, actual or suspected cases of plague have occurred, can be admitted to free pratique subsequent to the carrying out of all the measures set forth in Section 1, paragraph 1, and provided the following conditions are observed

1st.—In the case of vessels having a Medical Officer and a disinfecting apparatus, free pratique will be granted if such Medical Officer will declare on oath that at least 12 days have elapsed since the death or complete recovery of any stricken person on board, and that the effects and articles belonging to the persons so stricken, the persons who attended upon them, and the cabins in which the sick persons were laid up, have been disinfected.

2nd.—In the case of vessels which are provided with a Medical Officer, but not with a disinfecting apparatus, they will be admitted to free pratique, provided such Medical Officer will, upon oath, declare that 14 days at least have elapsed from the date of death or complete recovery of the stricken persons, and that the chemical disinfections mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been carried out.

3rd—In the case of vessels not provided with a Medical Officer, nor with a disinfecting apparatus, but which may have had on board suspected or actual cases of plague, even before 14 days, they will not be admitted to free pratique till after they have been ordered off to a quarantine station, and kept there for such period of time as may be deemed necessary for their disinfection, and to make sure that they have been restored to a healthy condition.

Section 3—Vessels which at the time of their arrival have on board ascertained or suspected cases of plague, or which may have had such cases since less than 12 days, will, none excepted, be ordered off to a quarantine station, where they will undergo such treatment as will in each case be prescribed by the Ministry of the Interior.

Section 4—The importation, either direct or indirect, of the following goods from plague-stricken places is forbidden

(*a*) worn wearing apparel or other domestic effects carried as wholesale merchandise,

(*b*) rags, even if compressed by hydraulic power and carried as bale merchandise,

(*c*) Raw, fresh, or dry hides,

(*d*) Animal refuse, nails, hoofs, bristles, hair, raw wool,

(*e*) Hair

The prohibition mentioned in this Section will be extended to goods of a similar description, although originating from other countries in all cases when their transport was effected on vessels which may have shipped susceptible articles at infected ports, excepting in cases when such goods shall have been placed in special holds apart from the goods, importation whereof is forbidden

Section 5—All goods specified in Section 4, originating from a healthy port belonging to a country in which there are plague-stricken districts, must be accompanied by a medical certificate and a certificate of origin issued by the competent local authorities and visaed by the Italian Consul or Consular Agent within whose jurisdiction the place of shipment is situated

Section 6—The medical inspection of ships must take place during the day time

Section 7—The Sanitary Measures set forth in the present notice will be applied at the first port of call, excepting in special cases. At the subsequent ports of call, provided nothing abnormal occurs during the voyage after the first port of call, the Sanitary Measures will be limited to a general medical inspection of all persons on board and to the disinfection of the effects intended to be landed

For the present vessels ordered to proceed to a quarantine station will all be sent to the Asmara Station, but should the opportunity arise, another station will be appointed

Section 8—Notices, dated 29th December 1896, No 4, and 14th January 1897, No. 1, are cancelled

The Prefects of the Maritime Provinces and the Harbour Authorities are directed to carry out the objects of the present notice

Rome, May 8th, 1897

The Minister,
RUDINI.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

1897

Maritime Sanitary Notice, No 4

Whereas by Maritime Sanitary Notice of this date, No. 3, general provisions were adopted relating to the Sanitary Measures against the plague,

Pursuant to the Law of the 22nd December 1888, No 5849 (3rd Series),

The Minister of the Interior

Decrees

For the purpose of Section 1 of the said notice, the ports, situate on the coast between the frontier of Hindostan with Beluchistan and the Portuguese Possessions of Goa, are declared infected with the plague

Section 2nd.

The prohibition of importing goods mentioned in Section 4 of the said notice is applicable to the ports specified in the preceding Section as well as to all the States and districts included in the Presidency of Bombay.

The Prefects of the Maritime Provinces and the Harbour Authorities of the Kingdom are directed to carry out the object of the present notice.

Rome, May 8th, 1897.

The Minister,
RUDINI.

Nos. 852-866, dated Simla, the 22nd June, 1897.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial).

RESOLUTION

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release, as an act of clemency and grace, of a certain number of prisoners (criminal and civil) and the remission of a portion of the sentences of other prisoners in all the Jails throughout British India, and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars, on the day appointed for public rejoicing to celebrate the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

2 Local Governments and Administrations have been desired on this day to release 10 per cent of all the convicts under sentence, provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good and that their release is not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime Special consideration has been given to the question of the release of Burmans convicted of dakaiti and similar offences during the disturbances which followed the annexation of Upper Burma Including 35 Burmans whose release from the Andamans has been sanctioned, the release of 100 such convicts has been decided on, while the case of those confined in the Jails of Bengal has not yet been definitely settled With a view also to extending clemency and grace to criminals whose cases would not be covered by the above concession, but who are appropriate subjects for clemency on this occasion, His Excellency in Council has directed the release of (1) all female convicts whose offences were not of a serious nature, (2) *all* persons under sentence of one month's imprisonment or less who have on this day worked out half their sentence, and (3) of all persons under sentence of not more than six months' imprisonment, whose offences were in any way attributable to the distress which has prevailed in the past year.

3 His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to those who in the interests of society cannot now be released, by directing that remissions of sentences be made which shall be graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case and which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in Jail

4. The Governor General in Council has also directed the absolute release in celebration of this day of 341 male and female convicts in the Andamans, and the conditional release of 32 convicts under sentence for dakaiti, 10 female convicts (wives of the latter) being released unconditionally at the same time The original recommendation submitted by the Superintendent of Port Blair included 43 Burmans and 40 convicts sentenced for dakaiti The release of 35 of the former has been sanctioned, and is included in the number (341) given above, and the Superintendent has been authorized to substitute an ordinary convict for each Burman, and for each convict under sentence for dakaiti, whose release may have been declined. The total number of convicts of all classes at Port Blair who will be released in connection with the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign will thus be about 400 His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned, in the case of other convicts in the Settlement, certain concessions which, while lessening the severity of the sentences of those who have by their good conduct merited consideration, will not diminish the punitive or deterrent character of the sentences of convicts who have made no progress towards reformation.

5. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts whose debts do not exceed the sum of Rs 100, provided they are poor and not fraudulent; and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained.

6 Owing to the interruption of communication with Assam it has been impossible for the Chief Commissioner to report to the Government of India the number of releases that will be effected today in that Province, but, excluding Assam, the following is the number of prisoners who will be released this day in accordance with these orders·

	Male	Female	TOTAL
From Jails in British India	17,790	1,782	19,572
From the Andamans	370	30	400
Civil prisoners .	102	...	102
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,262	1,812	20,074

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published for general information, and forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be communicated to the Foreign, Military and Finance and Commerce Departments for information.

POLICE.

The 24th June, 1897

No 359.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 4, dated the 6th January 1891, for the words "by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway" the words "by the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway, by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, by the Rajpipla State Railway" shall be substituted.

The 25th June, 1897

No 372.—The services of Mr H C Gordon, Assistant Superintendent of Police Bengal, were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the 7th November 1896

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1897.

No 2331—32-30-*F*.—With reference to Notification No 793—32-9, dated the 12th March 1897, it is notified that Lieutenant R L Morris, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, reverted to military duty, with effect from the 1st May 1897.

GENERAL.

The 24th June, 1897.

No 1616—120-4.—Mr. F. G Sly, C S, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st instant

Mr. E Maconochie, C S., is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence of Mr. Sly, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897.

No. 20-S I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Maharaja VYANKATESH RAMAN SINGH Bahadur, of Rewa in Baghelkhand, Central India.

Sir JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D., formerly Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

His Excellency Maharaja Sir BIR SHAMSHER JANG RANA Bahadur, K C S I., Prime Minister of Nepal.

The Honourable Sir ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj-dhiraj Sir PARTAB SINGH Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Marwar (Jodhpur) in Rajputana.

Lieutenant-General RICHARD STRACHEY, C.S.I., Royal Engineers (Retired), formerly a Member of the Council of India.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable MR. WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, C.S.I, Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

His Highness Raja Sri RAMA VARMA, of Cochin.

CHARLES JAMES LYALL, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

ROBERT JOSEPH CROSTHWAITE, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

WILLIAM JOHN CUNINGHAM, Esquire, C S.I., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Major-General MONTAGU GILBERT GERARD, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, lately in Charge of the British Section of the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja JAGATJIT SINGH Bahadur, of Kapurthala.

RICHARD UDNY, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, lately Commissioner for the Delimitation of a part of the Afghan Boundary.

Colonel HOWARD MELLISS, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

To be Companions.

HUGH SHAKESPEAR BARNES, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

CLEMENT SNEYD COLVIN, Esquire, Secretary in the Public Works Department of the India Office.

Surgeon-Major-General WILLIAM ROE HOOPER, Indian Medical Service, Bengal (Retired), President of the Medical Board at the India Office.

JOHN MOLESWORTH MACPHERSON, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES MONTEATH, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr CHARLES WALTER BOLTON, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

HORACE FREDERICK D'OYLY MOULE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division of the North-Western Provinces

Surgeon-Major-General JAMES CLEGHORN, M D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Colonel THOMAS GRACEY, Royal Engineers, Director-General of Railways, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Colonel JAMES ALOYSIUS MILEY, Indian Staff Corps, Accountant-General, Military Department of the Government of India.

Colonel ANDREW WILSON BAIRD, Royal Engineers, lately Mint Master, Calcutta

KHACHAR ALA CHELA, of Jasdan in Kathiawar.

HENRY BABINGTON SMITH, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

HENRY AIKEN ANDERSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Derajat Division of the Punjab, lately Commissioner for the Delimitation of a part of the Afghan Boundary.

Captain ARTHUR HENRY MCMAHON, C.I E, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, lately Commissioner for the Delimitation of parts of the Afghan Boundary.

ROBERT STEEL, Esquire, Merchant of Calcutta.

Sardar Bahadur KASHI RAO SARVE, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897.

No. 21-I E

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order.

To be Knights Grand Commanders

His Highness Maharaja Sir BHANWAR PAL Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K C I E, of Karauli in Rajputana.

His Highness MIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, Talpur, of Khairpur in Sind.

The Honourable Maharaja Sir LACHHMESHWAR SINGH Bahadur, K C I E., of Darbhanga, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

His Highness Sir BHAGWATSINGHJI SAGRAMJI, K C I E, Thakur Sahib of Gondal in Kathiawar

General CRAWFORD TROTTER CHAMBERLAIN, C S I, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, C I E, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St George

The Hon'ble Nawab AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD, Khan Bahadur, C I E, of Loharu in the Punjab, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations

Colonel WILLIAM SINCLAIR SMITH BISSET, C I E, Royal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Major-General EDWARD STEDMAN, C B, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding the Burma District

JOHN JARDINE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

Rear-Admiral JOHN HEXT, C.I E, Royal Navy (Retired), Director, Royal Indian Marine.

MANCHERJEE MERWANJEE BHOWNAGREE, Esquire, C I E, M P

Colonel THOMAS HUNGERFORD HOLDICH, C.B., C I E, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department, lately employed on the Pamir Delimitation Commission, and on Commissions for delimiting parts of the Afghan and Persian Boundaries.

JAMES MACNABB CAMPBELL, Esquire, C I E, Indian Civil Service, Senior Collector and Magistrate—Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

MUHAMMAD MUNAWWAR ALI, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot.

GEORGE WILLIAM ALLEN, Esquire, C I E., of Allahabad

Nawab Bahadur Khwaja AHSAN-ULLA, C.I E, of Dacca in Bengal.

To be Companions.

M. R. Ry. Panappakkam ANANDA CHARLU Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Colonel RUSSELL RICHARD PILFORD, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Colonel ALGERNON GEORGE ARNOLD DURAND, C B, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Viceroy

BENJAMIN TRAILL FINCH, Esquire, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, India Office.

FREDERICK SHORE BULLOCK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

CHARLES HENRY REYNOLDS, Esquire, M I C E, Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel BEAUCHAMP DUFF, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT ALEXANDER WAHAB, Royal Engineers, Survey of India Department, lately employed on the Pamir Delimitation Commission, and on Commissions for delimiting parts of the Afghan and Persian Boundaries

Nawab Afsar-i-jang, Afsar-ud-daula Bahadur, Major MUHAMMAD ALI BEG, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Lancers, Commandant, Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers

EDWIN DARLINGTON, Esquire, lately Chief Collector of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

JAMES SIRACHAN, Esquire, M.I C E, Engineer and Secretary to the Municipality, Karachi

POORNA NURSINGAROW KRISHNA MURTI, Member of the Council of the Mysore State

The Reverend JOHN HUSBAND, F R C S (E), United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission, and Chairman of the Municipality, Ajmere.

Doctor WALDEMAR MORDECAI HAFFKINE.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK RUDOLF HOERNLE, Esquire, PH D, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, and a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta

Captain (Honorary Major) EDWARD NICHOLL, V D, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles (Retired), non-official Sub-Registrar, and Secretary to the Municipality, Amritsar

ROOSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MERWA, Esquire, ex-Sheriff of Calcutta.

CHARLES GODOLPHIN WILLIAM HASTINGS, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police, and Officer on Special Duty, Kurram, Punjab, lately employed on the Delimitation of a part of the Afghan Boundary

Khan Bahadur MANCHERJI RUSTAMJI DHOLU, Registrar of the Court of the Resident, and Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Aden—Acting Sixth Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden.

Honorary Commander ARTHUR WHATLEY CHITTY, late Indian Navy, lately Consulting Officer for the Indian Troop Service at the Admiralty

Rai Bahadur DAULAT RAM, Superintendent of Post Offices in the Simla Division

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897.

No 2422-*I A.*

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to grant, as a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute of nineteen guns at present enjoyed by His Highness Maharana-dhiraj Sir FATEH SINGH Bahadur, G.C S.I, of Mewar (Udaipur) in Rajputana.

No 2423-*I A*

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable MR. PATRICK PLAYFAIR, C I E, lately President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE MONTGOMERIE JOHN MOORE, C I E, Royal Artillery (Retired), President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.

GEORGE COTTON, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, and President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay

No 2424 *I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Suryya Kanta Acharjyya Bahadur, of Mucktagacha in Mymensingh in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

No. 2425-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Ranajit Sinha, of Nashipur in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No 2426-*I A*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Bara Banki, Oudh, the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction.

No. 2427-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Shew Bux Bagla Bahadur, Sheriff of Calcutta.

Kumar Bhuban Mohun Rai, Chief of the Chakma tribe in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Rao Thakur Narayan Singh Bahadur, Landowner of Paraur, Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces

Seth Lachhman Das, C.I.E., Banker of Muttra in the North-Western Provinces.

Rai Udit Narain, Landowner of Padrauna, Gorakhpur district, in the North-Western Provinces

No 2428-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab as a personal distinction upon—

Muhammad Sharif Khan, Khan of Dir.

Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, Sheriff of Madras.

No. 2429-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon—

Maulvi Kazi Muhammad Ubeidullah, Kazi of Madras.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Jalil, Professor of Arabic, Benares College

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Latif, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab

Maulvi Saiyid Nazir Hussain, of Delhi.

Maulvi Sheikh Nazir Ahmad, of Delhi

No 2430-*I. A*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Nadathur Srimat Sundra Rajachariar, of Srirangam in the district of Trichinopoly.

Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharji, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Pandit Ram Misra Shastri, Professor, Benares Sanskrit College.

Pandit Shiv Datta, First Sanskrit Professor in the Oriental College, Lahore.

No. 2431-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Chokkappa Kalyanasundaram Chattiyar, Rao Bahadur, retired Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Conjevaram Somasundara Sastriyar, Rao Bahadur, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

Gudipati Venkataramayya Pantulu, Rao Sahib, retired Assistant Superintendent of Survey in the Madras Presidency.

Collatoor Ramchandra Rao, Vakil of the High Court and Senior Professor of the Law College in Madras.

No 2432-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Ghulam Muhammad, son of the Prince of Arcot.

Abdul Majid, son of the Prince of Arcot.

Muhammad Anwar, son of the Prince of Arcot

Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, son of the Prince of Arcot

Jaffer Jusuff, of Poona.

Nasarwanji Hormasji Choksy, of Bombay.

Khan Sahib Rustomji Hormasji Kotwal, Inspector of Police in the district of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Murid *walad* Muhammad Waris, Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad district in Sind.

Kazi Saiyid Azim-u-din Saiyid Ghulam Mohid-u-din, Honorary Magistrate of Poona.

Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Teri in the Kohat district in the Punjab.

Munshi Muhammad Khan, late Officiating Inspector of Police in the Merwara district in Rajputana.

Ghulam Raza Sahib, Superintendent in the Post Office, Madras Circle.

Mir Nasir Ali, Superintendent in the Northern India Salt Department.

Muhammad Ashik Ali Khan, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair.

Maulvi Syed Ali Nawab Chaudhuri, of Tippera in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Golam Quassim, of Basirhat in the district of the 24-Parganas in the Bengal Presidency.

Ahmed Ali, retired Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Berar.

Edulji Sorabji Chenoy, of Secunderabad

Haji Sajan Lal, of Secunderabad.

Mian Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel, Punjab Frontier.

Subadar-Major Abdul Rauf Khan, Border Military Police, Peshawar.

Sayad Ali Shah, Inspector of Police, Peshawar City.

Ashgar Ali Beg, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Khan Sahib Abdul Ghufár Khan, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Mir Gauhar Khan, Bugti.

Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi, of the Quetta district in Baluchistan.

Ahmad Nur Khan, otherwise called Mangal Khan, Landowner of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.

Dara Shikoh, otherwise called Bala Khan, Landowner of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.

Maulvi Mohamed Husain, of Allahabad

Munshi Mahmud Hasan Khan, Tahsildar of Akbarpur in the Cawnpore district.

No. 2433-*I A*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Tumparti Rama-Rao, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency

Sakharama Hari Rao, Registrar of Assurances and Joint Stock Companies, Madras.

Timmaraju Venkatasiva Rao Pantulu, Chairman of the Chicacole Municipal Council and Member of the District Board in Ganjam in the Madras Presidency.

Kunathamakor Nagoji Rao, Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency.

Arcot Thoppa Tiruvenkataswami Mudaliyar, Municipal Councillor and Member of the Local Fund Board in the district of Coimbatore in the Madras Presidency.

Boddoo Ramaswami Nayudu, Inspector of Police in the Madras Presidency.

Rao Sahib Wasudev Jaganath Kirtikar, Government Pleader in the High Court of Bombay.

Haibatrao Malhar, Honorary Magistrate in the Sholapore district in the Bombay Presidency.

Bhaskerao Balkrishna Pitale, Darbar Vakil of the Baroda State in the city of Bombay.

Trimbakrai Varajrai, late Suba of the Baroda Division.

Shankar Rowji Gandhi, Senior Clerk, Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

No. 2434-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sri Kishen Das, Bakhshi of the Jind State

Chowbe Raghunath Dass, Dewan of Kotah in Rajputana.

Babu Surendra Nath Mitra, Registrar, Financial, Medical and Municipal Departments of the Government of Bengal

Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, District Superintendent of Police, Malda in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Jogeshwar Chandra Chandra, Law Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Kali Prasanna Ghose, of Bhowal in Dacca in the Bengal Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Mohendra Nath Gupta, Teacher of Materia Medica in the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Babu Troylucko Nath Banerjea, Assistant Registrar of the Calcutta University

Babu Pyari Mohan Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly in the Bengal Presidency

Babu Mohini Mohan Bardhan, Government Pleader of Tippera and Chairman of the Local Municipality

Babu Bireswar Chatterjea, late Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore.

Babu Radha Nath Rai, Inspector of Schools, Orissa

Babu Raj Kumar Dutt, Zamindar of Chamrakhola in the Noakhali district in the Bengal Presidency.

Rai Narayan Balli, Taluqdar of Bara Banki in Oudh.

Thakur Din Pathak, Landowner of Naraini in the Banda district in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Pramoda Das Mitter, Landowner and Banker, Benares.

Pandit Maharaj Narayan, Sirsputi, Deputy Collector, Benares.

Munshi Bishambhar Nath, Head-master of the Zila School, Bulandshahr in the North-Western Provinces

Pandit Dwarka Singh, Circle Police Inspector, Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Gokul Chand, Pleader of Fyzabad in Oudh

Misr Har Charan, Landowner of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Badri Parshad, of Shahjehanpur in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Sripati Sahay, Assistant Surgeon, Jhansi in the North-Western Provinces.

Munshi Ganga Ram, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Seth Chumpa Lall, merchant of Beawur in Rajputana.

Babu Ram Gopal Bose, late Head Clerk of the Indore Treasury.

Seth Hanmant Ram Ramchander, Treasurer of the Indore Treasury.

Babu Umachurn Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Nagpur.

Babu Nritya Gopal Bose, Superintendent in the Finance Department of the Government of India.

Guru Charan Das Gupta, Assistant Surgeon, Port Blair.

Jagannath Barua, of Jorhat in Assam.

Babu Chunilal Seraogi, merchant of Dibrugarh in Assam.

No 2435-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Nihal Singh, Adjutant-General of the Forces of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sohnoo Singh, Quarter-Master General of the Forces of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir

Sardar Partab Singh, of Mianpur in the Umballa district.

Sardar Gurnam Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Jind State

Sardar Narain Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Kapurthala State.

Nathu Singh, Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry of the Alwar State.

Muhammad Akbar Khan, Jogizai, of Zhob in Baluchistan.

Bangal Khan, Jogizai, of Zhob in Baluchistan.

No 2436-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon –

Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jammu, Wazir-i-Wazarat, Gilgit.

Wazir Shah Mirza, of Sai, Gilgit.

Abdul Majid Khan, Achakzai, of Gulistan in Baluchistan.

Muzafar Khan, Waliwal, Marwat, Malik of Wali in the Bannu district in the Punjab

Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob in Baluchistan.

Ghulam Mahmud, Manager of the Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras

Ismail Khan *walad* Sale Khan, Deshmukh of Mahad in the district of Kolaba in the Bombay Presidency.

Ratanji Rustomji Dadina, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Subadar-Major Abdul Kadir, Chief Constable in the district of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

Hydersha Ameesha Munshi, Member of the Godhra Municipality in the Panch Mahals in the Bombay Presidency.

Arbab Muhammad Azim Khan, of Kotla in the Peshawar district.

Nawab Ali Shah, Inspector of Police, Nimar in the Central Provinces.

Framjee Cowasjee, Abkari Contractor of the Baroda State

Abdul Hamid Khan, Contractor, Malakand.

No 2437-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Narayan Rajaram Mule, Vice President of the Barsi Municipality in the Sholapur District of the Bombay Presidency.

Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Justice of the Peace and Councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mangesh Annaji, Chief Constable in the Belgaum Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Hurdaolal Mugathal Munshi, late of the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency.

Rangnath Bapuji Pathi, President of the Municipality of Chiplun in the district of Ratnagiri in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Krishna Kothaole, of Wai in the Satara district in the Bombay Presidency.

Lala Teekaram, late head draftsman in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Ganpat Babji Sahasrabudhe, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Saishia Ramasawmy Naidoo, late a Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, and Superintendent, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay.

No 2438-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Nonit Ram, Hospital Assistant in the Punjab.

Munshi Gulab Singh, of Lahore.

Pandit Alamchand, Tahsildar in the Central Provinces, and Assistant Administrator of the Bastar State.

Seth Rekchand Mohite, of Hinganghat in the Wardha district in the Central Provinces.

Seth Bihari Lal, of Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces.

Lala Ghamandi Lal, Store-Keeper, Commissariat Department.

Lala Bishamber Nath, Commissariat Agent.

Babu Girindro Nath Mookerjee, Superintendent of the Transport Section under the Commissary-General-in-Chief

Lala Gobind Lall, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Department.

Babu Boydo Nath Dey, District Staff Office, Punjab Frontier Force.

Babu Bidhoo Bhusan Banerji, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department.

Atma Ram, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Babu Prakash Chandra Deb, late Superintendent of the Assam Secretariat.

Babu Nava Kisor Sen, late Deputy Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley in Assam.

Pandit Nand Lal Kaul, Personal Assistant to the Conservator of Forests, Kashmir State.

No 2439-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Bahadur Kasim Haji Mitha, of Bombay.

Oomer Jumall Vuyani, of Bombay.

Babu Hari Singh, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Bhai Utter Singh, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

No 1033-*E B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Hkun San Ton Hon, Sawbwa of North Hsen Wi in the Northern Shan States.

Maung Aung Zan, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Burma.

No. 1034-*E B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Thu Taw U, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Hkun Lu Kwan, Heng of Kokang in North Hsen Wi in the Northern Shan States, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 23rd June, 1897

No 2370-*I A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Judicial Superintendent, Aurangabad, for the time being, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be exercised within the limits of His Highness the Nizam's territories in all cases in which such powers may lawfully be exercised by the Governor-General in Council within such territories.

The 24th June, 1897.

No 981-*G*.—Lieutenant A. B Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Dir and Swat

W J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1897.

No. 2797-*Gl*.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of May 1897 are notified.

With effect from the 13th May 1897,—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 18th May 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J E. O'Conor,—

Mr R. N. Ray to officiate in Class I,

Messrs. R C. Chapman and H. Oung to officiate in Class II,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class III,

Mr F. D Gordon to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D Woollam to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 24th May 1897,—

Mr. W. H Michael to officiate in Class II of the Enrolled List instead of in Class II of Accountants General,

Mr L. Marshall to officiate in Class III instead of in Class II,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class IV instead of in Class III,

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Mr. W D Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No 696.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Major George Woodford Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Edward Phipps, Commandant, Madras Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Godlieb Bennett Van Someren, V.D, Commandant, Rangoon Volunteer Rifles

Lieutenant-Colonel David Parkes Masson, V.D, Commandant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

The 25th June, 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TOCHI.

No. 697.—The Governor-General in Council sanctions the despatch of a force, as detailed below, to exact reparation for the treacherous and unprovoked attack on the escort of the Political Officer, Tochi, on the 10th June 1897. The force will be styled the Tochi Field Force

1. *Formation of Force*—The force will be composed as follows

1st Brigade.

2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders

1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force

1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

1 Squadron, 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force

6 Guns, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force

No 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

2 Sections, No 2 British Field Hospital

No. 28 Native Field Hospital.

2 Sections, No. 29 Native Field Hospital.

2nd Brigade.

3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.

14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry

6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

1 Squadron, 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

4 Guns, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

2 Sections, No. 2 British Field Hospital.

No 30 Native Field Hospital

2 Sections, No. 29 Native Field Hospital.

C and D Sections, No 32 Native Field Hospital, are detailed for the line of communications and Section No. 1, Field Veterinary Hospital for the base.

The above mentioned troops will move on the field service scale of strength, establishments, etc., as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables for the different branches, except that the number of British officers with regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry will not be increased above the peace establishment Depôts will be formed as laid down in the "Mobilisation Measures" in the Field Service Equipment Tables. Depôts of Native Infantry will be on Scale B

2. *Concentration of Force*—The corps and units not already in the Tochi and at Bannu, will be railed to Khushalgarh, under orders from Army Head Quarters, and march thence to Bannu, under arrangements to be made by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, in communication, where necessary, with the Bengal Command.

The Staff and Departments of the Force will assemble at Bannu.

After arrival at Bannu, the General Officer Commanding the Field Force will assume command in the Tochi, and all movements beyond Bannu will be made under his orders.

3 *Commands and Staff*—The following officers are detailed for the staff of the force

General Officer Commanding the Force	Major-General G. C Bird, C B
Aide-de-Camp	Captain H. M. Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment
Orderly Officer	Captain S W Scrase-Dickins, Highland Light Infantry
Assistant Adjutant-General	Major J Willcocks, D.S.O, Leinster Regiment.
Assistant Quarter Master General	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J E Nixon, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General (Intelligence)	Major G. V Kemball, R A.
Field Intelligence Officer	Lieutenant G K Cockerill, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
Superintendent, Army Signalling	Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Colonel R. H. Carew, D S O, Army Medical Staff
Field Engineer	Major T. Digby, R.E.

Assistant Field Engineers	Captain A. L Schreiber, R E. Lieutenant W D. Waghorn, R E.
Field Paymaster	Captain P G Shewell, Military Accounts Department.
Ordnance Officer	Major C H L F. Wilson, R A
Chief Commissariat Officer	Major G Wingate, Assistant Commissary-General
**Assistant to Chief Commissariat Officer*	Lieutenant J L Rose, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment
Divisional Transport Officer	Captain H James, Assistant Commissary-General
**Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer*	Lieutenant E C Haag, 18th Hussars
Inspecting Veterinary Officer	Veterinary-Major G T R Rayment, Army Veterinary Department
Survey Officer	Lieutenant F W Pirrie, Indian Staff Corps
Provost Marshal	Captain P Malcolm, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment
Chaplain	Orders will be issued hereafter

1st Brigade Staff

Commanding	Colonel C C Egerton, C B, D S O, A D C, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General
Orderly Officer	To be nominated by General Officer Commanding Brigade
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	Captain H. P. Watkis, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Brevet-Major F Wintour, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant E C R Annesley, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
**Brigade Transport Officer*	Captain M S Webb, 18th Hussars
**Regimental, Commissariat and Transport Officers*	Lieutenant H W R Senior, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjabi) Regiment of Bengal Infantry Lieutenant T S Cox, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers Lieutenant J Muscroft, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant F W Hunt, Army Veterinary Department
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	To be furnished from the Brigade
Provost Marshal	Ditto ditto

* These officers will personally report themselves for orders to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Rawal Pindi.

2nd Brigade Staff.

Commanding	Brigadier-General W. P Symons, C B
Orderly Officer	Captian A G Dallas, 16th Lancers
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	Captain J McN Walter, Devonshire Regiment.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Major H M Grover, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant E A R Howell, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
**Brigade Transport Officer*	Captain P W D Brockman, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry
**Regimental, Commissariat and Transport Officers.*	Lieutenant N. J H Powell, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) Lieutenant P H. Cunningham, 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenader) Lieutenant G F Tuson, 16th Lancers
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary Lieutenant C. B M Harris, Army Veterinary Department
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	To be furnished from the Brigade
Provost Marshal	Ditto ditto

4 *Concessions and privileges*—The troops and followers will be considered on field service for all concessions and privileges from the date of leaving Bannu This includes the grant of free rations to hired transport and their attendants

Concessions which are admissible from, or between, certain dates fixed by regulations, will have effect from such dates, free rations will not be given to troops and followers until they leave Bannu Commissariat-Transport establishments will receive universal rates of pay and 50 per cent batta Staff Officers will draw pay from the date on which they join their appointments

5. All subsidiary orders regarding the equipment, transport, provisioning, etc, of the force will be issued under the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No 698—Major H St L Wood, D S O, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Madras Command, *vice* Captain C. B Little, who has vacated. Dated 14th June 1897

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

No 699—Lieutenant C N. Baker, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, Assistant Military

Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 28th May 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No 700.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Kershaw Gaskell, Royal Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 29th Regiment (7th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry,—12th January 1896.

Second-Lieutenant Gaskell will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 12th January 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 701.—The following extracts are published for general information

"London Gazette," dated the 1st June 1897, pages 3065 and 3066.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 1st June, 1897

* * * * * * * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Staff Corps to be wing officers Dated 8th March 1897

Hugh S Moberly, in succession to Captain W. C. M Woodcock, Indian Staff Corps

Arthur L. Barrett, *vice* Captain MacC R. E. Ray, Indian Staff Corps

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA

Major-General Sir G. B Wolseley, K C B, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-General in India, whilst officiating as a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in that country. Dated 16th March 1897

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS

No 702—Conductor Henry Turner, Public Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd May 1897.

No 703—Sub-Conductor John Hattersley, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th May 1897.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 704.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

To be Major.

Captain George Frederick Willes,—24th June 1897

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants

5th April 1897.

John Ernest Blois Johnson.

Walter Hesketh

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 705—*Madras Command*—

Store-Sergeant Job Parkinson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 29th May 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Hattersley, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 706.—*The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Magan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Krishnaji Sisc, transferred to the pension establishments, with effect from the 19th June 1896

Dafadar Monazud-din Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahud-din Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th March 1897

No 707—*17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Pay-Havildar Anwar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mubarak Ali Khan, transferred to the 18th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 26th February 1897.

Jemadar Rustam Khan to be Subadar and Pay-Havildar Mussollam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Isfandiyar Khan, transferred to the 18th Bengal Infantry, with effect from 8th March 1897.

Jemadar Hussain Khan to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Shaikh Khairullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Alibakhsh Khan, deceased, with effect from the 30th March 1897

No. 708—*21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Rangasami, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th January 1897.

No 709.—*2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Jemadar Mamchand Singh, from the 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, to be Subadar and Drill Havildar Chunni Singh, from the 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th and 22nd April 1897, respectively.

Jemadar Rama Nand to be Subadar, *vice* Gopal Singh, deceased, with effect from the 16th March 1897

Havildar-Major Sahib Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Rama Nand, promoted, with effect from the 16th March 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 710.—*5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Mir Alam to be Subadar and Havildar Fakir to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdur Rahman Khan, deceased, with effect from the 3rd May 1897

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No 711.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified

In place of Colonel E A Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 6th January 1897.

COLONEL ELPHINSTONE WATERS BRIGHT, C B., D.S O., GENERAL LIST INFANTRY, MADRAS.

Dates of Commissions

Ensign . . .	4th April 1859.
Lieutenant . . .	25th April 1861
Captain . . .	8th March 1871.
Major . .	4th April 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	4th April 1885
Colonel in the Army .	4th April 1889.

Appointments

Regimental duty from 1859-64

Instructor of Musketry, Volunteers, 1864-70.

Assistant Superintendent, School of Arts, 1865-66.

Officiating Tamil Translator to Government, 1866.

Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Abyssinian Expedition, February to October 1868.

Instructor of Army Signalling, Madras Presidency, 1872-88.

Superintendent, Army Signalling, Duffla Expedition, 1874-75

Superintendent, Army Signalling, Burma Expedition, 1885-86.

Commandant of Volunteers, 1888-90.

Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, 1890-91.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Madras Army, 1891.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Army, 1891-94

Officiating Adjutant-General, Madras Army, 1894-95.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, 1895 to date.

War Services.

Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68—Served as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General—Mentioned in Despatches—*London Gazette*, 30th June 1868 —(Medal).

Duffla Expedition, 1874-75—Served as Superintendent, Army Signalling—Mentioned in despatches—*Gazette of India*, 13th April 1875.

Burma Expedition, 1885-86—Served as Superintendent, Army Signalling—Present at the capture of Minhla and occupation of Mandalay and Bhamo. Mentioned in despatches—*London Gazette*, 22nd June 1886.—(Medal and clasp).

In place of Lieutenant-Colonel A J Hadfield, A D C, Madras Invalid Establishment, deceased Dated the 11th February 1897

COLONEL WILLIAM LANCASTER RANKING, GENERAL LIST INFANTRY, MADRAS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign . . .	4th April 1859.
Lieutenant . .	13th September 1861.
Brevet-Captain . .	4th April 1871.
Captain . .	9th September 1871.
Major .	4th April 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	4th April 1885
Colonel in the Army .	4th April 1889.

Appointments

Regimental duty, 1859-80.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, 1881

Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, 1881

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, 1882-86.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Suakin Field Force, 1885-86.

Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Madras Army, 1886-87

Regimental duty, 1887-93

Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff, 1893 to date.

War Services

Soudan Expedition, 1885-86—Suakin as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Burma Expedition, 1887-88.—(Medal and clasp)

In place of Colonel (Brigadier-General) G C Hogg, C B, Bombay Cavalry, succeeded to the colonel's allowance Dated the 27th October 1896

COLONEL JAMES FORTNOM WILLOUGHBY, GENERAL LIST INFANTRY, BOMBAY.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	27th January 1861
Lieutenant	30th October 1862.
Captain . .	4th February 1871
Major	27th January 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel	27th January 1887.
Brevet-Colonel .	29th August 1893

Appointments

Regimental duty, 83rd Foot, 1861.

Regimental duty, 24th Native Infantry, 1861-63.

Regimental duty, Southern Mahratta Horse, and 1st Light Cavalry, 1863-65.

Regimental duty, 3rd Light Cavalry, 1865-67

Adjutant, 3rd Light Cavalry, 1867-70

Squadron Commander, 3rd Light Cavalry, 1870-82

Second-in-Command, 3rd Light Cavalry, 1882-85

Commandant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 1885-92.

(Residing out of India since July 1892)

War Services

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—Capture of Magdala.—(Medal)

Afghanistan, 1880—Defence and battle of Kandahar—(Medal and clasp)

In place of Colonel R Westmacott, C B, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance Dated the 19th March 1897.

COLONEL CHARLES FREDERICK HUGHES, INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Dates of Commissions

Ensign . . .	7th June 1861.
Lieutenant .	31st January 1863
Captain . .	7th June 1873
Brevet-Major .	2nd March 1881.
Major . . .	7th June 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel	7th June 1887.
Brevet-Colonel	23rd August 1889.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 4th Foot, 1862

Regimental duty, 1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry, 1862-66

Adjutant, 1st Grenadiers, Native Infantry 1866-73

Probationer, Commissariat Department, 1873-74

Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 1874-85.

(Served as Executive Commissariat Officer and as Principal Commissariat Officer during the Afghan War.)

Assistant Commissary-General, 1885-90.

(Served as Brigade Commissariat Officer in Burma, 1886-87.)

Commissary-General (Bombay, Madras and Bengal), 1890-95.

(Residing out of India since March 1896)

War Services.

Expedition against Foodlhee Arabs, 1865-66—(Despatches,—G G O. 98 of 1866)

Afghanistan, 1878-80—Action at Ahmed Khel—(Despatches,—G G O 74 and G O G I. 326 of 1880—Brevet of Major—Medal and clasp)

Burma, 1886-87—(Despatches,—G G O. 339 of 1887—Brevet of Colonel—Medal with two clasps.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS

No 712.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Ian Forbes Mackay, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, promoted

MEDALS

No 713.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894)

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles

Major Gregory Marcar Gregory.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 39—Commander G J. Baugh, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, with effect from the 8th May 1897, *vice* Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, on furlough

PROMOTIONS

No 40—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 29th May 1897

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant E. Stocken.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June, 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 25th June 1897

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
Ordnance Department, Madras	Honorary Lieutenant J H Shearburn	2nd June 1897	Madras	...	...
1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.	Honorary Lieutenant C S. Barnes	4th June 1897	Karachi	...	...
Ordnance Department, Bengal.	Conductor G H Briggs	5th June 1897	Allahabad	...	...
Public Works Department, Bombay	Honorary Captain R Dickie	9th June 1897	Kirkee	...	...
2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment	Lieutenant A C. Shuttleworth	10th June 1897	Pachmarhi	.	...
Indian Staff Corps (1st Sikh Infantry)	Major (Tempy Lieutenant-Colonel) A C Bunny	10th June 1897	Maizar	...	
Royal Artillery	Captain J. F Browne	10th June 1897	Maizar	...	...
Royal Artillery	Lieutenant H A Cruickshank	10th June 1897	Maizar	...	...
Royal Engineers (Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company)	Sergeant-Major W Watson	12th June 1897	Kirkee	..	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 25th June 1897.

On whose account	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received
					Rs a p		
Thomas Patrick Geoghegan (*a*)	Major	Indian Staff Corps, (3rd Bombay Cavalry)	12th July 1896	Intestate	3 0 0	..	..

(*a*) Administrator General, Bombay, administering

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 19th June, 1897.

No. 240 —It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has, in Despatch No. 45 Railway, dated 13th May 1897, accorded sanction to the estimates for the construction of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway

and the conversion and alteration of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to the metre gauge, as noted below.

(i) Native State section from the Jodhpore Frontier to Balotra, a distance of about 135 miles, at a cost of Rs. 49,37,356.

(ii) British section, from Shadipalli to the Jodhpore Frontier, a distance of about 71 miles, at a cost of Rs 28,15,298.

(iii) Conversion and alteration of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli (State) Railway to the metre gauge, at a cost of Rs. 7,82,187

No. 242—In supersession of Notification No 161, dated 13th April 1897, Mr. W. H. E. Turner, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, officiated as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, in Class IV of Examiners (old classification) from the 9th March 1897 to the 7th May 1897, inclusive.

The 23rd June, 1897

No. 243—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for field service

Lieutenant W. D Waghorn, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay

Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab.

The 24th June, 1897

No 244—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 76 and 83, dated the 22nd and 26th February 1897, respectively, Mr H G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, officiated as Junior Consulting Engineer at Nagpur, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, from the forenoon of the 8th December 1896 to the afternoon of the 20th February 1897, and from the forenoon of the 4th March 1897 to the afternoon of the 20th April 1897.

The 25th June, 1897.

No. 246.—Mr A. R. Kalberer, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 29th June 1897.

No. 247.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 224, dated the 24th August 1885, the following sanction by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India is published for general information This sanction is in supersession of that conveyed in Despatch No 21-P. W., dated 7th May 1885

	Sanction by Secretary of State to final revised estimate		Despatch of Secretary of State conveying sanction.		Remarks
	Direct outlay	Indirect charges	No	Date.	
Bombay					
Mutha Canal Project .	64,62,810	2,56,743	4 P W	11th March 1897 .	The expenditure on this project up to 31st March 1885 was met from the grant under 49 Irrigation, but all subsequent outlay is under the orders of the Secretary of State charged to the grant under 43 Minor Works and Navigation

TELEGRAPH

The 19th June, 1897.

No. 241.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No 243, dated the 21st May 1896, *for* "2nd May 1896" *read* "1st May 1896."

The 25th June, 1897.

No. 245—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs) No 214, dated the 10th June, 1891, as amended by subsequent notifications, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act and to declare that they shall have effect on and from the first day of July, 1897.

SECTION I

GENERAL.

1. **Telegraph Offices in India** are distinguished as follows

(*a*) **Government Telegraph Offices**—These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices

(*b*) **Railway Telegraph Offices**—These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State, which are licensed for working under section 4, Act XIII of 1885 Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

2. **Business hours**—I Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the List of Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*

II Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night

III Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 AM to 9 PM (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 AM and from 4 to 9 PM These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements

IV Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 AM to 5 PM (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 AM and 4 to 6 PM These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements

V Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for Railway business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

3 **Telegram forms** are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices

4 **Translation of telegrams**—At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency towns and Rangoon, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into *English*, and of telegrams in *English* addressed to them into the vernacular

5 **Complaints**—All complaints should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

SECTION II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS

GENERAL.

1. **Inland telegrams** are those which are sent to, or received from, places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

2 **The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed**, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

3 **Legibility and Forms**—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices

Note—Books (price 4 annas each) containing 100 forms for Inland telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

4 **Offices where Inland telegrams are accepted**—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

5 **Postal Combined Offices** are Postal Telegraph Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices

6 **Postal Receiving Offices** are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent Registered and postage-free by first post

7 **Inland telegrams may be also posted by the Sender to the nearest Telegraph Office**, together with Telegraph or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the Sender In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this rule, with an insufficient number of stamps, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee (see Rule 71)

8 **Railway Offices**—All paid telegrams, except Press (see Rule 132), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

9. **Objectionable telegrams**—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

10. **General Division**—Inland telegrams are divided into three classes

(*a*) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 37 to 44)

(*b*) Service telegrams (Rules 45 to 48).

(*c*) Private telegrams.

Note—State telegrams have no priority over Private telegrams, and take their turn with the latter according to Class (Rules 62 and 63), in the order in which tendered.

MODE OF WRITING, ETC.

11. **Characters**—Inland telegrams must be written legibly in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals These characters or signals are the following

(a) Letters

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0

Note—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I, II*, etc.

(c) Stops and other signs

Full-stop ( ), Comma (,), Semi-colon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis ( ), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional Signs (see Rules 15 to 17).

Abbreviated form	English meaning
BPD	Boat paid (Rule 83)
BPDN	Boat paid double (Rule 83)
RP	Reply paid (Rule 91)
RP Rs—	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 91)
TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 101)
PC	Telegram with Telegraphic Advice of Delivery (Rule 104)
Express	Express (Rules 113 and 114).
XP	Express paid (Rule 115)
XP Rs.—	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 115)
Post	Post (Rule 114)
PR	Post Registered (Rule 118)
RO	To be delivered open (Rule 80)
MP	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 79)
TR	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 81)

12 **Language, etc**—Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in English or in the vernaculars, or in any foreign language, or in Cipher if written in Arabic numerals Fictitious words, *i.e.*, words not recognised in any language (such as *Anglerlog, Brutaster*, etc.), and wrongly spelt words are inadmissible

Note—Groups of letters not forming words ("Letter cipher") cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams, unless they represent Trade or Commercial marks, or are among the abbreviations sanctioned by Rule 58

13. **Erasures, etc.**—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word, must be authenticated by the Sender or by his representative.

14. **Parts of a telegram**—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order.

(*a*) Special Instructions if any (Rules 15—17).

(*b*) The Address (Rules 18—33).

(*c*) The Office of origin.

(*d*) The Sender's Name (Rule 34).

(*e*) The Text

15 **Special Instructions**—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, his Special Instructions (if any) regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the Addressee himself, etc.

16 In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name, however, if the Multiple telegram is also a collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation precedes the first Address.

17 Special Instructions should be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 11 *(d)* and put between signs of parenthesis. They are not charged for

Note—For further particulars regarding the Sender's Instructions, see Rules 91, 100, 104, etc

18 **Address**—The Address includes the Addressee's name and address, and the name of the Office to which the telegram is to go. Care should be taken that the latter is written as given in the List of Telegraph Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

19 The Address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry

20 In the case of large towns, the Address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the profession of the Addressee or give any other useful information

21 Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be, as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of alteration of the proper name

22. **Insufficient Address**—Telegrams, the Address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk

23 In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46).

24 **Code or Abbreviated Addresses**—The Addressee's name and address may be written in a Code or abbreviated form. However, the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed, delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 26).

25. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person, who has registered an abbreviated Address, the word or words representing the Code address should be preceded by the words "care of," or their equivalent.

26. **Registered Addresses**—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each such address is Rs 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

27. A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus, if on 1st November an address is registered, ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same, and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

28 Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential

29. No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual

30 The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or Abbreviated Address if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

31. For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words or real names may be registered Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, misspelt abbreviation of one or more words, are all inadmissible

32. The following are examples of inadmissible Code addresses:

Granotel for *Grand Hotel.*
Willsmith for *William Smith.*
Brooksons for *Brook and Sons.*
Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co.*

33 Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being misdelivered to other persons of the same name.

34. **Sender's name.**—This means the actual name or designation of the Sender. Name and designation cannot both be admitted free. If the Sender should desire his own designation or address to be telegraphed in addition to his name, it must be paid for A telegram cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names, it must be in the name of only one individual or firm, it may, however, be sent by a party acting jointly having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names. The Sender's name and address may, however, be transmitted free in a Code or abbreviated form if registered under Rule 26

35 **Text**—No Private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic

Note—Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 128, VIII

36 **Signature.**—The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

37 **Definition**—A State telegram is a telegram sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business

Note—Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States

38 **Principles to be observed**—The Government of India has laid down the following principles to be observed in the classifying, etc., of State telegrams, but their application rests with the Sender, not with the Telegraph Official.

(1) When it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day, the message should be classed *Deferred.* (2) When it is considered essential that the reply should be sent the same day, the message should be classed *Ordinary.* (3) Messages should only be classed *Urgent*—(*a*) in cases of real emergency, (*b*) in cases where the despatching Officer knows that the line is blocked, and considers his message sufficiently important to take precedence of ordinary traffic (4) Telegrams should, except when extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning, and mere auxiliary or connective words, which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted.

39 **Cipher language**—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning, but a combination in the same telegram of figures and of letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.

40 **Collation**—State telegrams, when they are written in figure or letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 103) by the receiving Office in the same manner as is done with "collated" telegrams (Rule 100). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

41. **Payment, etc.**—State telegrams must be marked *State* by the Sender, and, as a rule, paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding pre-payment (Rule 64) will be relaxed in case of great emergency, but whenever an Urgent or Ordinary State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of Deferred State telegrams.

42. **At Railway Offices.**—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office or residence is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.

43. **Abbreviated titles.**—In Inland State telegrams abbreviations of the titles of Government Officials are used. A list of the abbreviations sanctioned is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

44. **Clear Line telegrams.**—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have power to "clear the line" within Indian limits, *i.e.*, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on.

(1) The Governor-General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commander-in-Chief in India.
(4) Lieutenant Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
(5) Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(6) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(7) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma.
(8) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
(9) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
(10) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
(11) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(12) The Maharaja of Patiala (from the Patiala Office only).
(13) Director General of Telegraphs.
(14) An officer commanding a force in the field: Provided that, if such officer shall not hold the rank of a General Officer, the power shall be limited to the case of messages for despatch to the head-quarters of the Local Government or Administration within the jurisdiction of which the force is operating.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (Urgent) telegrams. The words *Clear Line* should be written before the Text.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

45. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. The former classification includes—

(*a*) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office;

(*b*) those sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments, regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case.

Paid Service Advices are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph Offices under Rules 46 and 47.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

46. The Sender and Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of seventy-two hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram, as the case may be, cause enquiry to be made or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They can also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which they have sent or received, to be repeated entirely or in part, by the Office at destination, or by the Office of origin or any intermediate Office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts:

(*a*) The cost of the telegram making the request.
(*b*) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

47. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advices at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand.

48. The charges for Service Advices necessitated through errors of service are refunded under Rules 142 (*g*) and 144.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

49. **Chargeable words.**—All that the Sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 15, the Address (as defined in Rule 18), the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, and the Sender's name or designation, all of which are transmitted free. No other words can be transmitted, unless paid for as part of the Text, and Telegraph Officials are authorised to omit from the Address any words not essential for the correct delivery of the telegram.

50. **Stops, etc.**—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 54, 57, and 120, signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled.

51. **Preamble.**—Words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked, when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for (see Rule 49).

52. **Combinations or alterations of words** contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and

countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, etc., the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in *English* or *French*, and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen

The words *halfpenny, twopence, threepence,* etc., up to *elevenpence* may be written as single words

53. The following are examples of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words

(*a*) Examples of combinations admissible as single words

Cowhide	Rapeseed
Gingellyseed	Sheepskin.

(*b*) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words

Tapestrypatterns	Wheatcargo.
Counteroffer.	Beerboxes
Bankaction.	Dischargingday
Wireanswer	Steamercargo
Innerharbour.	Coastsailing
Boursecredit	Hullsteamer.
Sailinsurance	Alright
Steamcoals	Allright.
Tuesdaymorning	

54 The following are each counted as one word only

(*a*) Every word of fifteen letters or less which fulfils the requirements of Rules 12, 52, 53 Words containing more than fifteen letters are charged for as two words up to thirty letters, and so on by multiples of fifteen plus one word for any excess.

(*b*) Each isolated character, letter, or figure, including the initials of persons and of such abbreviations as *B S C.* or *R.A.*, which are treated as isolated letters, however written by the Sender.

(*c*) Each underline

(*d*) The two signs constituting a parenthesis

(*e*) Inverted commas, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage

55 **Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens**—Words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled.

56 **Figures, Letter cypher, Commercial marks, etc.**—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. The same Rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as to groups of figures and letters used either as Commercial marks or in Semaphoric telegrams.

Note I.—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form

Note II.—To avoid error, Senders of telegrams are invited to write numbers in words rather than in figures.

57. **Signs, etc, used with figures or letters.**—Decimal points, commas, dashes, and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter respectively in the group in which they occur. This also applies to letters added to figures to form Ordinal numbers.

58 **Abbreviations**—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain, Reverend,* and *Esquire,* may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt , Rev ,* and *Esq ,* each of which counts as one word Similarly common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs* (for *Rupees*), *lbs.* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word. *F O B , C.F I , A.M.,* and *P.M.,* when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively, but these specified abbreviations when written *fob, cfi, am, pm,* are accepted each as one word The abbreviations *B/L, C/O,* and % are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations of compound words or expressions, except those specified in this rule, are accepted as one word.

59. **Examples of Counting.**—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted .

	Number of words
Leveson-Gower (*family name*)	2
Levesongower (*family name*)	1
John Henry (*Christian names*)	2
Johnhenry (*Christian names*)	2
A Gower (*initial and family name*)	2
Agower (*evasion inadmissible*)	—
Bara Bazar	2
Barabazar.	1
Responsibility (*14 characters*)	1
Misrepresentation (*17 characters*)	2
Prince of Wales (*ship*)	3
Princeofwales (*ship*)	1
Readdressed	1
Re-addressed	2
Dont	1
Don't	2
Mother in-law	3
Motherinlaw	1
All right	2
All-right	2
Allright	2
Alright (*misspelt inadmissible*)	—
44½ (*5 figures and signs*)	1
444½ (*6 figures and signs*)	2
444·5 (*5 figures and signs*)	1
444·55 (*6 figures and signs*)	2

	Number of words.
44/2 (*4 figures and signs*)	1
44/ (*3 figures and signs*)	1
2% (*4 figures and signs*)	1
17*th*	1
1529th	2
10Rs. 10As.	4
10Rs. 10	3
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs 10/10	2
11h 30	3
11,30	1
Eight/10	2
5/twelfths	2
30^{a} (30 raised to the power of a)*	7
15×6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4
Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (*23 characters*)	2
E	1
E M. (*Isolated letters, initials of names*)	2
B S C. / BSC / Bsc (for *Bengal Staff Corps*)	3
R A / RA / Ra (for *Royal Artillery*)	2
Emvthf (*6 characters Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks*)	2
Ch 23 (*Commercial mark*)	2
G H F. 45 (*Commercial mark*)	4
197a/199a (*Commercial mark*)	4
$\frac{A P}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*)	1
$\frac{J}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*)	2
The business is very urgent come without delay (*8 words and 2 underlines*)	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately (*9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis*)	10
Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (*Text including a passage in inverted commas*)	15
V P P. (*for "Value payable parcel"*)	3
Vpp (*for "Value payable parcel"*)	3
M O (*for "Money Order"*)	2
Mo (*for "Money Order"*)	2

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^{a}, *15×6*, etc, Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus 30 *raised to the power of a, 15 multiplied by 6*, etc

	Number of words.
As (*for "annas"*)	1
Co. (*for "Company"*)	1
Etc (*for "et celera"*)	1
Mr (*for "Mister"*)	1
Mrs (*for "Mistress"*)	1
No (*for "Number"*)	1
d (*for "pence"*)	1
s (*for "shillings"*)	1
Cwt (*for "hundredweight"*)	1

CHARGES

60 Classes —There are three classes of telegrams—*Urgent*, *Ordinary*, and *Deferred*. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams The corresponding charges between any two Offices in India or Burma are as follows.

	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Rs a.	*Rs a.*	*Rs. a.*
First 8 words or groups of 5 figures	2 0	1 0	0 8
Each additional word or group of 5 figures	0 4	0 2	0 1

No charge for the address and Sender's name (see Rules 18, 34, and 49)

PRECEDENCE

61 Urgent telegrams receive instant transmission and have precedence over Ordinary telegrams and the right of special delivery at destination In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an Urgent telegram can be sent from any Office at any time.

62 Ordinary telegrams are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P.M (local time).

63 Deferred telegrams are not transmitted till the wires are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, but they are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P M (local time).

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64 Charges how paid —With the exceptions provided for in Rules 41, 70, and 126, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid as follows

I If handed in—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices, in cash or telegraph stamps.

(*b*) At Field Telegraph Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps.

(*c*) At Postal Combined Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.

(*d*) At Postal Receiving Offices, in cash, or in Telegraph or Postage stamps, at the option of the Sender.

(*e*) At Railway Telegraph Offices, in cash or Telegraph stamps, at the option of the Sender.

II If sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office, in Telegraph or Postage stamps.

65 Telegraph stamps are double-headed—The upper half is returned on the Receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the lower half is affixed to the telegram as a voucher to Government that it has been prepaid. The following are the Telegraph stamps in use one anna, two annas, four annas, eight annas, one rupee, Rs 2½, Rs 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 25, Rs 50. They can be purchased at all Treasuries and Government Telegraph Departmental Offices.

66. Affixing stamps, etc—Telegraph stamps must be affixed on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram form—the upper half on the Receipt, the lower half on the telegram, —and the Sender should see that the stamps are defaced with the Office-stamp which bears the name of the Office and the date When Telegraph stamps are used only in part payment of the cost of a telegram at a Government Office, as, for instance, in the case of a telegram paid for partly by a Reply-Pass (Rule 93), or at a Post Office in the case of a telegram paid for partly in Postage stamps, the entire stamps must be affixed lengthways on the telegram and no portion on the Receipt In the case of Railway Telegraph Offices, if telegraph stamps are used either in part or in whole payment of the cost of a telegram, the entire stamp must be affixed to the telegram and no portion to the receipt.

67. Damaged stamps—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discoloured, or damaged are not accepted.

68. The value of damaged Telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

69. Receipts are given for telegrams at all Telegraph and Post Offices, but the upper halves of Telegraph stamps are not returned upon the receipts at Railway Offices in any case, or at other Offices in the cases named in the latter part of Rule 66 When Postage stamps are used no portions of the stamps appear on the receipt.

70. Telegrams from ships—Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels, for onward transmission by telegraph, may be transmitted without prepayment, but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. Delivery of telegrams with excess charges—In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival (see Rules 7, 70, and 126), the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due

72. Undercharges made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

73 Overcharges made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram (see Rules 142 (*h*) and 144).

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION. TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

74 When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as, for instance, by an alternative telegraph Route.

75 As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic

CANCELLATION

76 If the Sender of an Inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has begun, he can do so, but the charges upon it, if the stamps have been obliterated, can only be refunded on application being made to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* within one month of date of booking and payment of a fee of four annas. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46) addressed to the Terminal Office. In this case no refund is admissible. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram, otherwise he is informed by post.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

77. According to Address and Order—Telegrams are, according to their addresses, either delivered at the residences of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt and priority.

78. Free Delivery Limits—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free delivery limit telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 113 to 118) For telegrams to be delivered by boat (see Rule 83).

79. Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the

Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employés, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (*MP*)—see Rule 11 (*d*),—that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office at destination writes the request in full upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

80 Open Delivery—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open by writing on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions*, the Special Instruction (*RO*)—see Rule 11 (*d*) This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

81 Telegrams to be kept till called for—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for* (TR), it is delivered only to the Addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

82 Delivery on ships.—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation

83 Delivery by boat—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i e*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the Sender must prepay boat-hire, otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office, by the terminal Telegraph Office, for delivery at the Sender's risk The indication *Boat-hire paid* (*B P D*), or *Boat-hire paid double* (*B P D N*)—if the Sender wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form, in the space marked *Official Instructions* Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded (see Rules 142 (*f*) and 144)

A list of fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India is published in the *Telegraph Guide*

84. Reply given to messenger.—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

85 Re-addressing—Should the Addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new Address, be re-transmitted without extra charge. Similarly, it will be re-transmitted immediately on receipt to any new destination, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Telegraph Office, or if his new Address is known.

Note—Inland telegrams are also re-transmitted to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country, but in that case the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon is collected from the Addressee.

86. Undelivered telegrams.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office at destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed.

87 When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, Bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram and the Sender is bound to make them good.

88 If the messenger finds no one at the Address given, who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the house, and the telegram is brought back to the Office to be delivered to the Addressee, when he claims it.

89. Unclaimed telegrams.—Telegrams unclaimed or not delivered are not kept after six weeks by the Office of destination.

90 Directions about delivery—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices, regarding the delivery or re-transmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies

91 The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, can prepay a reply, but the payment must be not less than eight annas or more than two rupees, and must not contain any fraction of an anna. The Sender of a Reply-paid telegram should write the Special Instruction (*RP*) followed by the amount paid, thus *RP Rs.*—on the form, in the space marked *Official Instruction* [see Rule 11 (*d*)] These words are not charged for.

92 At destination the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India. The telegram, if sent, must be accompanied by the Pass.

Note—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram or *vice versâ*. Two or more Inland Passes may be used to frank one Inland telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank two or more telegrams A Pass cannot be used to frank a telegram on which Advice of Delivery (Rule 104) or cost of a Reply is prepaid; nor can Passes be used in payment of Express or other Delivery charges, which must always be paid in cash or stamps

93. When the charge for a telegram paid for by a Pass exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps (Rule 66). If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply, no refund of the difference will, under any circumstances, be given.

94. The Pass is only available for thirty days (date of issue included) after which it lapses. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, its value will be refunded (see Rules 142 (*d*) and 144).

95. If the Addressee refuses the telegram or the Pass, the Office of destination at once sends a telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed. This telegram takes the place of the Reply paid for

96. Should it be impossible, from causes other than refusal (Rule 95), to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the Terminal Office sends a telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application (see Rules 142 (*e*) and 144).

97. When a telegram to which a Reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Pass are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

98. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Terminal Office consists simply in the delivery of the Pass for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it

99 The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government Official cannot prepay a reply In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 91 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams

100 *Collation* consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission

101. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be *collated* to insure correctness In this case he must write the Instruction (*TC*), see Rule 11 (*d*), in the space marked *Official Instructions*. This Instruction is not charged for.

102. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram In calculating this charge, fractions of an anna are disregarded.

103. State telegrams written in figure or letter cipher are invariably collated free of charge (see Rule 40)

(C) Advice of Delivery

104. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions* the abbreviation (*PC*)—see Rule 11 (*d*). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, this notice mentions the date and time of its delivery to the Postal Service This Advice of Delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

105. The charge for an Advice of Delivery by telegraph is one rupee.

106 A Telegraphic Advice of Delivery ranks for transmission as an *Ordinary* Private telegram

107 In the case of non-delivery, provided for in Rule 86, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours, if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it again intimates the cause of non-delivery.

108. An Advice of Delivery, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender

(D) Multiple Telegrams

109 **Addressed to one Telegraph Office —** Except as provided for in Rule 119, a telegram addressed, with or without transmission by post, to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, is charged for as a single telegram , but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess, is charged for each destination after the first.

110 **Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office.**—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

111 If the Sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the Address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should write in the space marked *Official Instructions* the words—*Addresses* If, on the other hand, he desires that each Addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should write the words *Communicate all Addresses* In the absence of such Special Instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one Address to appear on each copy. In either case these Instructions are not charged for

112 Replies cannot be prepaid on Multiple telegrams.

(E) Telegrams for places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

113 **Post or Express** —Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by Express.

114. **The Address** of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows

(*a*) John Doe, Esq , Sherghotty, *Post* Gya.
(*b*) John Doe, Esq , Nynan, *Express* Hooghly Point.

The name of the terminal Telegraph Office is always entered last, as in the examples above.

115. Express charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are notified in the *Telegraph Guide*, the telegram bears before the Address the Instruction *Express Paid* (*XP*) only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient, and the telegram must bear the Special Instruction *Express Rs.—*, (*XP—Rs*). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Terminal Office, the telegram is posted.

116. **Postage.**—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, but on a telegram to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, five annas must be paid as an additional charge to cover postage and registration.

117. **Inland telegrams posted from Negapatam, etc, for places in Ceylon.**—Inland telegrams can be telegraphed to Negapatam, from which place they are despatched by post to Point Calimere, whence a daily mail boat goes to Ceylon.

Example—

Address —

J Young, Oriental Hotel, Colombo, Post Negapatam.

From *W Collins*

Text—*Start by first steamer*

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate according to Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent, at Sender's choice), and nothing extra is charged for postage.

Note—Telegrams for places in Ceylon can also be addressed to, and posted from, Tuticorin, Pondicherry, Madras, and Bombay, to be despatched respectively by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Co (from Tuticorin), of the Messageries Maritimes (from Pondicherry), and of the P. and O Steam Navigation Co (from Madras and Bombay) In the case of Tuticorin there is no extra charge for postage, in the case of Pondicherry, Madras, and Bombay, there is an extra charge of five annas for postage and registration

118. **Inland telegrams posted from Indian Ports.**—Under Rule 116, Inland telegrams can be telegraphed to any Indian ports to be posted to places beyond Indian limits

Example—

Address —

Mrs. Johnson, 20, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Post Registered Bombay

From *W. Johnson.*

Text—*Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well*

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, according to the Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent, at Sender's choice), *plus* five annas for postage, registration, etc.

Note.—At the request, and for the convenience, of the Sender, to avoid delays in despatch or delivery, these telegrams may be sent by post *unregistered*, but the full fee of five annas is payable in all cases.

Telegrams to be forwarded by post registered are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail

119. Telegrams as in the preceding Rule may also be Multiple (see Rule 109), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional postage and registration fee (five annas) for each. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

120. **Employment of post.**—In case of telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office, that Office has the right to post such telegrams—

(*a*) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or

(*b*) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the terminal Telegraph Office must be posted by that Office—

(*a*) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 113) or the Addressee (Rule 85), or

(*b*) when the Office has no more rapid means of delivery at disposal

(F) Semaphoric Telegrams

121. **Semaphoric telegrams** are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of semaphores established on shore.

122. **Semaphore Stations.**—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices, which are Semaphore stations.

Achipur	Elephant Point.
Amherst	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Saugor Island.

123. **Language.**—Semaphoric telegrams must be written in *English* or in the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams.

124. **Address.**—When a semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended and its nationality.

125. **Preamble.**—The word *Semaphoric* should be written in the space marked *Official Instructions* on a telegram to be so signalled to a ship

126. **Charges, etc**—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender, in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

127. Rates.—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams.

	First 25 words or groups of five figures.	Every four additional words or groups of five figures.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Urgent . .	2 0	0 4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma.
Ordinary . .	1 0	0 2	
Deferred . .	0 8	0 1	
No charge for the Address and Sender's name.			

128. Conditions.—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions:

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. A list of such registered newspapers is published in the *Telegraph Guide*. Applications for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in Condition V, contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employés on the subject of a telegram published or to be published, or to an Official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of Press business.

VI.—If a Press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full Inland rates (see Condition II).

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single Press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram for *Official Instructions*, and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least four telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for *Official Instructions*, *1*, *2*, *3*, and *4*, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 would also bear the words *More to follow* in the *Official Instructions*.

129. Stops.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full-stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

130. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 128, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and full Inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

131. Bearing Press telegrams.—Press telegrams may be accepted Bearing from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtains previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.

132. Railway Office.—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (see Rule 8).

133. Delivery.—Press telegrams of all classes, Urgent, Ordinary, or Deferred, are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

134. Period of preservation.—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for four months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited, and then destroyed.

135. Secrecy.—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them.

136. Copies.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, or any or all of them have a right to

be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within the period of preservation (see Rule 134) This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

137 A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 136, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words.

138. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

139. **Extended preservation.**—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party, to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 134, at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent Authority.

140. **Fees for searching for telegrams**—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 136 or Rule 139, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

REFUNDS.

141. **State telegrams**—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of overcharge provided for in Rule 145

142. **Private telegrams**—Refunds of the following charges on Private telegrams are made, on application, to those who originally paid them:

(*a*) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.

(*b*) The full cost of every *Urgent* or *Ordinary* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.

(*c*) The full cost of every Collated telegram (Rule 101) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 46.

Note—No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

(*d*) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply (Rule 91) when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass (Rule 94). This refund may be made to the holder of the Pass

(*e*) The full amount of the sum deposited for a reply to a telegram which, from causes other than refusal, has not been delivered (Rule 96). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 144—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.

(*f*) Express charges and Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended.

(*g*) The full cost of all paid Service Advices sent under Rules 46 and 47, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first

When the word or words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner by the Sender, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "*writing doubtful.*" In this case no refund is made

(*h*) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 73).

(*i*) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less fee of four annas (Rule 76)

143 No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (see Rule 47).

144. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram, but this period is extended to two months in the case of a Collated telegram (Rule 101), or of a telegram on which the cost of a Reply (Rule 91) or an Advice of Delivery (Rule 104) has been prepaid.

145 **State and Private.**—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an Inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 73).

SECTION III.

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

FOUNDED ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Note—The Articles and Regulations quoted in the margin denote the corresponding Rules in the International Telegraph Convention Points not specifically provided for in these Rules are dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Convention.

GENERAL.

1 **Foreign Telegrams** are those which are sent to, or received from, places beyond Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down by the *International Telegraph Convention*, to which the Government of India is a party. None of the parties to the Convention accept any responsibility on account of Foreign telegrams. (For tariffs and rates, see Rules 80 to 82).

2. **Legibility and Forms**—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note—Books (price 4 annas each) containing 100 forms for Foreign telegrams, with counterfoils, can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices.

3 **Offices where Foreign telegrams are accepted**—Telegrams for Ceylon are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in India, also at a few Postal Receiving Offices. Telegrams for other countries are accepted at all Offices of the Government Telegraph Department, also at a certain number of Postal Combined Offices and Railway Telegraph Offices

Note I—Foreign telegrams are only accepted at Field Telegraph Offices when fully prepaid either in postage or telegraph stamps, and then at the Sender's risk.

Note II—Foreign telegrams, except for Ceylon, cannot be accepted at any Railway Telegraph Office at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

4. **Objectionable telegrams**—The parties to the Convention reserve to themselves the right of stopping the transmission of every Private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or to decency The Terminal or any Intermediate Office may exercise this control on condition of immediately advising the Office of origin.

5. Telegraph Offices in India are required to refuse to transmit any telegram which appears to be of the above character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter will be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

6. Each of the Contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to suspend the service of International telegraphy for an indefinite period, if it deem necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence.

7. **General Division.**—Telegrams are divided into three classes. Art. 5 and Reg. XXXIII, 1.

(*a*) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 49)

(*b*) Service telegrams (Rule 59).

(*c*) Private telegrams.

In transmission, State telegrams take precedence of other telegrams, and Service telegrams take precedence of Private telegrams

WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

8 Private telegrams may be written in Plain language or in Secret language unless addressed to a country in which the use of Secret language in telegrams is prohibited, or partly in one and partly in the other Secret language is subdivided into Code and Cipher language. Art. 6.

9. **Plain language** is that which offers an intelligible sense in one or several of the languages authorised for International telegraphic correspondence. Reg. VII, 1.

Note—The following are the languages authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language, subject to the conditions of Rule 17

Arabic	Italian
Armenian	Latin
Bohemian.	Malay
Bulgarian	Norwegian.
Croatian.	Persian.
Danish	Polish.
Dutch	Portuguese.
English.	Roumanian.
Flemish.	Russian.
French	Ruthenian.
German.	Servian.
Greek	Siamese.
Hebrew	Slavonic
Hungarian	Spanish.
Illyrian.	Swedish.

Turkish

Telegrams from India to Ceylon and *vice versâ* may be in the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon or in any of the above languages These Vernaculars are inadmissible in Foreign telegrams, except in the case of Ceylon.

10. **By "telegrams in Plain language"** is understood those which are written entirely in Plain language. The presence of Commercial marks does not, however, alter the character of a telegram in Plain language. Reg VII, 2.

11. **Code language** is that which is composed of words each having an intrinsic sense, but which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in Plain language. Reg. VIII, 1.

Reg. VIII, 2. **12. Words in Code language must not contain** more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rules 17 and 18); they must be taken from one or more of the following languages. *German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese,* and *Latin.*

Note.—In Indo-Ceylon telegrams, the use of Vernacular words is admissible as Code.

Reg. VIII, 3. **13. Proper Names** may only appear in telegrams written wholly or partly in Code language so long as they are used with their meaning in Plain language Proper Names, however, which appear in the *Official Vocabulary* (or list of words published by the International Telegraph Office at Berne) may be admitted with a Code meaning.

Reg VIII, 4. **14. Production of Code Book**—The Telegraph Office at which a telegram in Code language is presented for transmission may demand of the Sender the production of his Code in order to ascertain whether the above Rules 11 to 13 have been strictly observed.

Note—Senders of telegrams are warned against the use of Vocabularies or Code Books containing proper names or words not recognised in the eight languages named in Rule 12. Among such books are certain editions of *Linda's Latin Combination Code*, *Verini's Code*, the *Nonpareil Code*, the *A B C Code*, and the *Exchange Telegraph Code*, which, amid admissible words, contain combinations of letters which, though they have the semblance of words, are not recognised words of the eight languages.

Reg. IX, 1. **15 Cipher language** is that which is formed of groups or of series of figures having a secret meaning.

Reg. IX, 2. **16. Cipher language** must, in Private telegrams, be composed exclusively of Arabic figures. The employment of letters or groups of letters having a secret meaning is prohibited. Letters employed as Commercial marks, and the letters representing the signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* and employed in Semaphoric telegrams, are not considered as letters having a secret meaning

Reg. X, 1. **17. Characters**—The telegram to be transmitted must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in the official table of Morse telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the telegram is presented.

Reg. X, 2. **18** The following are the characters in use in India

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0

Note—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I, II,* etc.

(c) Signs of punctuation, etc.

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen (-), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis ( ), Inverted commas (" "), Bar of division (/), Underline.

Note—With the exceptions given in Rules 69, 77, and 182, the above stops and other signs are not counted or transmitted in Foreign telegrams. Reg. XIX,

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.

French.	Abbreviated form	English meaning.
Réponse payée	RP	Reply paid (Rule 121).
Réponse payée *n* mots	RP*n*	Reply paid *n* words (Rule 121)
Collationnement	TC.	Collation or repetition (Rule 129)
Télégramme avec accusé de réception télégraphique	PC.	Telegram with Telegraphic Advice of Delivery (Rule 134)
Télégramme avec accusé de réception postal	PCP.	Telegram with Postal Advice of Delivery (Rule 134)
Télégramme à faire suivre	FS	Telegram to follow Addressee (Rule 138)
Exprès	Exprès	Express (Rule 152)
Exprès payé	XP	Express paid (Rule 188).
Exprès payé *n* francs	XPfr.*n*	Express paid *n* francs (Rule 155)
Exprès payé télégraphe	XPT *n*	Express paid, Telegraph (Rules 156 and 157).
Exprès payé lettre	XPP	Express paid, Post (Rules 156 and 157)
Poste	Poste	Post (Rule 158)
Posté recommandée	PR	Post Registered (Rule 163)
Remettre ouvert	RO	To be delivered open (Rule 110)
Remettre en mains propres	MP	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 109)
Télégraphe restant	TR	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rules 102 and 117)
Poste restante	PG.	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rules 102 and 117)
Poste restante recommandée	PGR	To be Registered and kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 106)
n Adresses	TM *n*	*n* Addressees (Rule 147)
Communiquer toutes adresses		Communicate all Addresses (Rule 150)

Reg. X, 3. **19. Erasures, etc**—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his authorised representative.

Reg. XI. **20 Parts of a telegram.**—The different parts forming a Foreign telegram should be written in the following order.

(*a*) Special instructions (Rules 21—23).

(*b*) The Address (Rules 24—44).

(*c*) The Sender's Name (Rules 45 and 57).

(*d*) The Text (Rules 46 and 57).

Reg. XII, **21 Special Instructions**—The Sender should write upon the form, immediately before the Address, his Special Instructions, if any, regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, advice of delivery, collation (or repetition), or regarding the telegram being one "to follow," to be delivered open or only to the Addressee himself, etc.

Reg. XII, **22** In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name, however, if the Multiple telegram is also a Collated (or repeated) one, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation (Rule 129) precedes the first Address.

Reg. XII, **23.** Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms allowed in Rule 18 (*d*). In this case they must be put between signs of parenthesis, which are neither charged for nor signalled, and so written they are counted each as one word only [Rule 69 (7)]. When they are written in full, they should be in *French.*

Note—For further particulars regarding the Sender's Instructions, see Rules 109, 110, 120, 129 and 133.

Reg. XIII, 1. **24. Address.**—Every Address must contain at least two words, the first designating the Receiver, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter should be spelt as in the *Official List of Offices* (*Nomenclature des bureaux télégraphiques*—see Rule 69).

Reg. XIII, 2. **25.** The Address should contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram. These particulars, with the exception of names of persons, should be written in *French*, or in the language of the country to which the telegram is addressed.

Reg XIII, 3. **26.** The Address of Private telegrams should be such that delivery can be effected without search or enquiry.

Reg XIII, 4. **27.** In the case of large towns, the Address ought to contain the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in the absence of these particulars, to specify the profession of the Addressee or give any other useful information.

Reg. XIII, 5. **28.** Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee ought to be, as far as possible, accompanied by additional particulars to guide the Delivering Office in case of alteration of the proper name.

Reg. XIII, 6. **29.** The name of the country or of the territorial sub-division of destination is essential whenever there is room for doubt as to the direction in which the telegram is to go, especially in cases where there are two or more Offices of the same name.

Reg XIII, 7. **30.** The last word in the Address should, as a rule, be the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. This name can be followed only by that of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by both of these. In the latter case the name of the territorial sub-division should follow immediately after that of the Telegraph Office of destination.

Reg. XIII, 7. **31.** When the name of the Office of destination has not yet been published in the official *Nomenclature*, the name of the country of destination is compulsory.

32. Telegraph Offices in neighbourhood of London.—In telegrams addressed to the following Telegraph Offices, all of which are in the neighbourhood of London, it is not necessary to add the word *London* in the Address

Acton	Hanwell
Anerley	Hendon
Balham	Hornsey
Blackheath.	Lewisham.
Catford	Leyton
Chingford.	Leytonstone.
Chiswick.	Mortlake
Ealing	Southgate.
Edmonton	Tooting
Finchley	Walthamstow.
Hampstead.	Whotstone.

Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the official *Nomenclature* (Rule 24), cannot be accepted unless addressed *London* as the name of the Terminal Office. For instance, a telegram for Paddington in London must be addressed to London as the Terminal Office, otherwise it will be missent to Paddington in Australia, an Office of the same name given in the official *Nomenclature*.

33. Insufficient Address.—Telegrams, the Address of which does not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules, are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk. Reg X III, 8.

34. In every case the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address. Reg. XIII, 10.

35 Code or Abbreviated Addresses.—The Address may be written in Code or in an Abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram (see Rule 40). Reg. XIII, 9.

Note—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under Code or Abbreviated Addresses are warned that unless such Addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one Route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office. Telegrams should not be sent *viâ* Turkey to Code or Abbreviated Addresses in England unless such Addresses have been registered by the British Post Office Claims for refunds on telegrams are rejected by the authorities in England when Addresses have not been duly registered

36. Registered Addresses—Any firm or individual expecting to receive telegrams can register a Code or Abbreviated Address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each such Address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

37 A Code or Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date, thus, if on 1st November an Address is registered, ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same, and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another if it is a case of transfer, a fee of ten rupees is charged.

38 Code or Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential

39 No Code or Abbreviated Address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

40. The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having a Code or Abbreviated Address, if such Address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the Address has not been registered.

41. For Code or Abbreviated Addresses only genuine words of the eight languages specified in Rule 12, or real names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, mis-spelt abbreviations of one or more words are all inadmissible (see Rule 67).

42. The following are examples of inadmissible compounds

Granotel for *Grand Hotel*

Willsmith for *William Smith*

Brooksons for *Brook and Sons.*

Macmeth for *Macdowell, Methven & Co*

Fitepatric for *Fitzpatrick.*

43 Persons wishing to register Code or Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being mis-delivered to other persons of the same name.

Reg. XIII, 9. 44. When a telegram is addressed to the care of a person who has registered an Abbreviated Address, the word or words representing the Code Address should be preceded by the words "care of," "*chez*," or their equivalent

Reg. XV, 1. 45 **The Sender's name** may be in an abbreviated form or be omitted.

Reg. XIV. 46 **Text.**—The text of a telegram may be omitted

47. **Signature**—Every telegram must be authenticated by the signature of the Sender, which is not charged for or transmitted

Reg XV, 2 48 The Sender of a Private telegram is bound to prove his identity if requested to do so by the Telegraph Department.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

Art. 5, 1 49 **Definition**—State (or Government) telegrams are generally defined in the Convention to be those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces, and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments, also the replies to such telegrams

50. **From British Officials.**—The only British Government Officials in India who are allowed to send Foreign State telegrams are those who have been specially authorised to do so by the Government of India. A complete list of these Officials will be published in the *Telegraph Guide*. Foreign telegrams classed State, tendered by Officials not named in that list, will be treated as Private telegrams. State telegrams to Ceylon will, however, be accepted from all British Government Officials.

Reg. XVI, 2 51. **Replies to State telegrams**—The right to send a reply as a State telegram is established by the production of the original State telegram.

Reg. XVI, 3. 52. **From Consular Agents**—Telegrams from Consular Agents engaged in Commerce are only considered as State telegrams when they are addressed to State Officials and are connected with the business of the State.

53. **Language**—The text of State telegrams may, under all circumstances, be written in Plain language or in Secret language (Code or Cipher). These languages may be employed in combination in one and the same telegram, with the exception mentioned in Rule 56. Reg. XVI, 4.

54. **Plain language.**—The provisions of Rules 9 and 10 are applicable to State telegrams written in Plain language, but see Rule 72 for telegrams partly in Plain language and partly in Secret language. Reg. XVI, 5.

55 **Code language.**—The text of State telegrams in Code language may be formed of words having a maximum of ten characters, and taken from one or more of the following languages *German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese* or *Latin.* Reg XVI, 6.

56 **Cipher language**—The text of State telegrams written in Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning, but a combination in the same telegram, of figures and of letters having a secret meaning, is not admitted. Reg XVI, 7.

57 **Sender's name and text**—State telegrams without Sender's name or text are accepted. Reg. XVI, 9.

58. State telegrams, when they are written in Secret language (Code or Figure or Letter Cipher), must be repeated in their entirety by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with Collated telegrams (Rules 130 and 131). Reg XVI, 11.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

59 **Service telegrams** are those which emanate from the Telegraph Administrations of the Contracting States, and which relate either to the service of the International Telegraphs or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the said Administrations. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so called, and Service Advices. All Service telegrams are transmitted free, except in the cases specified in Rules 60 and 61. Art. 5, 2 Reg. XVII, 1. Reg XVII, 2

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

60 The Sender and Receiver of any telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission may, within an interval of 72 hours (not including Sundays) following the handing in or delivery of such telegram, as the case may be, cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting it, by telegraph. Reg. XVIII, 1.

They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received, to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the Office of destination or by the Office of origin or any intermediate Office. In all such cases they have to deposit the following amounts:

(*a*) the cost of the telegram making the request,

(*b*) the cost of a telegram for the reply if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

Reg. XVIII, 2. 61. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already despatched or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of Paid Service Advices at the cost of the Sender or the Receiver making the demand.

Reg XVIII, 5 62. The charges for the above-mentioned Service Advices are refunded when the Advice is necessitated by errors of the telegraph service [see Rule 190 (*f*) (*j*)]. Applications for such refunds should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* and should be supported by receipts granted.

Reg. XVIII, 6. 63 When the words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of origin adds to the repetition a note "Writing doubtful." In this case no refund can be made.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

Reg. XIX, 1. 64. **What is counted**—All that the Sender writes upon the form, to be transmitted to his correspondent, is charged for and consequently included in the number of words However, signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are neither charged for nor signalled. (For exception, see Rule 182.)

Reg XIX, 2. 65. **Preamble.**—The name of the Office of origin, the date, and time of booking, the instructions as to the Route, and the words, numbers, or signs, which constitute the preambles and are added by the Telegraph Office for official purposes, are not charged for, such of these particulars as reach the Office of destination appear on the Addressee's copy.

Reg. XIX, 3 66. The Sender may insert particulars referred to in Rule 65 wholly or in part in the *text* of his telegram, but in that case they will be charged for.

Reg XIX, 4. 67. **Combinations or alterations of words** contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted. However, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets, etc, the names of vessels, integral and fractional numbers written in words, and compound words admitted as such in *English* or *French,* and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words without either apostrophe or hyphen (see Rule 75).

Reg. XIX, 5. 68. **Counting by Office of Origin decisive**—The counting of words by the Office of origin is decisive. When, however, a telegram contains combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language of the country of destination, the Office of destination is empowered to recover from the Addressee the amount of the under-charge. In this case the telegram is not delivered to the Addressee until he has paid the additional charge. If the Addressee should decline to pay the additional sum demanded, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of origin, explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the under-charge due. Should the Sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, agree to pay the under-charge, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of destination, which then delivers the telegram.

Note—In applying this Rule in India the language of the country is considered to be *English* The rule applies also to the Vernaculars in case of telegrams from Ceylon (Rules 9 and 12)

Reg. XX, 1. 69. In all languages the following are each counted as one word only.

1 In the Address.

(*a*) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the first column of the *Nomenclature des bureaux télégraphiques* (Rule 24) even when the name is followed by that of the country or of the territorial sub-division in which the Office is situated.

(*b*) The names of countries or of territorial sub-divisions if they are written as given in the said *Nomenclature.*

2. Each word in Code language which fulfils all the requirements of Rules 12 and 55.

3. Each isolated character, letter, or figure.

4. Each underline.

5. The two signs constituting a parenthesis.

6. Inverted commas, *i e.,* the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

7. Special Instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 18 (*d*).

Reg. XX, 3. 70 **Plain language**—In telegrams written entirely in Plain language, each single word and each combination of words authorised in Rule 67 is counted respectively for as many words as the number of times it contains 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, plus one word for the excess, if any.

Reg XX, 4. 71 **Code language**—In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters

Reg. XX, 4 72 **Mixed telegrams**—Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i e,* composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language are each counted as one word up to ten characters, any excess being counted as a word by indivisible series of ten characters.

Note—This Rule applies also to Proper Names used without secret meaning in the *text* of telegrams in Code language.

Reg XX, 4. 73. If the mixed telegram contains in addition Cipher language, the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 76.

Reg. XX, 4. 74 If the mixed telegram is composed only of Plain language and of Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 70, and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 76.

Reg. XX, 5. 75. **Use of apostrophes and hyphens.**—Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by

a hyphen are counted as so many separate words The apostrophes or hyphens are not charged for or signalled (Rule 64).

Reg XX, 6. **76 Figures, letter Cipher, and Commercial marks.**—Numbers written in figures are counted as one word for each five figures which they contain, plus one word for any excess. The same Rule applies to the calculation of groups of letters in State telegrams as well as to groups of figures and letters used either as Commercial marks or in Semaphoric telegrams (see Rule 168).

Note—When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form

Reg XX, 6 **77. Signs used with figures**—Decimal points, commas, dashes, and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur This also applies to letters added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers.

Reg. XX, 7. **78 Inadmissible groups or words**—When the Office of origin discovers, after the transmission of a telegram, the presence in such telegram of unauthorised groups of letters, or of words not belonging to any of the admitted languages (see Rules 9, 12, 55, and 67), or when the Office of destination notifies to the Office of origin the existence of such groups or words, the latter Office, for the calculation of the short charge to be recovered from the Sender, counts the groups or words above-mentioned in conformity with Rule 76, that is, at five characters to the word.

Reg XXI **79 Examples of counting**—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted

	Number of words. In Address	In Text
New York	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt am Main	1	3
Frankfurt a/M	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Poelten	1	2
Sanctpoelten	1	1
Emmingen, Hannover*	1	2
Emmingen, Württemberg*	1	2
New South Wales	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
XP *fr* 2 50. (*Special Instruction*)	1	...

*Hannover and *Wurttemberg* following *Emmingen* serve to complete the designation of two Offices of the same name in one and the same State, and are so printed in the first column of the Official *Nomenclature* (Rules 24 and 69)

	Number of words.
Van de Brande	3
Vandebrande (*name of person*)	1
Du Bois	2
Dubois (*name of person*)	1
Belgrave Square	2
Belgravesquare (*contrary to the usage of the language*)	2
Hyde Park	2
Hydepark (*contrary to the usage of the language*)	2
Hydepark Square†	2
Hydeparksquare (*contrary to the usage of the language*)	2
St James Street	3
Saintjames Street	2
Rue de la Paix	4
Rue delapaix	2
Responsabilité (*14 characters*)	1
Kriegsgeschichten (*15 characters*)	1
Inconstitutionnalité (*20 characters*)	2
A t-il	3
C'est-à-dire	4
Aujourd'hui	2
Aujourdhui	1
Porte monnaie	2
Portemonnaie	1
Prince of Wales (*ship*)	3
Princeofwales (*ship*)	1
44½ (*5 characters*)	1
444½ (*6 characters*)	2
444 5 (*5 characters*)	1
444 55 (*6 characters*)	2
41/2 (*4 characters*)	1
44/ (*3 characters*)	1
2% (*4 characters*)	1
E	1
E. M (*isolated letters, initials of names*)	2
Emvthf (*6 characters. Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks*)	2
Ch 23 (*Commercial mark*)	2
G H F. 45 (*Commercial mark*)	4
197*a*/199*a* (*Commercial mark*)	4
$\frac{A P}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*)	1

† In this case the expression *Hydepark*, written as one word, counts as only one word, because the word *park* forms part of the name of the Square.

	Number of words.
$\frac{3}{M}$ (*Commercial mark*)	2
2 P%	3
54—58 (*5 characters*)	1
17me (*4 characters*)	1
17th (*4 characters*)	1
Le 1529me (*1 word and 1 group of 6 characters*)	3
The 1529th (*1 word and 1 group of 6 characters*)	3
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50 c . .	4
10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10*s* 10*d*. .	4
10 Rs. 10 as	4
10 fr 50	3
10*s* 10	3
10 Rs 10	3
fr 10·50	2
10 12	2
Rs 10 10 (or) 10/10	2
11h 30	3
11 30	1
Eight/10	2
Huit/10	2
5/douzièmes	2
5/twelfths	2
5ble	2
30^a (30 exposant a)‡	3
30^a (30 raised to the power of a)‡ . . .	7
15×6 (15 multiplié par 6)‡	4
15×6 (15 multiplied by 6)‡ .	4
Two hundred and thirty four	5
Twohundredandthirtyfour (*23 characters*)	2
Troisdeuxtiers	1
Unneufdixièmes	1
Deux mille cent quatre vingt quatorze .	6
Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (*32 characters*)	3
The business is very urgent, come without delay (*8 words and 2 underlines*) . .	10
Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately (*9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis*) . . .	10
Received letter from Pera reliable source which says "conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers" (*Text including a passage in inverted commas*) . . .	15

‡ The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15×6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus: *30 raised to the power of a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.*

Note—The abbreviations *fob, cfi, cif, B/L, C/o,* and % are also counted each as one word.

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

80. Changes in Tariffs.—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and as all accounts with Foreign Administrations have to be settled in gold, the charges in India are subject to alteration in accordance with changes in the rate of exchange The Tariffs for telegrams are made up of the shares of the different Administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The Tariffs vary also according to the Route employed (Rules 91 to 93). Art. 10 and Reg. XXVIII, 5. Reg XXIII. Reg. XLII, 1.

81 Charge by the word—The charge for a telegram is by the word pure and simple, and the minimum charge is for a telegram of two words (Rules 24, 45, and 46). Reg. XXIV

Note—Tables showing the rates per word to Foreign countries will be published in the *Telegraph Guide.*

82 Tariff areas—For Tariff purposes India is divided into two areas, namely, India Proper and Burma. When in the course of transmission a Foreign telegram has to traverse both of these areas, the charge per word is always two annas higher than when it has to traverse only one

83. Frontier Offices.—The Frontier Offices, or Offices which directly exchange telegrams with Foreign Administrations, are as follow.

(*a*) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively Madras is also ordinarily the Frontier Office for Ceylon.

(*b*) Moulmein in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Siamese Administration.

(*c*) Bhamo in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Chinese Administration.

All Foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these Frontier Offices.

84 The charges for telegrams must be prepaid, with the exception of the additional charges on telegrams to follow (Rule 144), Express charges (Rule 154), Semaphoric telegrams received from ships (Rule 171), and extra charges for alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the Office of destination (Rule 68), all of which are recovered from the Addressee. Reg. XXX, 1.

85. Receipts—The Sender of a telegram can claim a receipt showing the amount paid. Reg. XXX, 2.

86. In every case where charges have to be collected on arrival, the telegram is delivered to the Addressee only upon payment of the amount due. Reg. XXX, 4.

87 State telegrams.—The Rule about prepayment is relaxed in case of telegrams of great emergency from British Government Officials, who have been duly authorised (Rule 50) to send Foreign State telegrams. Whenever a telegram is sent without prepayment under this Rule, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within twenty-four hours.

88. **Cash or stamps**—At Offices authorised to accept Foreign telegrams, the charges must be paid in cash or stamps. (For particulars—see Rules for Inland telegrams)

Note—In all cases in which postage stamps are used for payment of Foreign telegrams, sufficient additional stamps must be affixed to cover the postal discount of ½ anna in the rupee.

Reg. XXXI, 1. 89 **Under-charges** made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

Reg. XXXI, 2. 90. **Over-charges** made in error are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram.

ROUTE.

Reg. XLII, 1 91. The different Routes to be given to telegrams are indicated by concise directions in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph*
Reg. XLII, 2 *Guide*. The Sender, who wishes to prescribe the Route, should write the corresponding direction on the telegram The Sender may specify the actual Route to be followed or mark the telegram *Best Route or Cheapest Route.* Indications as to Route are transmitted free (Rule 65).

Reg XLII, 3. 92. When the Sender has prescribed the Route to be followed, the Telegraph Offices concerned are bound to carry out his wishes, unless the Route named be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to involve serious delay, in which cases the Sender cannot raise any objection to the employment of another Route.

Reg XLII, 4 93 If, on the contrary, the Sender specifies no Route, the telegram is sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same the Offices where Routes diverge will decide by which to forward the telegram.

Reg XLII, 5. 94 When the Sender requests that his telegram be transmitted by telegraph to a particular Office which he specifies, and thence by post to destination, the Offices must carry out his instructions

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

Reg. XLIII, 1. 95. When, in the course of transmission of a telegram, an interruption takes place in the regular telegraph communications, the Office beyond which the interruption has taken place at once sends the telegram by post (registered) or by some more rapid means, such as for instance by an alternative telegraph Route.

Reg. XLIII, 2. 96. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be clearly injurious to the total traffic.

Reg. XLIII, 3. 97 Telegrams cannot be diverted to a more expensive Route until the Sender has paid the additional cost.

STOPPAGE OF TRANSMISSION. CONTROL.

Reg. XLV, 1. 98 **Before transmission.**—The Sender of a telegram, on proving his identity, can stop its transmission, if in time.

Reg XLV, 2. 99. When he withdraws or stops it before transmission has begun, the charges are returned, less a fee of four annas.

100. If the stamps have already been defaced, the refund can be made only by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* to whom the Receipt should be sent with an application.

Reg. XLV, 3. 101 **After transmission.**—If the telegram has been transmitted by the original Office, the Sender's only means of requesting its cancellation is by a paid Service Advice, forwarded in accordance with Rule 60. So far as is practicable, this Service Advice is transmitted in succession to the different Offices to which the original telegram was transmitted, until it overtakes the latter If the Sender has also paid for a reply by telegraph, the Office which cancels the telegram advises the Office of origin of the fact. If no reply has been paid for, the cancelling Office communicates the information to the Office of origin by an unpaid letter The Office of origin returns to the Sender the charges for his first telegram, for the cancelling Service Advice, and for the telegraphic reply, in respect of the distance not traversed, after deducting the postal charges, if any.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

Reg. XLVII, 1. 102. **According to address**—Telegrams are delivered, according to their addresses, either at residence or *Poste restante* or *Télégraphe restant* (see also Rules 106 and 117).

Reg XLVII, 2. 103. **Order**—Telegrams are, in all cases, delivered at or sent to their destinations in the order of their receipt and priority.

Reg. XLVII, 3. 104 **Free delivery limits.**—Telegrams addressed to places of residence within the delivery limits of the Telegraph Office are at once taken to their addresses.

Note—In India telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office Beyond that limit, the post is employed without charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the Sender

105 **Reply given to messenger.**—In India the telegraph messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the receipt given for the telegram.

Reg. XLVII, 4. 106 **Delivery by post.**—Telegrams which have to be deposited *Poste restante* are remitted immediately to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office If telegrams bear the instruction *Poste* they are posted as prepaid letters, without charge to Sender or Addressee. If they bear the instruction *Poste recommandée*

or (*P R*) they are posted as registered letters (see Rules 163 and 164).

Note.—In India all Foreign telegrams which have to be posted to destination are posted as registered letters

Reg XLVII, 5

107. Delivery on ships—Telegrams addressed to passengers of a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

108 When a telegram in India has to be delivered on board a ship, which cannot be reached without a boat (*i e*, when not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty), the cost of boat hire must be paid by the Addressee (Rule 154).

Note.—On telegrams to Ceylon addressed to persons on board ships in Ceylon ports, the Sender must prepay twelve annas for boat hire He should write the abbreviation *XP* (which is counted and charged as one word) before the Address to indicate that boat hire has been prepaid (see Rule 158

Reg. XLVIII, 1, 2.

109 Persons to whom telegrams are delivered.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, or to any adult member of his family, or to any of his employés, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested, by writing before the Address, the instructions *Remettre en mains propres* or (*M P*) [Rule 18 (*d*)] that the telegram be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself In this case the Delivery Office writes the request upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

Reg. XLVIII, 1, 2.

110. Open delivery—The Sender may also request that the telegram be delivered open, by writing before the Address, the instructions [Rule 18 (*d*)] *Remettre ouvert* or (*K O*) This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered in India without an envelope, simply folded with the address written on the back.

Reg. LXI, 1a.

111 Telegrams to Offices not included in the International System—Telegrams arriving in India and addressed to places served by Postal Combined, or Railway Telegraph, Offices not authorised to accept Foreign telegrams (Rule 3) are posted to destination as registered letters from the nearest Office so authorised (This restriction does not apply to telegrams from Ceylon)

Reg. XLVIII, 3.

112. Undelivered telegrams—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (see Rule 68) or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender (see Rules 141 and 153).

Reg. XLVIII, 4.

113. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been erroneously transmitted, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice.

Reg. XLVIII, 5.

114 If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates, if practicable, the Advice to the Sender. The latter can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address by a paid telegram in the form of a paid Service Advice (Rule 60).

Reg. XLVIII, 6

115 If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 113 and 114, the terminal Office sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received notice of non-delivery.

Reg. XLVIII, 7

116 If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either.

Reg. XLVIII, 8

117 **Poste restante. Télégraphe restant.**—When a telegram is addressed *Poste restante* or *Télégraphe restant*, it is delivered only to the Addressee or a person duly appointed by him

Reg. XLVIII, 9

118 Any telegram which cannot be delivered by the end of six weeks is subject to the provisions of Rule 174, not kept by the office of destination.

119 **Directions about delivery**—All directions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices regarding the delivery or re-transmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies.

Reg L, 1.

120 The Sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to forward, but the prepayment cannot exceed the cost of a telegram of 30 words to the same destination by the same Route, unless it be to obtain, in conformity with the terms of Rule 60, the repetition of a telegram previously transmitted.

Reg L, 2.

121 When the Sender prepays a reply, he should write on the form, before the Address, the Special Instruction *Réponse payée* or (*RP*), adding the number of words to be prepaid for the reply, and pay the corresponding amount, within the limits authorised by the last foregoing rule If he does not state the number of words, the amount to be collected is the charge for a telegram of ten words by the same Route.

Note – A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid (see Rules 44, 45, and 46)

Reg LI, 1.

122 At the place of destination the Delivery Office remits to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send, free of charge, and within the limits of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination whatever from any Telegraph Office of the Administration granting the Pass.

Note—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign telegram and *vice versâ* Two or more Foreign Passes may be used to frank one Foreign telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank more than one telegram.

Reg. LI, 2.

123. When the charge for a telegram, paid for by a Pass, exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps. If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass

exceeds that, of the Reply, the difference is refunded by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, to the Sender of the original telegram if he apply for it This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram.

Note—In the case when the telegram with deposit for reply originated in India, the refund of the unused portion is made by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

Reg LI, 3. 124. The Pass may be used in payment for a telegram only during a period of six weeks from the date of issue.

Reg LI, 4. 125. When the Addressee does not use the Pass, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 190 (*g*).

Note – In case of a Pass delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue send the Pass to the Check Office as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

Reg. LI, 5 and 6. 126 If the Addressee refuses the telegram or only the Pass for the reply, the Delivery Office immediately informs the Sender by a paid Service Advice which is transmitted as a Private telegram paid for by the Pass.

Reg LI, 7. 127. When a Reply-paid telegram cannot be delivered immediately on arrival from any cause *other than refusal*, a Non-delivery Report is sent as a Service Advice as prescribed by Rule 112.

Reg. LI, 8. 128. If there is no rectification and if the endeavours made to find the Addressee remain fruitless, the Pass remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 118 At the end of this period the amount of the Pass may be refunded to the Sender under the conditions given in Rule 190 (*g*).

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

Reg. LIII, 1 129 The Sender of a telegram can require it to be collated (or repeated). In this case he should write before the Address the Special Instruction for collation, *viz*, (*T C*), which is charged for as one word [Rule 69 (7)]

Reg. LIII, 2 130 State telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge.

Reg. LIII, 3 131 Collation consists in the entire telegram being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission

Reg. LIII, 4. 132. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the same Route.

Note – In calculating the charge for collation fractions of an anna are disregarded

(C) Advice of Delivery.

Reg. LIV, 1. 133. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post this notice mentions the date and time of its being posted,

Reg. LIV, 2. 134. The notice is sent by telegraph if the Sender writes before the Address the Special Instruction *Accusé de réception* or (*PC*), which are charged for as in Rule 69 (7), and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of ten words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes before the Address the Special Instruction *Accusé de réception postal* or (*PCP*) and pays a charge of five annas for postage.

Reg. LV, 3. 135 In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 112, the Advice of Delivery is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Advice of Delivery is sent later on, either after delivery of the telegram, if that has become possible, or after the lapse of 24 hours if delivery has not been effected, and in the latter case it intimates the cause of non-delivery.

Reg LV, 4. 136. A Postal Advice of Delivery contains the same information as a Telegraphic Advice of Delivery It is sent under a prepaid registered cover by the officer in charge of the Delivery Office to the officer in charge of the office of origin.

Reg LV, 5. 137 The Advice of Delivery, telegraphic or postal, when it reaches the Office of origin of the telegram, is notified to the Sender.

(D) Telegrams to follow.

Reg LVI, 1. 138 The Sender can require, by writing before the Address the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or (*FS*), that the Office of destination shall cause his telegram to follow the Addressee

Reg LVI, 2 139 The Sender of a telegram *Faire suivre* cannot in any case prepay either a Reply or an Advice of Delivery for such telegram.

Reg LVI, 3. 140. When a telegram bears the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or (*FS*) without further instructions, the Office of destination writes after the Address transmitted, the new Address, if any, supplied at the residence of the Addressee, and sends the telegram forward to its new destination The same course is followed until the telegram is delivered or no new address is furnished.

Reg. LVI, 4. 141 If delivery cannot be effected, and if no new Address is furnished, the telegram is kept in deposit and its non-delivery reported as in Rule 112 The Service Advice of Non-delivery must show the amount of the charges to be claimed from the Sender.

Reg. LVI, 5. 142 If the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or (*FS*) is accompanied by successive Addresses, the telegram is transmitted to each of the destinations mentioned until the last, if necessary. In case of non-delivery the last Office treats it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 141.

Reg. LVI, 6. 143. The original contents of a telegram *Faire suivre* are transmitted in full to the successive Offices of destination, and reproduced in the copy delivered to the Addressee.

Reg. LVI, 7. 144. The charge to be collected from the Sender for a telegram *Faire suivre* is simply the charge up to the first destination, all the Addresses being counted in the number of words

charged for. The supplementary charges are collected from the Addressee.

Regs LVI, 9, and LVII, 145. **Telegrams re-addressed in India.**—The rules for telegrams "to follow" do not apply to telegrams received for delivery in India. Should, however, the Addressee of a Foreign telegram received in India have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new Address, be re-transmitted within Indian limits It will also (subject to the conditions laid down in Rules 104 and 111), be transmitted immediately to any new Address, without being sent out for delivery at the first Address, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Office, or if his new Address is known The charge for such re-addressing is the ordinary rate for Inland telegrams (*i.e.*, one rupee for the first eight words, and two annas for each additional word, Address and Sender's name free), and it must be paid by the Addressee before the telegram is delivered.

146. **Telegrams re-addressed to Ceylon**—Foreign telegrams arriving in India can also be re-addressed to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country In such case the re-addressing charge recovered from the Addressee is the usual charge between India and Ceylon.

Note—No Foreign telegram arriving in India can be readdressed to any Foreign country, except Ceylon

(E) Multiple Telegrams.

Reg. LVIII, 1 147 **A Multiple telegram** may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, with or without re-forwarding by post or express, if the Special Instruction *x Adresses* or (*TMx*), [Rule 18 (*d*),] which enters into the number of words charged for, be written before the Address (Rule 22)

Reg. LVIII, 2 148 If the Address of a Multiple telegram contains any Supplementary Instructions, it is written in accordance with Rule 22.

Reg. LVIII, 3. 149 A Multiple telegram is charged for as a single telegram, but a copying fee of five annas per telegram not exceeding one hundred words is charged for each Address after the first Above one hundred words, an additional fee of five annas is charged for every additional, or fraction of, hundred words. In calculating this fee the total number of words in the text, Sender's Name and Address are counted, the charge for each copy being reckoned separately.

Reg. LVIII, 4 150. In the first case specified in Rule 147 each copy of the telegram delivered will bear its own particular Address only, unless the Sender has requested the contrary. The latter request must be included in the number of words charged for and entered before the Address as follows:—*Communiquer toutes adresses.*

(F) Telegrams for places where there are no International Telegraph Offices.

Reg LIX, 1. 151. **Post or Express**—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no International Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender, either by Post or by Express (Rules 157 and 158), but delivery by Express cannot be demanded, except for those States which have organised a system of transport more rapid than the post and have notified to the other States the arrangements provided for such service (Rule 159).

152. **The Address** of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows—*Poste (or Exprès) M. Muller, Johannisthal, Berlin*, the names of the Terminal Telegraph Office being entered last (see Rule 30). Reg LIX, 2.

153 When a telegram which bears the instruction *Express* and has involved expense is not delivered, the Office of destination enters in the Advice of non-delivery referred to in Rule 112 the amount to be recovered from the Sender on this account. Reg LIX, 3.

154. Charges for transport beyond the delivery limits of Telegraph Offices by quicker means than the post, in States where such service is organised, are, as a rule, collected from the Addressee. (For exceptions—see Rules 155, 156, and 158.) Reg LX, 1

155. When the Sender desires to prepay the cost of transport, and if he can himself fix the amount to be collected under this head by the Telegraph Office of origin, the telegram must bear the Special Instruction (charged for) *Exprès payé francs*—or (*XP francs*—) If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient, the difference is claimed from the Addressee, but, if it exceeds the actual cost, the difference is not refunded Reg. LX, 2.

156 A Sender who does not know the amount of the transport charges can relieve the Addressee from the payment of any charge whatever, either by paying the charge of a telegram of five words to the same destination by the same route, or by paying a fee of five annas for postage, and by depositing in addition, by way of security, a sum to be fixed by the Office of origin with a view to subsequent settlement. The telegram bears the instruction *Exprès payé télégraphe* or (*XPT*) or else, *Exprès payé lettre*, or (*XPP*). This instruction is written before the Address and is charged for. Reg LX, 3

157. The Telegraph Office which receives for delivery a telegram with the instruction *Exprès payé télégraphe* or (*XPT*) notifies to the Office of origin by a paid Service Advice the charge to be collected for transport. This information is given by prepaid and registered letter in cases where the Special Instruction is *Exprès payé lettre* or (*XPP*). On receipt of this information the Office of origin settles with the Sender. Reg. LX, 4

158 When the Administration of destination has previously fixed and notified the charge for transport, payment by the Sender is obligatory. In this case the telegram must bear before the Address the instruction *Exprès payé* or (*XP*), which is included in the number of words charged for (Rule 23), and there is no necessity for the Office of destination to report to the Office of origin the actual cost of delivery. Reg LX, 5.

159. All fixed Express transport charges notified by other Administrations are shown in

the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

Reg LXI, 1. **160. Employment of post.**—The Terminal Telegraph Office is entitled to employ the post—

(*a*) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of porterage to be employed,

(*b*) when the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the Terminal Administration (Rules 158 and 159), or

(*c*) when it is a question of transport by Express to be paid for by an Addressee who has previously refused to pay such charges

Reg LXI, 2 **161** The employment of the post is obligatory upon the Terminal Telegraph Office—

(*a*) when a request to this effect has been expressly made by the Sender (Rule 151), or

(*b*) when the Terminal Office has no more rapid means at its disposal

Reg. LXI, 3 **162.** Telegrams of every kind, which have to be sent to their destination by post, are handed to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office without any charge being made to the Sender or Addressee, except in the cases provided for under Rules 163 and 164.

Reg LXI, 4. **163. Post registered.**—Telegrams to be posted as registered letters are subject to a fee of five annas The Special Instruction *Poste recommandée* or (PR) charged respectively as two and one word (Rule 23) must be written before the Address (Rule 21).

Note I.—All Foreign telegrams, which have to be posted to destination in India, are sent by post registered (Rule 106)

Note II.—Foreign telegrams delivered by His Highness the Nizam's State are delivered in duplicate The first copy is posted unregistered by the Terminal Telegraph Office, and then that Office telegraphs the second copy, marked *Duplicate*, to Hyderabad (Deccan) where it is posted registered through the British Post Office

Reg LXI, 5 **164. Telegrams to be sent by post** to a country other than that of their telegraphic destination are subject to a fee of five annas.

Reg LXI, 6. **165 Telegrams too late to be posted registered.**—When a telegram, to be forwarded as a registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, it is, in order to take advantage of a postal departure, first posted as an ordinary letter, a duplicate being sent as a registered letter as soon as possible.

Note.—This applies to all Foreign telegrams posted in India The second copy will always be marked *Duplicate*

(G) Semaphoric Telegrams.

Reg LXII, 1 **166. Semaphoric telegrams** are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores established on the coasts of any of the Contracting States.

167. Semaphore stations.—The following Telegraph Offices in India are Semaphore stations

Achipur	Elephant Point.
Amherst	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour	Mud Point
Diamond Island	Saugor Island.

168 Language.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written, either in the language of the country in which the Semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or in signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* In the latter case they are considered as Cipher telegrams. Reg LXII, 2.

169 Address.—When they are for ships at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary direction, the name or official number of the vessel for which they are intended, and its nationality. Reg. LXII, 3.

170 Preamble.—In every Semaphoric telegram the word *Sémaphorique* is signalled free in the Preamble. Reg. LXII, 5.

171 The charge for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores is fixed at ten annas per telegram This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules The total is collected from the Sender, for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the Addressee, for telegrams signalled from ships at sea (Rule 84) Reg. LXII, 6.

172 Transmission.—Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the *Universal Commercial Code* when the sending ship requests it. Reg LXIII, 1.

173 When such request has not been made, they are translated into ordinary language by the Official of the Semaphore station and transmitted to destination Reg. LXIII, 2.

174 Non-delivery.—In case the ship to which a Semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within the term of twenty-eight days, the Semaphore station forwards a Service Advice to the Sender on the morning of the 29th day. The Sender has the power, on paying the ordinary cost of a telegram of ten words to the Semaphore station, to request that the Semaphore continue to present his telegram for another period of thirty days, and so on If this request is not made, the telegram is destroyed on the thirtieth day, excluding the day of deposit. Reg. LXIII, 3

(H) Combination of Special Telegrams.

175 In applying Rules 120 to 174, the facilities given to the public for prepaid replies, collated telegrams, advice of delivery, telegrams "to follow," multiple telegrams, and telegrams to places where there are no International Telegraph Offices, can be combined, the instructions in Rules 21 to 23 being duly observed. Reg. LXIV

Exception.—The Sender of a telegram "to follow" cannot in any case prepay a Reply or an "Advice of Delivery" (Rule 139).

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS AT REDUCED RATES.

See Reg. LXXIX.

176. **United Kingdom.**—Telegrams in plain *English* containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers are transmitted *viâ* Teheran or *viâ* Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom, at reduced rates subject to the following conditions:—

I.—The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, are required to address their telegrams to a registered newspaper, and such newspaper is prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

II.—Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to insure this, the transmission of such News telegrams may be deferred or suspended, or interrupted until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams will take precedence with Ordinary Inland telegrams.

III.—No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate, except for publication in a newspaper, and they must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or words of concealed meaning, or groups of figures or ciphers, shall be paid for at the full tariff rates

IV.—The news transmitted in such telegrams at the reduced rate must be duly published in the newspapers to which they may be addressed, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full tariff rates will be chargeable.

V.—All Press telegrams at the reduced rate must be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorised newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

VI.—The reduced rate for Press telegrams applies only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

177. **Cannot be Multiple.**—A Press telegram sent as above at reduced rates cannot be Multiple, in other words it must be addressed to only one newspaper

178. **How marked, etc.**—Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the Senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch.

179. **Other places.**—On exactly the same conditions Press telegrams can be sent to or from—

(*a*) Aden *viâ* Bombay,

(*b*) Penang and Singapore *viâ* Madras,

(*c*) Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *viâ* Madras;

(*d*) Souakim *viâ* Aden or *viâ* Suez;

(*e*) France *viâ* Suez; (Telegrams to French newspapers must be in *French*);

(*f*) Siam *viâ* Moulmein;

(*g*) Hongkong and Shanghai *viâ* Madras.

180. Except as provided in the four last foregoing rules, Press telegrams to and from the above-named places at reduced rates come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

181. *Press telegrams for Ceylon* are accepted at reduced rates under the same general rules and conditions as Inland Press telegrams (see Rules for Inland telegrams) In other respects Press telegrams for Ceylon come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

182 **Stops.**—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation, especially in the case of long messages, full stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to any other signs of punctuation (Rule 64).

RECORDS.

183 **Time kept.**—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for twelve months from the month following that in which the telegram was deposited and then destroyed Reg LXVIII, 1, 2.

184. **Secrecy.**—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee, after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them Reg LXIX, 1.

185 Copies.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of such telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, if the latter has been preserved by the delivery Administration. This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records. Reg LXIX, 2

186. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy delivered in conformity with Rule 185, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100, words. Reg LXIX, 3.

187 Telegraph Administrations are not obliged to produce or give copies of the telegrams above-mentioned, unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found. Reg LXIX 4.

188 **Preservation.**—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within twelve months of the

dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date fixed for destruction under Rule 183, at the expiration of this further period they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

189 Fees for searching for telegrams — Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 185 or 188, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees

Note —Applications for the originals or for copies of telegrams may be addressed to the Telegraph Office within three days of the date of deposit or receipt of such telegrams, or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,* within twelve months (Rule 183)

REFUNDS.

Reg. LXX, 1. **190. Refunds** of the following charges are made, on application, to those who have paid them.

(*a*) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination

(*b*) The full cost of every telegram of which the Sender has requested cancellation owing to an interruption of the specified route.

(*c*) The full cost of every telegram which, through the fault of the telegraph service, has either suffered a greater delay than it would have if sent by post, or which has not been delivered within 144 hours.

(*d*) The full cost of every *collated* telegram which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 60.

Note.—No refund is given for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams

(*e*) The charges pertaining to any special service which has not been performed.

(*f*) The full cost of every paid Service Advice sent under Rule 60 necessitated by an error of the telegraph service

Note —Except in the cases provided for in clause (*j*) below

(*g*) The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply, when the Addressee has not made use of the Pass, and when before the expiration of *three* months from the date of issue this Pass is in the possession of, or has been returned to, the Telegraph Administration which granted it.

(*h*) The charges in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to an interruption of the telegraph route, the telegram in question has been forwarded to its destination by post or by some other means of transit. The charges incurred in replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport are, however, deducted from the amount to be refunded,

(*i*) The cost of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless the error has been rectified by means of a paid Service Advice under Rule 60.

(*j*) The sums deposited on account of paid Service Advices (Rule 60) and for their respective replies, if the repetition does not agree with the first transmission, but under the condition that in any case where certain words have been correctly and others incorrectly reproduced in the original telegram, the charge for the words which, in the request for repetition and in the reply, refer exclusively to the words correctly transmitted the first time, will not be refunded

(*k*) The excess, if any, in the value of a Pass for a telegraphic reply, over the actual cost of the telegram paid for by means of the Pass.

(*l*) The cost of every telegram stopped under Rules 4 and 6 Regs LXX, *il*, and LXXIII, 1.

191. In the case of a partial refund of the cost of a Multiple telegram, the quotient obtained by dividing the total charge collected by the number of copies determines the cost of each copy, the telegram counting, for this purpose, as one copy. Reg LXX, 2.

192. In the cases provided for in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*h*), and (*i*) of Rule 190, the refund applies only to the charges of the actual telegrams lost, cancelled, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not expended, but not to telegrams which may have been either necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation. Reg. LXX, 3.

193 When the errors due to the telegraph service have been rectified by means of paid Service Advices under Rules 60 and 61, the refund applies only to the cost of these paid Service Advices No refund is due for the telegrams to which the Service Advices refer Reg. LXX, 4.

194. No refund is made on account of rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between Telegraph Offices in the form of paid Service Advices, are exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee. Reg. LXX, 5.

195. Rules 190 to 194 are not applicable to telegrams traversing the lines of non-adhering Administrations which refuse to accept the obligation of Refunds. Reg. LXX, 6.

196. Every claim for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within six months of the date of the telegram

197 Every claim should be made by the Sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated and should be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely —in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the Terminal Office or from the Addressee, and in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee. In case of telegrams sent from India, the claim should be accompanied by the Receipt (Rule 85) The claim can, however, be presented by the Addressee to the Administration of destination, which decides whether it must deal with it, or whether it must be forwarded to the Sending Administration.

Note —In India all claims for refunds should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

198. When a claim is admitted to be well-founded by the Administrations concerned, the refund is made to the applicant by the Telegraph Administration under which the telegram originated Reg. LXXI 4.

199 If the Sender does not reside in the country where he deposited his telegram for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original Telegraph Administration through the medium of another Administration. In this case the latter is deputed to make the refund, if need be. Reg. LXXI, 5.

200. No claim is admitted when a telegram is in question, which, not being in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for transport beyond the telegraph lines, etc., has been accepted for transmission at the Sender's risk.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 19th, 1897.

The pressure conditions during the week under review have been fairly regular and normal. Readings have been steadily high in Malabar, Ceylon and Tenasserim and steadily low over the Punjab, while a small cyclonic storm has formed over the head of the Bay and thence travelled north westward to the Gangetic Plain. These conditions and changes are all such as ordinarily occur at this season, and the only region, where there has been any marked irregularity, has been the West Coast, where the winds have been variable, and, though strong in force, have frequently blown from abnormal directions. These variable winds have been accompanied with heavy rainfall The small storm in the Bay was the next most important feature in the meteorology of the week. It first appeared on the morning of the 15th, the centre lying about 100 miles to the south-east of Saugor Island On the 16th the centre lay a little to the north-east of False Point, on the 17th to the north of Cuttack, on the 18th to the south of Ranchi and on the 19th between Sutna and Allahabad Moderate rain fell within the storm area and accompanied it on its course north-westward. In Upper India the winds were at first variable, but subsequently drew into south-east, but any rainfall was light and scattered The mean temperature of India was nearly normal during the week. It was somewhat higher than usual at the commencement of the week, but fell to below the normal as the rainfall area extended.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, June 13th.*—Pressure was falling briskly to rapidly over North Bombay, Central India, Rajputana and the Southern Punjab, but elsewhere the changes were slight Readings were lowest over the Western desert and highest in the extreme south, the pressure differences being greater than usual. The winds varied considerably in direction along the West Coast, but blew from about the normal quarters elsewhere. The force was high in many parts of the country On the Burma Coast an abnormal easterly wind was reported The mean temperature was high, except in the north-east Rain had fallen on the West Coast districts, in parts of Burma and of South Bengal, and scattered showers had been received at some central and north-western stations. Along the West Coast the amounts were large.

Monday, June 14th.—Pressure had risen in the north-west and west of India and fallen in the east. The general distribution was similar to that reported on the 13th, and gradients continued steep, though less so than on the preceding day. The winds were still irregular at the West Coast stations and fairly normal in direction elsewhere The mean temperature was low over parts of North-East and of Upper India, the abnormal deficiency exceeding 8° in the west of the North-West Provinces. The hottest area was the Western desert, but in the Madras Coast districts there was also considerable excess compared with the normal. Rain had been more extensive and heavy in Upper India, but otherwise there was little change in the general distribution.

Tuesday, June 15th.—The barometer had risen in North-West India and fallen elsewhere. A shallow depression had appeared over the head of the Bay, and gradients had become slighter, but these were the only important changes. The winds were now westerly along the West Coast, and, except for the cyclonic circulation around the shallow storm in the Bay, the winds were fairly normal. The mean temperature was low over Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab and

generally higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest deficiency—between 8° and 14°—was shown over the Eastern Punjab. Moderate rain had fallen over the West Coast districts, south of Ratnagiri, and light to moderate scattered falls over the remainder of India, except the extreme north-west.

Wednesday, June 16th—Pressure had decreased, except over Burma and the Western desert The fall was greatest and brisk to rapid over South and South-West Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam. The storm in the north of the Bay had intensified to some extent and the centre lay a little to the north-east of False Point. Normal monsoon winds prevailed, except within the storm area, where the directions were cyclonic. The mean temperature was low over West and South-West Bengal, the east and centre of the Peninsula, the Punjab and Rajputana. The abnormal deficiency exceeded 10° over the south of the Punjab. Heavy rain had fallen over parts of the West Coast, moderate rain over Burma and around the head of the Bay, and scattered showers over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula.

Thursday, June 17th.—Pressure had changed rather irregularly, but at many stations briskly. The most important alteration was a brisk to rapid fall over South-West Bengal, Orissa and the neighbouring parts of Madras and of the Central Provinces, due to the development and movement of the storm. The centre of the storm lay a little to the north of Cuttack, where the barometer read 0·25″ below the normal. There was no important change in the winds, except that due to the change in the position of the storm, but on parts of the West Coast the directions were again becoming variable The general distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the 16th, the largest deficiency being reported from the Punjab. Heavy rain had fallen along the West Coast and in Mysore, moderate rain within the storm area and showers in parts of Upper India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan

Friday, June 18th.—Pressure had recovered briskly over Lower Bengal, the east of the Peninsula and the west of the Bay, but elsewhere the changes had been slight. The storm in the north-east had filled up to some extent and the centre had moved north-westward to the neighbourhood of Ranchi. The winds were variable along the West Coast, cyclonic around the storm and about normal elsewhere. The temperature distribution was little changed; there was an abnormal depression of temperature of between 5° and 7° over West and South-West Bengal and over the east of the Punjab and the west of the North-West Provinces. Rain had fallen along the West Coast—heavily in the south—and over the whole of North-East India, while showers had occurred over the central parts of the country and at a few places in the north-west.

Saturday, June 19th.—Pressure had recovered briskly in West and South-West Bengal, decreased briskly in the Gangetic Plain and over the Punjab and Sind and generally changed slightly elsewhere The storm which had apparently intensified slightly had continued to move north-westward and lay between Sutna and Allahabad, where the barometer read 0·20″ below the normal. The winds were more regular again along the West Coast, while they were abnormally easterly in South Bengal. There was a well marked cyclonic circulation around the storm, and the force of the wind was high over a large part of the country. The mean temperature was low over the Gangetic Plain and South Madras and generally excessive elsewhere. The largest variations were +7°·5 at Hoshangabad and —10°·7 at Sutna. There was little or no rain over the Deccan, North Bombay, Rajputana and the Punjab, but elsewhere there had been fairly general rain, the falls having been moderately heavy over the West Coast and within the storm area.

Temperature—The general temperature of India for the whole week exhibits very little departure from the normal, and on each day the variations for the whole country are on no occasion large, but within the different provinces the changes have been large.

The following table gives temperature data for the week:

Province.	June 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+1·8	+2·0	+1·2	+0 1	+0·8	+1·8	+1·3
Bengal and Assam	—2·3	—0 9	—1·4	+0 2	—0·8	—2·0	—0·3	—1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—0 6	—3·6	—6 1	—1 5	—2·6	—4·5	—5·4	—3·5
Punjab	+4 7	—2 7	—8 0	—6 5	—5 9	—2·6	+1·3	—2·8
Bombay	+2·0	+0 9	+1·7	+1·8	—0·1	—1·0	—1·5	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·2	+2 6	+3 0	+2·2	+1 7	+2 0	+1·3	+2·4
Central India and Gujarat	+5 2	+3 2	+2·5	+2·4	+1·1	+2·1	+0·1	+2·4
Sind and Rajputana	+8 6	+6 3	+0·9	—2·1	+0 2	+1 3	+3 3	+2·6
Madras	+1 6	+1 0	+0 9	—0·7	—2·9	—1·4	—0·7	—0 3
Mean for whole of India	+2 8	+1 0	—0 5	—0 3	—1·0	—0·6	0	+0·2

From the above it will be seen that, while the mean temperature of the Punjab was 4° 7 above the normal on the 13th, it was as much as 8°·0 below on the 15th, and in Sind and Rajputana 8°·6 above on the 13th and 2°·1 below on the 16th. These large changes were due to the occurrence of rainfall over Upper India. The final column of figures shows that the mean temperature of the week was below the normal average over Northern India, about normal over the Peninsula and above the normal elsewhere

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:

June 13th	126° 0	at Jacobabad.
„ 14th	120° 0	„ „
„ 15th	114° 7	„ Hyderabad.
„ 16th	113° 7	„ „
„ 17th	113° 2	„ „
„ 18th	114° 2	„ Jacobabad.
„ 19th	118° 0	„ „

Rain—The rainfall table shows that, with the exception of Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan and West Rajputana and the doubtful exception of the East Coast [North (*a*)], rain has been received in all parts of the country. The principal causes to which the rainfall was attributable were the monsoon winds which blew across the West Coast and thence into the Central Provinces, and, secondly, the cyclonic storm which formed over the head of the Bay and passed thence north-westward through Orissa, Chota Nagpur to the Gangetic Plain. As a consequence the rainfall table shows that the regions, which were affected by these two causes, had generally more rain than usual, while those regions, which lay outside these influences, had less than the normal. There were, however, some exceptions. Thus—Tenasserim received during the week 14½ inches instead of 10½ inches, and the centre and south of the Peninsula reported heavier rain than the normal, due apparently to frequent thunderstorms. The average actual rainfall for the week varied from 21 inches in Malabar, 18 inches in Coorg, 14 inches in Tenasserim and 10 inches in Arakan and the Konkan, to less than 1 inch in the Brahmaputra Valley, North Bengal, most of the Punjab divisions, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), the North Bombay divisions, Rajputana and the south-east of the Peninsula. The second column of the table shows that ordinarily the heaviest rainfall during the week is received in Arakan, so that the heavy falls in the extreme south, in Tenasserim and the south of the Peninsula are apparently indicative that the monsoon is at present strongest in the south of the Indian

region. The third column shows that more rain than usual was received in thirty-one and less than usual in twenty-four of the rainfall divisions. The region, over which the rain was short of the average, included the following divisions:—Central Burma and Arakan, the Assam divisions, the East, Central, North, Hill and North Bihar divisions of Bengal, the Central and North Punjab, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), the North Bombay divisions, Rajputana and Central India and the East Coast divisions, except the north. In the case of most of these divisions the defect was small, but in Arakan and the Assam and Bengal divisions the deficiency varies from 1 inch to 5 inches. In all other divisions the rainfall is heavier than usual, the abnormal excess being as much as 12 inches in the case of Malabar and Coorg and considerable in Tenasserim, Orissa and the Konkan.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the state of the rainfall from the 30th of May to date, a period of three weeks. The principal features in the seasonal distribution of rain relatively to the normal are the deficiency in North-East India, in part of the Central Provinces, Khandesh, North Bombay, Rajputana and Central India and in part of the Madras Presidency, and the general excess elsewhere. The deficiency is considerable in the first named area, including parts of Burma, Assam and Bengal, large in the second area, including Central India, Rajputana, Berar and Khandesh, and moderate and irregular in the third area. In South-West and West Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, as well as over the west and south-west of the Peninsula, the rainfall of the season has been generally excessive In some parts of Upper India the rainfall has been more than double the usual amount.

The following are the principal large totals recorded this week:

Burma	Moulmein	14·45	inches
	Sandoway	12 49	,,
Bengal	Pakour (Sonthal Parganas)	28·62	,,
Orissa	Kendrapara (Cuttack)	10·97	,,
N.-W. P	Sarathu (Allahabad)	5·73	,,
	Datagunj (Budaun)	5 79	,,
Punjab	Gohana (Rohtak)	2 07	,,
West Peninsula	Coondapur (Mangalore)	35 78	,,
	Mercara	19·26	,,
	Kumta (Karwar)	40·07	,,
	Bavda (Kolhapur)	13·31	,,
Central Districts	Bilaspur	5·92	,,
	Sambalpur	6·43	,,
	Rewah	6·72	,,
North Bombay	Cheikli (Surat)	4·67	,,
East Peninsula	Kudliji (Bellary)	7·16	,,
	Tenkasi (Tinnevelly)	4·65	,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 19th, 1897.			Rainfall data from May 30th to June 19th, 1897.		
		Average actual rainfall of division	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 30th to June 19th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	14 45	10 66	+ 3 79	23·13	28 19	— 18
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	?	?	?	?	?	?
	3 Central do.	1 82	2 07	— 0 25	3 53	6·22	— 43
	4. Upper do	?	?	?	?	?	?
	5. Arakan	10 07	14·35	— 4·28	20·92	37·13	— 44
Bengal and Assam	6 Eastern Bengal	3 45	5·81	— 2 36	8·25	12 92	— 36
	7 Assam Surma	2 69	6 28	— 3 59	18 78	14 70	+ 28
	8. Do Hills	4 95	5 11	— 0 16	11·46	12 89	— 11
	9 Do. Brahmaputra	0·80	4 00	— 3 20	5 36	10 32	— 48
	10. Deltaic Bengal	4 81	2·66	+ 2 15	7 05	5·68	+ 24
	11 Central do.	1 74	2 65	— 0 91	3 74	6 25	— 40
	12. North do.	0 70	6 33	— 5 63	5 84	14 60	— 60
	13 Bengal Hills	3 08	7 30	— 4 22	4 17	14 96	— 72
	14 Orissa	6 16	1·72	+ 4 44	7·47	4·06	+ 84
	15 Chota Nagpur	2 72	1·85	+ 0·87	5·30	3 73	+ 42
	16 South Bihar	1 49	1·47	+ 0·02	2·44	2 43	0
	17 North do	1 10	2 26	— 1 16	2 03	4·27	— 52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18 N.-W P East	2 01	0 97	+ 1 04	2·02	1·39	+ 45
	19. South Oudh	1 50	0 80	+ 0 70	1·51	1 19	+ 27
	20. North do	1 36	0 94	+ 0 42	1 48	1·61	— 8
	21 N-W P Central	2 30	0·70	+ 1 60	2 30	0·99	+ 132
	22 Do West	1 63	0 39	+ 1 24	1 65	0 73	+ 127
	23 Do East Submontane	1 43	1·17	+ 0·26	1 71	1 95	— 12
	24 Do West do.	1 73	0 91	+ 0 82	2 02	1 01	+ 26
	25 Do Hills	2 04	1 25	+ 0 79	2 75	2 79	— 1
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	1 52	0 27	+ 1 25	1 61	0·70	+ 130
	27 South do	0 58	0 20	+ 0 38	0 71	0 56	+ 27
	28 Central do	0 28	0 29	— 0 01	0 84	0 61	+ 38
	29 Punjab Submontane	0 37	0 36	+ 0 01	0 92	0 82	+ 12
	30 Do Hills	1 54	0·77	+ 0 77	2·65	2 39	+ 11
	31 North Punjab	0 07	0 22	— 0 15	1 94	0 64	+ 203
	32 West do	0 30	0 12	+ 0 18	0·66	0 35	+ 89
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	21·16	9 18	+ 11·98	33 01	23·34	+ 41
	34 Madras South-Central	2 18	1 56	+ 0 62	4 80	3 83	+ 25
	35 Coorg	18 19	6 23	+ 11 96	24 39	15 19	+ 61
	36 Mysore	2 06	1 22	+ 0 84	4 78	3 34	+ 43
	37 Konkan	10 58	6 95	+ 3 63	13·31	14 06	— 5
	38. Bombay Deccan	2 16	1 28	+ 0 88	3 87	3 80	+ 2
	39 Hyderabad North	..	..	..	...	...	...
	40 Khandesh	0 36	1 19	— 0 83	1 81	3 51	— 48
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·61	1 63	— 1 02	1 11	3 22	— 66
	42 Central Provinces West	0 89	1 72	— 0 83	1 31	7 22	— 82
	43. Do do Central	1 82	1·73	+ 0 09	2 07	2 68	— 23
	44 Do. do. East	3 88	1 97	+ 1 91	4·58	3 26	+ 40
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	1·89	0 95	+ 0 94	2 06	1 54	+ 34
	46. Kathiawar	0	0 49	— 0 49	0	0 81	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 06	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·02	— 0 02	0 36	0 02	+ 170
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	1 28	1 72	— 0 44	1 34	3·72	— 67
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West.	0 58	0 72	— 0 14	0·60	1 95	— 69
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·42	— 0 42	0 11	0 88	— 88
Madras	52 East Coast North	1·64	1·12	+ 0·52	2·31	2·46	— 6
	52-A Do. do (a)	0	2 36	— 2·36	1 65	5·68	— 71
	53. Hyderabad South	1·36	1 12	+ 0 24	1·62	3 10	— 48
	54. Madras Central	1 78	0 74	+ 1·04	3 25	1 97	+ 65
	55 East Coast Central	0·46	0·64	— 0 18	1·68	1·69	— 1
	56. Do South	0 18	0 43	— 0 25	1·97	1·52	+ 29
	57. Madras South	0·83	0·27	+ 0·56	1·44	0·98	+ 47

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SIMLA, *24th June, 1897.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th June*—Rainfall much in excess on West Coast, above average in Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur; elsewhere generally normal or slightly deficient. Water-supply for drinking is improving, but is insufficient in parts in affected tracts; elsewhere it is generally sufficient, for irrigation it is generally insufficient. Agricultural operations have begun; general standing crops are thriving generally, but early sowings in Vizagapatam require more rain badly Harvests give a limited outturn, generally middling. Pasture is sufficient in Vizagapatam and south only, elsewhere it is improving in parts, fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, elsewhere is generally available, but is scarce. Condition of cattle in the Deccan is bad, deaths from starvation reported from Anantapur and Cuddapah; elsewhere condition generally normal Prices are steady in the Deccan and West Coast, elsewhere they are still rising. The numbers on relief are —Workers—105,636 men, 187,030 women, 71,851 children; total 364,517 in the Deccan and Circars Test-workers—1,067 men, 1,297 women, 402 children, total 2,766 in Vizagapatam and Godavari. Weavers—13,183 men, 11,704 women, 1,656 children, total 26,543 relieved at their own trade in the Deccan and Ganjam. Total relief-workers—393,826. Kitchen inmates in the Deccan and Circars (dependants)—286 men, 462 women, 14,629 children, total 15,377 (Others)—2,513 men, 4,953 women, 13,016 children, total 20,482. Otherwise gratuitously relieved—11,714 men, 31,182 women, 31,037 children, 87 unspecified, total 74,020. Total on gratuitous relief 109,879. Grand total on Government relief 503,705 Figures reported from Anantapur incomplete. There were also 9,335 employed on zemindari works in Ganjam, and 1,201 fed in private kitchens under Government management in Vizagapatam Prices by which wages are regulated are —Ganjam 10, Bellary and Vizagapatam 11½, Kurnool 11, Cuddapah and Godavari 22½, Anantapur 14 seers per rupee Loans disbursed since the commencement of distress Rs. 702,496.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st June*—Rain throughout the Deccan, Karnatic, and Konkan; slight in Gujarat, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and Wadhwan; more wanted in Khandesh, Nasik, and Sholapur. Sowing operations are in progress in Konkan, Karnatic, Deccan, and parts of Gujarat, Karachi, Thar and Parkar. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan and parts of Karachi and Kolaba. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Kolaba and Bijapur; falling in parts of Bijapur; stationary in Hyderabad and parts of Kolaba and Bijapur. Prices in affected districts are —Belgaum and Bijapur 9½, Sholapur 9$\frac{1}{10}$, Ahmednagar 9, Poona 8¾, Nasik 8¼, Satara 8¾, Khandesh 7¾, and Dharwar 10$\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee The average daily number on relief works, including dependants, were—Bijapur 56,263, Sholapur 102,890, Ahmednagar 33,204, Poona 21,567, Nasik 17,611, Satara 8,438, Khandesh 12,864, Belgaum 7,361, and Dharwar 208 On test works—Belgaum 414 and Dharwar 35, total 260,855, of whom 205,507 are relief-workers and 55,348 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Bijapur 11,797, including 305 in poor-houses, Sholapur 8,316, including 110 in poor-houses, Ahmednagar 7,386, including 278 in poor-houses, Poona 9,656, Nasik 980, Satara 438, Belgaum 660, Dharwar 833; total 40,066. Total number on relief 300,921.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Ordinary monsoon weather prevailed, and there was rain in all parts of the Province during the week. The weather is still unsettled. The general agricultural prospects are quite satisfactory. All standing crops are doing well, and the cultivation of winter rice and

autumn crops are in full progress. The harvesting of *checna* millet is still going on in Bihar. In Mymensingh some damage is said to have been caused to paddy by sand upheaved by the recent earthquake Prices still show a tendency to rise slightly in some districts. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple food-grain on which the famine wage is based are —Nadia, common rice 7½ seers; Murshidabad, common rice 8 seers, Khulna, common rice 8 seers; Rajshahi, common rice 7½ seers; Shahabad, rice 8 seers and peas 10½ seers, Saran, barley 11 seers; Champaran, Burma rice 8⅛ seers and peas 10⅛ seers; Muzaffarpur, indian-corn 9½ seers and *rahar* (*Cajanus indicus*) 11 seers; Darbhanga, common rice 7½ seers and indian-corn 9 seers; Bhagalpur, common rice 8 to 8¼ seers, Sonthal Parganas, rice 7½ to 8 seers; Puri, rice 9 to 12 seers; Hazaribagh, rice 6½ to 8 seers; Palamau, rice 8 seers, Manbhum, common rice 7½ to 8 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief on Saturday, 19th June, were:— Bankura 10,104, Nadia 109,222, Murshidabad 4,687, Khulna 12,915, Rajshahi 497, Pabna 1,131, Patna 157, Shahabad 28,958, Saran 72,627, Champaran 183,512, Muzaffarpur 130,174, Darbhanga 242,261, Bhagalpur 3,792, Sonthal Parganas 7,527, Puri 4,831, Hazaribagh 8,513, Palamau 4,781, Manbhum 16,229, Singhbhum 274, total 842,084 against 830,993 in the preceding week. This total is distributed as follows.—Relief workers—men 172,956, women 143,148, children 42,070; total 358,174. Dependants—men 2,145, women 196, children 37,442, total 39,783. In poor-houses and kitchens—men 2,039, women 2,253, children 11,328; total 15,620. Otherwise relieved—men 68,404, women 221,125, children 126,515, total 416,044. Test-workers—men 7,270, women 3,761, children 1,432, total 12,463. Private relief —Relief works—Darbhanga Raj —Darbhanga—men 5,412, women 2,690, children 737, total 8,839. Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 525, women 190, children 47, total 762 Hatwa—men 586, women 1,321, children 654; total 2,561. Jamtara—men 526, women 503, children 89; total 1,128. Deoghur—men 500, women 497, children 127; total 1,124. Gratuitous relief—Darbhanga Raj—Darbhanga—men 3,181, women 8,286, children 7,681; total 19,148 Darbhanga Raj—Muzaffarpur—men 69, women 249, children 256; total 574 Hatwa—men 159, women 228, children 682, total 1,069. Manjha in Saran—men 26, women 11, children 16, total 53. Puri—men 57, women 132, children 140; total 329. Hazaribagh—Giridih—men 167, women 192, children 88, total 447. Total on private relief 36,034.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces, few districts recording less than 1 inch; in parts of Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, Agra, Banda, Allahabad, Almora, Hardoi, Unao, Kheri, and Partabgarh over 3 inches fell. Standing crops have been benefited. Autumn ploughings and sowings are in progress. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 19th June, in eighteen districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows —Agra 29,791, Etawah 4,476, Cawnpore 10,424, Fatehpur 13,681, Banda 277,717, Hamirpur 66,623, Allahabad 307,322, Jhansi 67,847, Jalaun 121,034, Mirzapur 44,620, Family domains, Maharaja of Benares, 14,677, Jaunpur 35,438, Gorakhpur 30,484, Azamgarh 16,271, Lucknow 57,154, Unao 37,990, Rae Bareli 31,780, Sitapur 4,916, Hardoi 128,452; total 1,300,697 This total is distributed as follows mong the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are n operation —employed on relief works 769,812. Relieved as dependants 175,848. Relieved in poor-houses 28,418. Relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 49,371 from Charitable Relief Fund, 326,619. The numbers relieved in nineteen districts under observation and not officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows —relieved on testworks 17,449, relieved in poor-houses 7,581; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code, including 13,317 from Charitable Relief Fund, 41,958, total 66,988. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 1,367,685. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places. Prices are fluctuating. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 8⅞ to 12 seers in the districts officially recognised as distressed. The numbers shown as relieved from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund represent the operations of the fund so far only as they are carried out through official agency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain averaging about one inch has fallen in Rohtak, ½ in Hissar, ½ in Gujranwala and Rawal Pindi, ⅜ in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, and ¼ in Gurgaon and Sialkot. There has also been a fall of over $\frac{1}{10}$ inch at Lahore and Amritsar sadar station; a general fall is also reported from Shahpur. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over; ploughings and sowings for autumn crops are going on; harvesting of extra spring crops has commenced, weeding of sugarcane and cotton is in progress. Rain is much needed. The outturn of extra spring crops is said to be good in Lahore. Standing extra spring and autumn crops are generally in fair condition, they have been benefited by recent rain in Hissar. Hail fell in parts of Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan and caused slight damage. Locusts have also appeared in parts of Rawal Pindi, but did very little damage to the standing crops; young locusts are being destroyed in Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally in poor condition, 186 cattle died from hunger in Rohtak, their condition is said to be good to fair in Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar, and Peshawar. Green grass is very scarce everywhere, it is unprocurable in some places, new straw is generally obtainable in all districts, though it is dear. The average number of relief workers, dependants, etc., was as follows:—relief workers—31,818 men, 28,742 women, 12,959 children. Dependants—135 men, 215 women, 9,036 children. Relieved in poorhouses—524 men, 638 women, 444 children. Otherwise relieved—4,063 men, 5,901 women, 3,359 children. Test-workers—61 men, the total number of relief workers, etc, is 97,895 against 104,854 last week. The decrease is in Rohtak and Gujrat districts. The works have been closed in Gujrat since 19th instant Prices are generally high, they are still rising in Delhi and falling in Rawal Pindi and Dera Ismail Khan, the figures are mostly unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from 10 to 13½, great millet 10, barley 13½, gram 10¼ to 11½, bulrush-millet 7 to $8\frac{15}{16}$, and maize 7 to 16 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains on which famine wage is reckoned are:—Rohtak, barley 12½, Delhi, wheat 10; and Gujrat, wheat and barley flour 13 seers, Hissar, Bir Ditch, barley flour 10½, North Ghaggar, barley and gram flour 9⅞, South Ghaggar, *jowar* flour 9⅜, Karnal, wheat flour 10 and barley flour 12, Umballa, maize 11, Ferozepore, barley and gram 11¾ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Weather cloudy with high winds. Monsoon conditions established. Heavy rain in most districts—Saugor received 7 inches, Bilaspur and Sambalpur 6, Jabalpur 4, Hoshangabad 3½, Betul 3, Mandla and Narsinghpur 2. More rain is needed in Wardha and Bhandara, also in Nagpur for sowing of *jowar (Sorghum vulgare)*. Sowing of rice continues in the Chhattisgar country and the Waingunga valley Cotton sowings have commenced in Wardha and Nagpur, elsewhere summer sowing is in progress. Inferior rice germinating in Sambalpur, in Bhandara sugarcane has suffered from the great heat. Fodder is still insufficient in parts of nine districts and the water-supply is scarce in portions of three districts. Prices have risen in the Nerbudda division and to a marked extent in Seoni, there is an upward movement also in Jabalpur, Nagpur, and Sambalpur, in Betul price of wheat has risen to 6 seers per rupee. The contraction of 38,000 in the number of relief workers is assigned to prevalence of cholera, introduction of piece-work system, also to return of people to their fields. The total number on gratuitous relief has fallen by 20,000, the decrease occurring mainly in the number of dependants. The number of persons employed on private works has fallen from 134,000 to 113,000, to which decline seven districts have contributed. Numbers on relief works—Saugor 34,602, Damoh 26,707, Jabalpur 38,082, Mandla 21,710, Seoni 8,845, Narsinghpur 43,821, Hoshangabad 32,175, Nimar 138, Betul 4,748, Chhindwara 10,914, Wardha 2,847, Nagpur 13,213, Chanda 101, Bhandara 27,333, Balaghat 43,801, Raipur 60,988, Bilaspur 31,983, and Sambalpur 907; total 402,915. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Saugor 18,438, Damoh 17,189, Jabalpur 29,357, Mandla 8,282, Seoni 3,699, Narsinghpur 11,228, Hoshangabad 6,183, Nimar 581, Betul 3,463, Chhindwara 4,354, Wardha 22, Nagpur 2,815, Bhandara 10,299, Balaghat 17,770, Raipur 26,576, Bilaspur 18,013, and Sambalpur 1,901; total 180,170. Total number on relief 583,085. There were also 112,915 persons employed on railway and other private works. Details of relief workers—men 116,841, women 182,776, and children 93,621, with 9,677, unclassed. Dependants—men 2,299, women 3,229, and children 61,382, with 1,191,

unclassed. Poor-houses—men 7,966, women 9,190, and children 11,930. Otherwise relieved—men 14,618, women 19,204, and children 18,523, with 30,548, unclassed. Wage prices—Chanda 10½, Wardha 9½, Nagpur 9¼, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur 9, Raipur 8¾, Saugor, Jabalpur, Nimar, and Bhandara 8½, Hoshangabad and Betul 8, Damoh and Seoni 7½, Mandla 7¼, and Balaghat 7 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th June.*—In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in Akyab, Sandoway, Prome, and Bassein, and is now in progress in thirteen districts Transplanting has commenced in parts of Amherst, Upper Burma, Thayetmyo, and Minbu. Each received more than one inch of rain during the week, but only small amounts fell in the other districts of the dry zone. General prospects continue favourable, but more rain is still required in Taungdwingyi and Magwe The price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab and slightly in Myaungmya and Thayetmyo, while it has fallen slightly in Thongwa and Mandalay, elsewhere stationary. The numbers on relief works were—Meiktila 5,902. On gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,089 Total number on relief 6,991. Price of rice—Meiktila 7 seers 10 chittacks per rupee Myingyan and Yamethin reports not received.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th June.*—Weather seasonable Sowing of late rice and planting of sugarcane continue in Assam Valley. Severe damage has been done to crops by earthquake in parts of Nowgong and Kamrup districts and Khasi and Jaintia Hills Prospects of tea and rice good in Upper Assam and Cachar No report received from Sylhet. Prices of common rice—Silchar 7½ and Tezpur, Dibrugarh, and Sibsagar 8 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st June* —MYSORE.—Sixty-four cents rain in Civil and Military station and good rain in parts Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen in Kolar and Tumkur, risen in Bangalore, Mysore, and Kadûr. Paddy sown in Shimoga

COORG —Rainfall 20 inches 71 cents. Ploughing of rice fields continues. Coffee berries developing. Prices of food-grains rising. Water and fodder for cattle abundant

Berar and Hyderabad —*For week ending 21st June* —BERAR — Weather cloudy with moderate rain throughout the province Land is being prepared for the rain crop Sowing operations have commenced in three districts Fodder and water are insufficient Prices continue high Relief workers—Akola 7,781, Amraoti 1,522, Basim 819, Buldana 2,388, and Wun 5,845. On gratuitous relief—Akola 1,642, Amraoti 220, Basim 428, and Buldana 1,121. Occupants of poor-houses—Akola 696 and Amraoti 930 Total number on relief 23,392. Prices—*jowâr*—Akola 9½, Amraoti 10, Basim 10, Buldana 8½, and Wun 12 seers per rupee. Ellichpur report not received.

HYDERABAD —Rainfall during week one inch 32 cents. Autumn sowings have generally commenced. Fodder and water scarcity continue generally. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 16,601 Prices in affected districts—8½ seers in Bir and Raichur and 8¾ seers per rupee in Gulburga, Lingsagar, and Naldrug. 438 persons on gratuitous relief in Lingsagar and 276 children in Naldrug Total number on relief 17,315. Prices—wheat 6½, coarse rice 7½, and *jowari* 11¾ seers per current sicca rupee

Central India —*For week ending 21st June* —Good rain has fallen in all agencies during the week. Sowing operations have commenced in Malwa, Baghelkhand, and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock in fair condition in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and one district of Gwalior, good in Malwa and indifferent in Bundelkhand and the remaining districts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa and continues indifferent in Bundelkhand and Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Malwa, falling in two districts in Gwalior; steady in Bhopal and remaining districts of Gwalior. Persons employed on famine relief works were—31,536 in Gwalior, 37,543 in Bundelkhand, and 66,820 in Baghelkhand On gratuitous relief—11,792 in Gwalior, 7,658 in Bundelkhand, and 5,014 in Baghelkhand. Total number on relief 160,363. Prices—10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 9¼ to 10½ in Bundelkhand, and 9 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand. Report from Bhopawar not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd June.*—Rainfall about ½ inch in Serohi, Meywar, and Tonk; nearly an inch in Kherwara, Deoli, Bundi, Ajmere,

and Karauli; over an inch in Pertabgarh, Dholepore, and Ulwar; over 2 inches in Kotah and nearly 5 inches in Jhallawar Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar and Ajmere; in progress in Serohi, Kotah, Karauli, and Bhurtpore. Crops fair in Pertabgarh; good in Meywar and Jhallawar. Harvest good in Marwar, except gram in Jhallawar; average in Ajmere. Agricultural stock is generally in fair or good condition, except in Bhurtpore. Pasturage or fodder fair to sufficient, except in three or four tehsils of Jhallawar, failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore Prices rising in Kherwara, Jhallawar, Tonk, Bhurtpore, and slightly in Bikanir, fallen in Marwar and Pertabgarh, fluctuating in Serohi and Meywar, steady elsewhere. Number of persons on relief works—in Marwar 6,587, Tonk 1,624, Dholepore 1,894, Bikanir 5,210, and Jaisalmere 1,513 On ordinary works—in Tonk 457, Bhurtpore not reported, Dholepore 2,276, Bikanir 673, and Jaisalmere 27 On gratuitous relief—in Marwar 1,318, Tonk 2,165, Chabra 62, Bundi 300, Deoli 8, Dholepore 1,167, Bhurtpore 308, Bikanir 2,751, and Jaisalmere 367 Total number on relief 25,304. Prices—Marwar $9\frac{2}{16}$, Tonk $11\frac{1}{4}$, Deoli 13, Dholepore $11\frac{6}{16}$, Bhurtpore $12\frac{1}{8}$, Bikanir $9\frac{1}{8}$ and $8\frac{1}{8}$, and Jaisalmere $8\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee. Jeypore telegram not received.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 22nd June.*—Weather fine Barley and wheat reaping in progress Rice sowings also going on Prices continue little below normal Price—22 seers per rupee

JAMMU PROVINCE—*For week ending 22nd June.*—No rain Prices stationary. Fodder scanty Price—$9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Slight showers have fallen during the week, but for want of sufficient moisture the indian-corn crop is suffering badly and the upland rice is also not thriving. Price—7 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows

Name of Province	Preceding week			Present week			Increase or decrease
	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	
Madras . .	349,303	115,397	464,700*	382,660	121,045	503,705	+ 39,005
Bombay	292,003	36,570	328,573	260,855	40,066	300,921	— 27,652
Bengal .	413,081	417,912	830,993†	410,420	431,664	842,084	+ 11,091
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	1,095,669	404,824	1,500,493	963,109	404,576‡	1,367,685	- 132,808
Punjab . .	89,416	15,438	104,854	82,966	14,929	97,895	— 6,959
Central Provinces	446,870	200,725	647,595	402,915	180,170	583,085	— 64,510
Burma . .	11,078	2,866	13,944	5,902	1,089	6,991	— 6,953
Berar . .	21,475	3,576	25,051	18,355	5,037	23,392	— 1,659
Hyderabad . .	25,407	2,975	28,382	16,601	714	17,315	— 11,067
Central India .	178,424	26,822	205,246	135,899	24,464	160,363	— 44,883
Rajputana . .	16,392	8,332	24,724	16,828	8,476	25,304	+ 580
TOTAL .	2,939,118	1,235,437	4,174,555	2,696,510	1,232,230	3,928,740	- 245,815

* Figures incomplete for three districts.
† Figures not reported for one district.
‡ Includes 62 688 relieved from Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
The Burma figures for present week are incomplete.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District	For the week ending the 29th May 1897			For the week ending the 5th June 1897			For the week ending the 12th June 1897.			For the week ending the 19th June 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras												
1	Cuddapah	46,365	11,715	58 080	48,946	16,152	65 098	64 579	20,320	84,899	64,614	23.445	88,059
2	Kurnool	85,988	9,071	95,059	92 095	11,190	103,285	97,510	15 142	112,652	96,368	22,710	119,078
3	Bellary	91,649	9 436	01,085	99 159	10 731	09,890	107,203	13 710	120,913	103,074	16 601	119,675
4	Anantapur	34,640	3,819	38,459	44 240	7,577	51,817	51,671	8,922	60,593	43,859	10,198	54,057
5	Ganjam	14,319	28,681	43,000	17,725	31,253	48,776	17,706	34,498	52,204	22,818	40,004	62,822
6	Vizagapatam	16,064	1,302	17,336	15,721	1,325	17,049	14,978	1,523	16,501	13,896	2,201	16,097
7	Godavari	500		500	500		500	450	549	999	4,674	240	4,914
	TOTAL MADRAS	289,495	64 02	53 519	18,185	78,22	396,413	454,97	94,664	448,761	349,303	(*)115,796	464,702
	Bombay												
1	Bijapur	53,792	10 721	64,513	52,841	10,974	63,815	53,032	11,658	64,690	53,862	10,964	64,826
2	Sholapur	113 071	8,340	21,111	108 479	8,152	16,531	111,087	7,858	118 925	10 ,638	8,201	112,839
3	Ahmednagar	59,510	5,910	65 4	56 136	6 191	62,350	58,690	6,514	65,201	52,677	6 928	59,605
4	Poona	27,086	6,652	33 738	25,619	7,802	3421	24 171	8,351	32,522	25,030	8,161	33,191
5	Nasik	26, 08	561	26,769	25 488	6-9	26,117	22,624	664	23,287	21,064	775	21,839
6	Satara	11,392	181	11,570	11,296	195	11 491	11,231	211	10,445	8,523	383	8,906
7	Khandesh	22,686		22,686	23,177		23,177	24,169		24,169	16,780	.	16,780
8	Belgaum	14,148	659	14,807	12,403	58	12,083	10,786	636	11,422	9,256	623	9,879
9	Dharwar	659	969	1,624	61	997	1,609	566	898	1,458	648	902	1,550
10	Ratnagiri	275		275	262		262	382		382	219	...	219
11	Kolaba	235		235	298		298	266		266	..	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	129,091	34996	73,087	116,511	35,523	52,031	116,000	36,770	152,770	202,607	36,937	329,634
	Bengal												
1	Champaran	106 68	76 408	183,093	113 160	79 815	92 975	108,166	83,348	191,444	112,715	83,632	196,347
2	Shahabad	10,843	22,138	32,981	11,074	21,914	33,488	11,069	21,652	32 711	10,897	20,404	30,801
3	Nadia	29,16	63,821	92,987	31 167	60,160	91,327	30,078	61,729	91,807	32,670	66,587	99,257
4	Patna		147	117					140	140	..	142	142
5	Khulna	4,430	5,94	10,373	4,8 9	6,370	1 ,188	4,863	6,484	11,347	5,878	7,055	12,933
6	Saran	26 9	55,32	81 51	26 067	57,026	83 093	23 262	54,447	77,709	27,000	53,417	80,417
7	Darbhanga	150,262	74 803	25 065	157 137	78 62	235 799	163,153	89,476	252,629	156,991	84,022	241,013
8	Muzaffarpur	58,184	69 318	27,501	62 589	59,201	121,790	59,658	74,064	133,652	47,366	67,316	114,682
9	Rajshahi	687		687	360		60	275		275	434		434
10	Bhagulpur	23,365	3396	26,761	7,28	2,750	10,037	1,710	2,674	4,384	4 ,	2 642	3,043
11	Palamau	2,828	2,2 9	5,037	3,023	2 145	5,168	3,130	2,224	5,654	1,406	2,239	3,645
12	Manbhum	4,945	9,140	14,085	3,977	11,987	15,964	4 266	8,777	13,043	12,769	671	13,460
13	Pabna	820		820	679	15	694	310	54	444	.	..	.. †
14	Murshidabad	2,566	2 008	4,574	4,808	4,732	8,540	3,200	3,451	6,651	1,690		1,690
15	Hazaribagh	3,307	3,821	7,128	2,797	4,547	7,344	2,805	5,720	8,525	2,576	5,822	8,398
16	Puri	3,256	142	3 398	3,812	224	4,036	3,686		3,686	3,591	483	4,074
17	Sonthal Parganas	3,137	732	4 069	1,729	902	2,631	4,202	1,985	6,187	3,561	3 973	7,534
18	Bankura	411	841	1,242	5,847	3,521	8,868	950	4,247	5,197	1,327	4,883	6,210
	TOTAL BENGAL	431 221	390 238	821,459	439,322	394,125	833 447	425,023	420,162	845,485	420,792	403 288	824,080
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.												
1	Agra	18,178	7,442	25,620	20,219	6,348	26,597	21,292	6,356	27,648	23,042	6,520	29,562
2	Etawah	1,732	3,049	4,781	1,698	3,536	5,234	1,609	4 744	6,353	1,539	3,293	4,832
3	Banda	243 940	36,10	280,040	257,312	40,164	297 476	259,459	39,308	298,767	254,122	40,971	294,793
4	Cawnpur	2,814	9,572	12 384	2,864	9,659	12,323	3,143	8,968	12,311	2,884	9,255	12,139
5	Hamirpur	97,926	22,649	120,575	106,185	22,362	127,557	95,209	23,6 5	118,904	103,887	20,687	124,474
6	Allahabad	273,415	50,379	323,794	278,915	50,809	329,724	272,628	56,342	328,970	260,474	58,817	319,091
7	Jhansi	71,307	19,161	90,468	78,071	19 350	97,421	73 293	19,473	92,766	71,168	20,746	91,914
8	Jalaun	100 812	15 793	116,6 5	106,442	18,246	123 688	103,841	18,322	122,163	103,348	19,413	122,761
9	Jaunpur	24,208	20,173	43,381	22,986	20,296	43 282	22 912	16,355	39,267	20,466	17,725	38,191
10	Gorakhpur	14,390	11,885	26,275	15,955	12,408	27,463	14,476	14,851	29,327	10,892	14,359	25,251
11	Lucknow	30,871	25,771	56,642	32,834	23,876	56,510	33,592	23,882	57,474	16,862	25,265	42,127
12	Unao	21,557	16,324	37,881	23,224	16,065	39,289	24,106	15,018	40,124	24,597	16,406	41,003
13	Rai Bareili	22,578	12 533	35,111	21,788	13,419	35,207	23,120	14,131	37,251	21,525	14,452	35,977
14	Sitapur	1,497	4,151	5,648	701	3,647	4,328	1,255	4,170	5,425	894	4,752	5,646
15	Hardoi	113,424	37,097	150,521	110,252	40,598	150,850	110,990	41,274	152,264	98,502	43,051	141,553
16	Bara Banki	2,143	1,133	3,276	1,022	1,033	2,055	510	1,036	1,546	85	1,114	1,199
17	Mirzapur	39,852	17,137	56,989	37,915	20,157	58,072	36,181	18,248	54,429	33,649	19,471	53,120

(*) Includes 21,809 weavers relieved at their own trade.
(*) " 29,794 " " " " "
(*) " 33,765 " " " " "
(*) Including 25,199 weavers relieved at their own trade
* Incomplete.
† There were also 1,178 persons fed in private kitchens.
‡ No report.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 29th May 1897.			For the week ending the 5th June 1897			For the week ending the 12th June 1897.			For the week ending the 19th June 1897.		
		Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh—contd.												
18	Bijnor	89	980	1,069	108	862	970	141	1,016	1,157	151	1,140	1,29
19	Moradabad	353	2,521	2 873	664	2,574	3,238	1,219	2,619	3,838	1,215	2,616	3,83
20	Bareilly	577	1,939	2,516	1,211	1,913	3,124	1,186	1,743	2,929	885	1,788	2,67
21	Muttra	2,059	3,214	5,773	3,333	3,190	6,523	3,505	4,710	8,265	4,133	4,728	8,86
22	Etah	38	1,863	1,901	5	1,464	1,469	16	701	717	...	1,241	1,24
23	Mainpuri		227	227		597	597		1,100	1,100	..	1,486	1,48
24	Farukhabad	117	2,453	2,570	85	2,465	2,550	122	3,067	3,189	107	3,498	3,60
25	Budaun	219	1,370	1,589	283	1,135	1,418	246	1,209	1,455	294	1,398	1,69
26	Shahjahanpur	491	3,098	3,589	533	3,158	3,691	701	3,043	3,744	384	2,990	3,37
27	Pilibhit	736	2,596	3,332	1,047	1,514	2,561	1,510	2,702	4,212	1,384	2,767	4,15
28	Kheri	349		349	706	123	829	864	188	1,052	1,281	103	1,38
29	Sultanpur	2,609	1,219	3,828	3,018	1,448	4 466	3 256	1,607	4,863	2,615	1,722	4,33
30	Pertabgarh	2,598	2,720	5,318	3,069	3,363	6,432	3,631	3,115	6,749	2,550	3,615	6,16
31	Fyzabad	.	2,581	2,581		2,289	2,289	.	1,996	1,996	.	2,591	2,59
32	Fatehpur	8 501	6,719	15,220	8,076	8 710	16,786	7,137	10,255	17,692	5,793	9,203	14,9
33	Azamgarh	11,055	4,784	15,839	12,506	5,569	18,075	13,896	5,779	19,675	13,809	8,308	22,11
34	Benares	723	11,892	12,615	1.479	12,268	13,747	2,394	12,364	14,758	2,353	12,575	14,92
35	Gonda	1,870	266	2,136	1,614	304	1,918	1,427	382	1,809	780	473	1,25
36	Basti	2 595	1,602	4,197	1,586	1,661	3,247	3 579	1,607	5,186	2,132	1,811	3,94
	TOTAL FOR N.-W. P. & O.	1,115,121	362,393	1,477,514	1.151,126	376,560	1 530,986	1,143,089	986,286	1,5 9,375	1,086,592	399,950*	1,486,5
	Punjab												
1	Hissar	55,502	8,789	64,291	57,905	9,312	67,217	63,119	8,643	71,762	67,212	8,344	75,55
2	Rohtak	8 679	2,178	10,757	8,218	2 193	10,411	7,939	2,027	9,966	10,496	2,285	12,78
3	Delhi	1 109	769	1,878	973	839	1,812	862	836	1,698	982	829	1,81
4	Karnal	5,464	1,576	7 040	6,159	1,358	7,517	5,516	1 452	6,968	4,519	1,304	5,82
5	Umballa	1 262	1,678	2,940	2,131	1,780	3,911	1,737	2,002	3,739	1,786	2,296	4,08
6	Ferozpur	300	..	300	360	..	360	270	..	270	458	..	45
7	Lahore	50		50							..		..
8	Gujrat	4,702	514	5,216	4,596	469	5,065	4,067	441	4,508	3,948	381	4,32
9	Rawalpindi	25	.	25	45		45	33	...	33		.	...
	TOTAL PUNJAB	76,993	15,504	92,497	80,387	15,981	96,368	83,543	15,401	98,944	89,401	15,449	104,85
	Central Provinces												
1	Sangor	39,480	14,957	54 437	42,541	15,772	58,313	42,208	15,353	57,561	44,812	15,119	59,93
2	Damoh	38,781	12 409	51 190	41,924	12,099	54 023	38 715	11,962	50,677	31,695	12,201	43,89
3	Jabalpur	63,213	22,814	86 027	61 493	22,167	83,660	51,959	22,217	74,176	43,910	22,569	66,47
4	Mandla	27,555	3,058	30,613	29,850	3,119	32,969	29,180	3,269	32,449	27,417	3,335	30,75
5	Seoni	14,921	2 246	17,167	14 140	2,601	16 741	13,061	2,646	15,707	10,465	2,989	13,45
6	Narsinghpur	42 319	3 212	45,531	48,797	3,355	52,152	48 307	3,589	51,896	54,511	4 067	58,57
7	Hoshangabad	69 822	810	70,632	65,292	856	66,148	57,726	891	58,617	43,319	1,060	44,37
8	Nimar	355	507	862	374	512	886	333	585	918	236	599	83
9	Betul	19,028	1,983	21,011	18,261	1 880	20,141	18,287	1,760	20,047	10,387	1,831	12,21
10	Chindwara	13,539	2 117	15 656	11 827	2,054	16,881	16,136	2,104	18 240	15,788	2,219	18,00
11	Nagpur	17,544	1,306	18,850	17,296	749	18,045	16,026	754	16,780	14,196	1,174	15,37
12	Chanda	542	.	542	128		128	119		119	134	...	13
13	Bhandara	30,053	1,684	31,737	29,882	1,844	31,726	36,466	4,908	41,374	49,807	5,361	55,16
14	Balaghat	60,811	9,667	70,478	52,183	8,677	60,860	55,425	9,481	64,906	57,467	9,369	66,83
15	Raipur	96 430	9 219	105,649	99,368	12,472	111,840	92,082	10,269	102,351	85,657	14,570	100,22
16	Bilaspur	42,479	22,421	64,900	40,425	24,115	64,540	36,952	25,182	62,134	39,150	25,436	64,58
17	Sambalpur	956	346	1,302	1,009	343	1,352	1,241	426	1,667	2,024	...	2,02
18	Wardha	7,115	..	7,115	7,115	.	7,115	7,115		7,115	7,115	..	7,11
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	584,913	108,756	693.699	584.905	112,615	697,520	561,338	115,396	676.734	538,090	121,899	659,98
	Burma.												
1	Meiktila	3,786	635	4,421	4,322	760	5,082	4,623	843	5,466	5,414	941	6,35
2	Myingyan	9,213	2,839	12,052	10,290	2,542	12,832	7,841	1,944	9,785	5,664	1,563	7,22
3	Yamethin	...	376	376	...	363	363	...	365	365	...	362	36
	TOTAL BURMA	12,999	3,850	16,849	14,612	3,665	18,277	12,464	3,152	15,616	11,078	2,866	13,94

* Includes 60,276 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.
† Exclusive of 15,981 on relief works at family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.
‡ There were also 134,418 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—concluded.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 29th May 1897.			For the week ending the 5th June 1897.			For the week ending the 12th June 1897.			For the week ending the 19th June 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Akola	7,820	1,696	9,516	8,520	1,805	10,325	8,097	2,055	10,152	7,517	1,993	9,510
2	Basim	8,340	3,207	11,547	7,745	2,960	10,705	4,623	1,696	6,319	1,886	527	2,363
3	Ellichpur	2,429	...	2,429	1,955	...	1,955	2,222	..	2,222	2,172	..	2,172
4	Amraoti	4,146	1,684	5,832	2,069	1,052	3,121	1,436	937	2,373	1,583	1,056	2,639
5	Buldana	2,223	...	2,223	3,522	...	3,522	2,686	...	2,686	2,351	...	2,351
6	Wun	569	...	569	844	...	844	6,546	...	6,546	6,016	...	6,016
	TOTAL BERAR	25,529	6,587	32,116	24,655	5,817	30,472	25,610	4,688	30,298	21,475	3,576	25,051
	Hyderabad.												
1	Raichur	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
2	Naldrug	27,065	...	*27,065	37,725	...	†37,725	24,024	696	†24,720	†25,407	741	26,148
3	Gulburga	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
4	Lingsagar	...	235	235	...	331	331	...	374	374	...	412	412
5	Bir	.	1,175	1,175	...	2,481	2,481	...	333	333	...	1,822	1,822
6	Mahbubnagar	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	.	...	...
	TOTAL HYDERABAD	27,065	1,410	28,475	37,725	2,812	40,537	24,024	1,403	25,427	25,407	2,975	28,382
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	59,939	7,700	67,639	(not	reported)	...	43,919	5,124	49,043	64,562	7,550	72,112
2	Baghelkhand	66,661	3,972	70,633	67,082	4,074	71,156	66,820	4,492	71,312	68,799	4,980	73,779
3	Gwalior	40,004	13,050	53,054	44,110	13,188	57,298	44,044	13,969	58,013	45,063	14,292	59,355
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	166,604	24,722	191,326	111,192	17,262	128,454	154,783	23,585	178,368	178,424	26,822	205,246
	Rajputana.												
1	Marwar	4,549	1,267	5,816	5,394	1,269	6,663	6,080	1,312	7,392	5,757	1,314	7,071
2	Dholpur	1,874	..	1,874	1,870	...	1,870	1,801	..	1,801	2,132	949	‡3,081
3	Bikanir	7,525	3,863	11,388	6,441	3,674	10,115	6,065	3,160	9,225	5,794	3,118	§8,912
4	Jaisalmir	1,246	257	1,503	1,524	95	1,619	1,364	266	1,630	1,371	259	1,630
5	Bhurtpur	...	347	347	...	346	346	...	350	350	...	369	‖369
6	Tonk	...	1,899	1,899	...	1,899	1,899	...	2,015	2,015	1,338	2,015	¶3,353
7	Deoli	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	8
8	Bundi	...	..	...	..	...	..		...	...	...	300	300
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	15,194	7,641	22,835	15,229	7,291	22,520	15,310	7,111	22,421	16,392	8,332	24,724
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	3,074,355	1,019,121	4,093,376	3,097,149	1,049,879	4,147,028	3,115,281	1,108,918	4,224,199	3,029,651	1,137,493	4,167,144

* Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar and Bir.
† Includes Gulburga, Raichur, Naldrug, Lingsagar, Bir and Mahbubnagar.
‡ Besides 2,247 on ordinary work.
§ Besides 587 on ordinary work.
‖ Besides 8,721 on ordinary work.
¶ Besides 266 on ordinary work.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 25th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH JUNE 1896, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 12TH JUNE 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st-half of 1896	Week ending 13th June 1896			Week ending 12th June 1897			Earnings from 1st January to 13th June 1896.	Earnings from 1st January to 12th June 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings		Mean mileage worked	Earnings					
			Total	Per mile open per week.		Total	Per mile open per week.				
State Lines worked by companies	*Rs*	*Miles.*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	614	1,735	9,65,802	557	1,736	11,79,000	679	2,60,35,758	2,81,23,000	20,87,242	
Bengal Central (*a*)	129	125	14,646	117	125	22,600	181	3,73,740	4,11,000	37,260	
Bengal-Nágpur	160	862	90,269	105	862	1,10,000	128	34,80,730	32,07,000		2,73,730
Indian Midland (*b*)	141	752	99,689	133	768	1,25,000	163	25,73,584	27,94,000	2,20,416	...
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	160	21	2,947	140	21	2,200	105	82,017	78,300		3,717
Mad-Bunnur sec (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	1,026	114	9	900	100	(*c*) 21,002	31,200	10,198	..
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*d*)	257	1,815	4,22,769	233	1,815	3,93,000	217	1,12,18,749	92,67,000		19,51,749
Pálanpur-Deesa	70	17	647	38	17	800	47	18,486	20,600	2,114	
South Indian	170	1,042	1,77,655	170	1,042	1,73,000	166	41,04,511	40,68,000		36,511
Máyavaram Mutupet	87	54	5,263	97	54	5,300	98	1,07,154	1,15,000	7,846	
Southern Mahratta (*e*)	129	1,165	1,53,636	132	1,165	1,68,000	144	35,99,608	33,24,000		2,75,608
Bengal and North-Western (*f*)	165	756	1,14,050	151	815	1,39,000	171	30,27,122	29,90,000	..	37,122
Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	84	200	13,977	70	215	20,300	94	4,56,407	4,27,000	..	29,407
Assam-Bengal	86					(*g*)		(*h*) 3,15,488	(*i*) 4,62,000	1,46,512	...
Burma (*j*)	191	886	1,47,009	166	886	1,59,000	179	40,42,275	46,95,000	6,52,725	
TOTAL	256	9,439	22,09,385	234	9,530	24,98,100	262	5,94,56,631	6,00,13,100	5,56,469	..
State Lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*k*)	235	2,656	5,62,935	212	2,883	5,09,000	177	1,45,37,169	1,31,91,000		13,46,169
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	238	797	1,46,592	184	875	1,55,000	177	45,43,822	39,02,000	...	6,41,822
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	290	813	2,12,670	262	814	2,12,000	260	55,20,315	54,47,000		73,315
East Coast	108	488	31,568	64	535	42,300	79	11,31,512	11,33,000	1,488	
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	44	..	..			(*g*)		(*h*) 26,061	(*i*) 43,200	17,139	..
Cherra-Companygan)	66	...				(*g*)		(*k*) 12,228	(*i*) 10,600	..	1,628
TOTAL	231	4,754	9,53,765	201	5,107	9,18,300	180	2,37,71,107	2,37,26,800		20,44,307
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*l*)	541	1,490	5,64,371	379	1,491	5,13,000	344	1,97,53,121	1,43,23,000	.	54,30,121
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	810	461	2,84,693	618	461	3,29,000	714	90,62,623	72,26,000	...	18,36,623
Madras	251	840	2,17,331	259	840	2,17,000	258	49,56,603	51,78,000	2,21,397	...
TOTAL	498	2,791	10,66,395	382	2,792	10,59,000	370	3,37,72,347	2,67,27,000	...	70,45,347
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) **Assisted companies.**	289	16,984	42,29,545	249	17,429	44,75,400	257	11,90,00,085	11,04,66,900	..	85,33,185
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	159	161	21,736	135	160	25,000	156	6,11,615	6,08,000		5,615
Tarkessur	300	22	4,942	225	22	7,400	336	1,56,778	1,61,000	4,222	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy's sec)	129	66	7,095	107	66	8,200	124	1,79,475	1,84,000	4,525	...
Bengal Dooars	112	36	3,763	105	36	4,300	119	84,109	89,500	5,391	...
Dibru-Sadiya	160	78	11,806	151	78	12,400	159	2,88,515	3,52,000	63,485	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	..				33	2,000	61	.	(*m*) 8,500	8,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	301	51	13,800	271	51	13,000	255	3,53,269	3,05,000		48,269
TOTAL	175	414	63,144	153	446	72,300	162	16,75,761	17,08,000	32,239	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	22	73	2,234	31	74	2,100	28	35,767	55,800	20,033	..
Bhopal-Ujjain	45	114	12,264	108	114	9,100	80	1,01,868	1,98,000	96,132	...
Nágdá-Ujjain					35	2,300	66		54,200	54,200	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	200	333	62,045	186	334	53,706	161	16,10,266	16,00,000		10,266
The Gaekwar's Petlád	228	13	1,676	129	13	1,600	123	(*n*) 73,505	27,000		46,505
Rájpura-Bhátinda	220	108	35,251	326	108	10,600	98	5,10,837	2,96,000	.	2,34,837
Kolar Gold-fields	270	10	2,168	217	10	3,500	350	64,839	88,300	23,461	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*o*)	98	362	37,867	105	362	45,700	126	8,38,030	9,18,000	79,961	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	111	93	5,969	63	93	6,900	74	1,70,416	1,58,000	...	12,416
Kolhápur	87	29	2,279	78	29	2,600	90	59,707	51,000	...	8,707
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	72	7,055	98	72	6,200	86	1,60,311	1,16,000	.	44,311
Cooch Behar	66	22	1,176	53	22	1,000	45	35,264	34,700	.	564
TOTAL	130	1,229	1,69,884	138	1,266	1,45,300	115	36,80,819	35,97,000	. .	83,819
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	145	334	35,332	106	334	37,200	111	11,91,007	10,03,000	...	1,88,007
Jetalsar-Rájkot	88	46	3,582	78	46	3,900	85	98,582	94,000	...	4,582
Jámnagar	...				51	2,100	41		(*p*) 22,600	22,600	
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	75	364	21,377	59	364	23,400	64	6,60,264	6,24,000		36,264
Oodeypore-Chitor (*q*)	43	60	1,965	33	60	2,700	45	62,456	55,200	...	7,256
Special gauge—											
Morvi	87	94	7,672	82	94	7,700	82	2,01,466	1,81,000		20,466
TOTAL	101	898	69,928	78	949	77,000	81	22,13,775	19,79,800	..	2,33,975
GRAND TOTAL	268	19,525	45,32,501	232	21,090	47,70,000	237	12,65,70,440	11,77,51,700		88,18,740

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 22nd February to the 13th June 1896.
(*d*) Includes the Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá railway.
(*e*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*f*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 6th June 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st January to the 5th June 1897.
(*j*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effect from the 1st September 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*l*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*m*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 12th June 1897.
(*n*) Including Rs. 31,821 recovered from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway for terminal charges from the date of opening of the line up to the 30th June 1895.
(*o*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud [illegible] Srirangapatna-Mysore frontier sections.
(*p*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 12th June 1897.
(*q*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

G. A. ANDERSON.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1897*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	Week ending 13th June 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th June 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th June 1896	Earnings from 1st April to 12th June 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	*Miles*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	605	1,735	9,65,802	557	1,736	11,79,000	679	1,11,76,751	1,26,04,000	14,27,249	...
Bengal Central (*a*)	146	125	14,646	117	125	22,600	181	1,02,175	1,71,000	8,825	..
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	90,269	105	862	1,10,000	128	13,29,071	12,81,000	.	48,071
Indian Midland (*b*)	139	752	99,689	133	768	1,25,000	163	11,72,104	13,00,000	1,27,896	...
Bezwada extn (East Coast state)	134	21	2,947	140	21	2,200	105	29,491	27,700	..	1,791
Mad -Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	1,026	114	9	900	100	13,125	13,000	..	125
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*c*)	211	1,815	4,22,769	233	1,815	3,93,000	217	50,00,591	41,46,000	...	8,54,591
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	647	38	17	800	47	7,921	9,800	1,879	...
South Indian	165	1,042	1,77,655	170	1,042	1,73,000	166	19,43,365	18,94,000	..	49,365
Máyávaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,263	97	54	5,300	98	54,444	53,700	.	744
Southern Mahratta (*d*)	116	1,165	1,53,636	132	1,165	1,68,000	144	17,57,497	16,51,000	..	1,06,497
Bengal and North-Western (*e*)	140	756	1,14,050	151	815	1,39,000	171	13,94,518	15,20,000	1,25,482	...
Lucknow-Bareilly sec (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	70	200	13,977	70	215	20,300	94	1,97,147	2,11,000	13,853	...
Assam-Bengal	61	...				(*f*)		(*g*) 1,14,855	(*h*) 1,85,000	70,145	...
Burma (*i*)	176	886	1,47,009	166	886	1,59,000	179	16,03,315	17,82,000	1,78,685	...
TOTAL	236	9,439	22,09,385	234	9,530	24,98,100	262	2,59,56,370	2,68,49,200	8,92,830	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*j*)	211	2,656	5,62,935	212	2,883	5,09,000	177	62,47,313	56,81,000	...	5,66,313
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	797	1,46,592	184	875	1,55,000	177	19,58,613	18,37,000	...	1,21,613
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	813	2,12,670	262	814	2,12,000	260	22,96,840	23,11,000	14,160	...
East Coast	94	488	31,508	64	535	42,300	79	5,36,196	5,21,000	...	15,196
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	.	..		.	(*f*)	.	(*g*) 14,144	(*h*) 18,400	4,256	...
Cherra-Companygan	61				..	(*f*)		(*g*) 5,058	(*h*) 4,200		858
TOTAL	219	4,754	9,53,765	201	5,107	9,18,300	180	1,10,58,164	1,03,72,600		6,85,564
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*k*)	407	1,490	5,64,371	379	1,491	5,13,000	344	86,09,382	60,80,000		25,29,382
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,84,693	618	461	3,29,000	714	43,78,062	36,47,000		7,31,062
Madras	253	840	2,17,331	259	840	2,17,000	258	23,14,207	23,90,000	75,793	
TOTAL	397	2,791	10,66,395	382	2,792	10,59,000	379	1,53,01,651	1,21,17,000		31,84,651
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	257	16,984	42,29,545	249	17,429	44,75,400	257	5,23,16,185	4,93,38,800		29,77,385
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	161	21,736	135	160	25,000	156	2,78,774	2,79,000	226	...
Tarkessur	273	22	4,942	225	22	7,400	336	72,372	73,600	1,228	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy 's sec.)	131	66	7,095	107	66	8,200	124	1,02,212	84,900	...	17,312
Bengal-Dooars	146	36	3,705	105	36	4,300	119	34,921	35,900	979	.
Dibru-Sadiya	167	78	11,806	151	78	12,400	159	1,29,193	1,61,000	31,807	.
Ahmedabad-Parántij	.			.	33	2,000	61		(*l*) 8,500	8,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	287	51	13,800	271	51	13,000	255	1,86,058	1,66,000	.	20,058
TOTAL	176	414	63,144	153	446	72,300	162	8,03,530	8,08,900	5,370	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	73	2,334	31	74	2,100	28	19,218	23,800	4,582	..
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	12,264	108	114	9,100	80	86,839	79,400	...	7,439
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	.	...	...	35	2,300	66	.	27,000	27,000	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	62,045	186	334	53,700	161	7,00,958	6,97,000		3,958
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,676	129	13	1,600	123	(*m*) 51,390	14,400		38,990
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	35,251	326	108	10,600	98	2,48,051	1,11,000		1,37,051
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	2,168	217	10	3,500	350	29,094	36,400	7,306	...
Metre gauge—											
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta) (*n*)	98	362	37,867	105	362	45,700	126	3,83,887	4,61,000	77,113	.
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	5,869	63	93	6,900	74	79,802	81,100	1,298	.
Kolhápur	76	29	2,279	78	29	2,600	90	27,313	25,000		2,31
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	7,055	98	72	6,200	86	74,880	56,300	...	18,58
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,176	53	22	1,000	45	15,720	13,400		2,32
TOTAL	120	1,229	1,69,884	138	1,266	1,45,300	115	17,19,752	16,25,800		93,95
Lines owned & worked by n. states											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	35,332	106	334	37,200	111	5,42,577	4,59,000	.	83,57
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,582	78	46	3,900	85	44,312	42,800	...	1,51
Jámnagar	.	.	.	.	51	2,100	41		(*o*) 22,600	22,600	.
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	67	364	21,377	59	364	23,400	64	2,80,458	2,66,000		14,45
Oodeypore-Chitor (*p*)	42	60	1,965	33	60	2,700	45	27,339	24,700	..	2,63
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,672	82	94	7,700	82	1,05,919	87,700		18,21
TOTAL	82	898	69,928	78	949	77,000	81	10,00,804	9,07,800		98,00
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,525	45,32,501	232	20,090	47,70,000	237	5,58,40,271	5,26,76,300		31,63,97

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company The working of this line has been taken over by the Company from the 1st January 1897.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itárs railway.
(*c*) Includes the Godhra-Rut[illegible]-Nágdá railway.
(*d*) Includes the Guntakal-Myd[illegible]e frontier section.
(*e*) [illegible] the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience [illegible] amongst state railways, the company's section of this [illegible] property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway [illegible].
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June 1896.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June 1897.
(*i*) Transferred for working to the Burma Railways Company with effe[illegible] from the 1st September 1896
(*j*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipa railways.
(*k*) Includes the Wardha Coa[illegible]d-Manmád, the Khámgao and the Amráoti railw[illegible]
(*l*) Total earnings from the [illegible] to the 12th June 1897
(*m*) Including Rs 31,821 recovered from the Bombay, Baroda a Central India Railway for terminal charges from the date opening of the line up to the 30th June 1895.
(*n*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mys frontier sections.
(*o*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 12th June 1897.
(*p*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Cent India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

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